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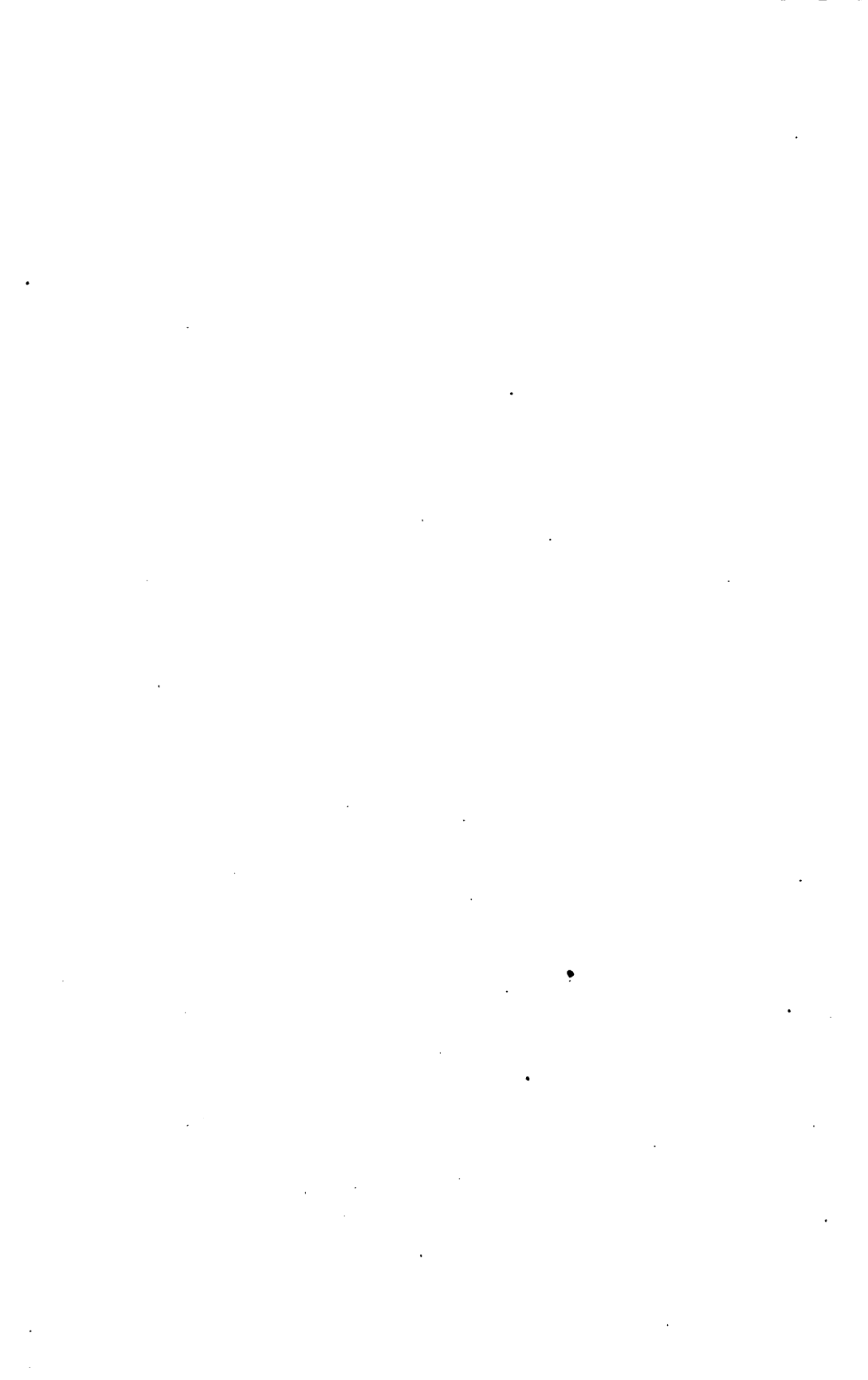


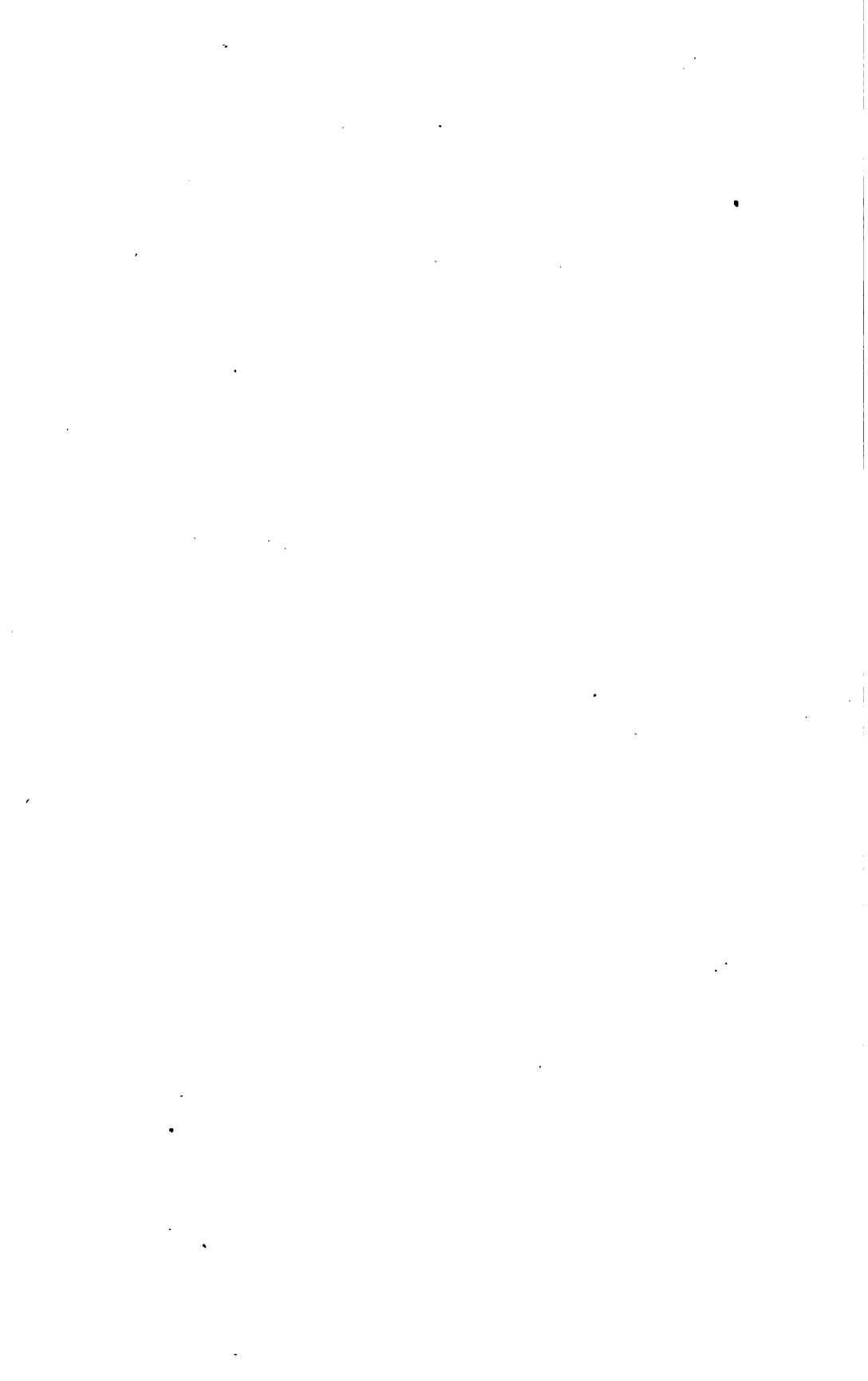
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THE
PUNJAB RECORD

OR

Reference Book for Civil Officers,

PART II.—EXECUTIVE.

VOLUME XLI.

1906.

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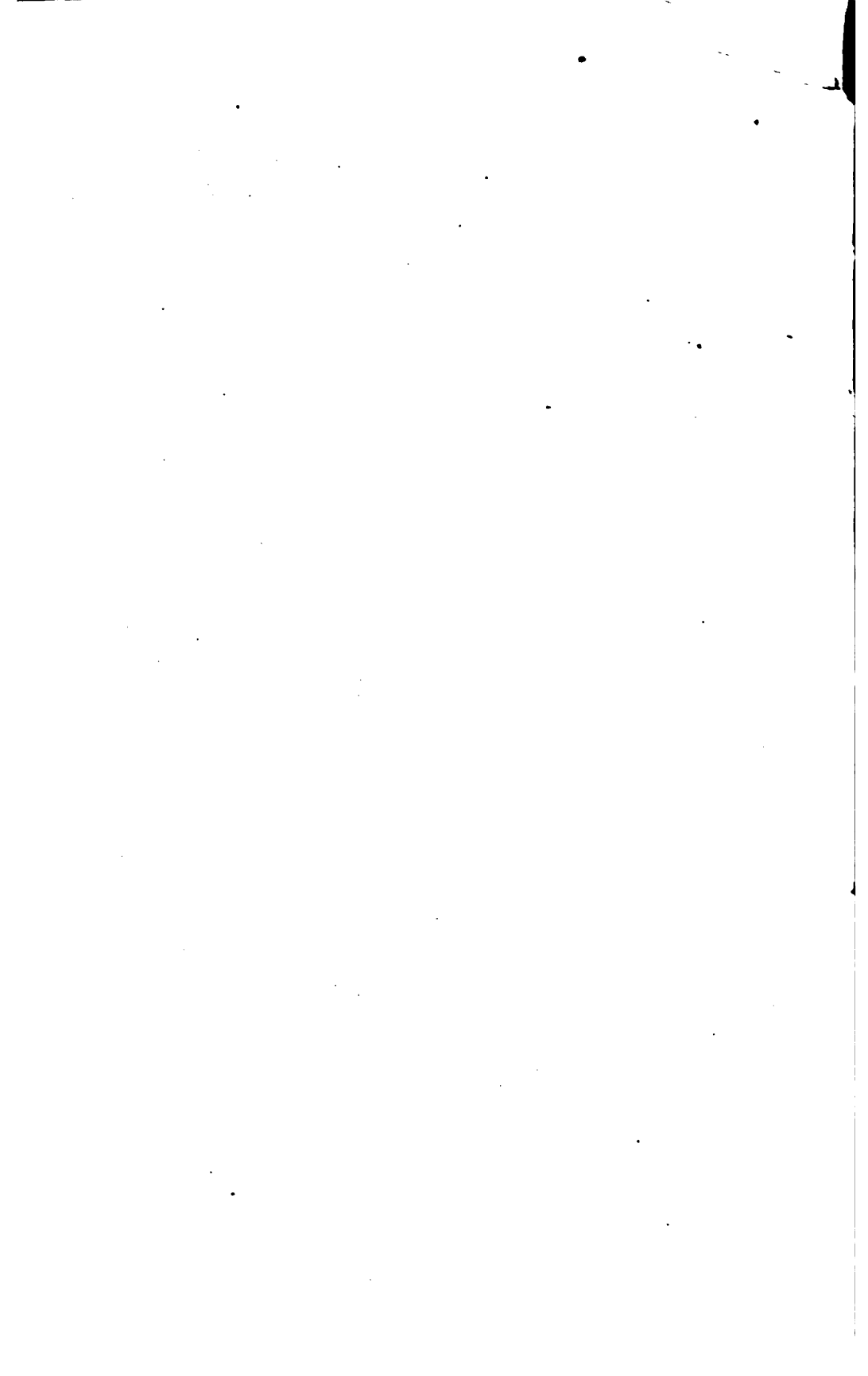
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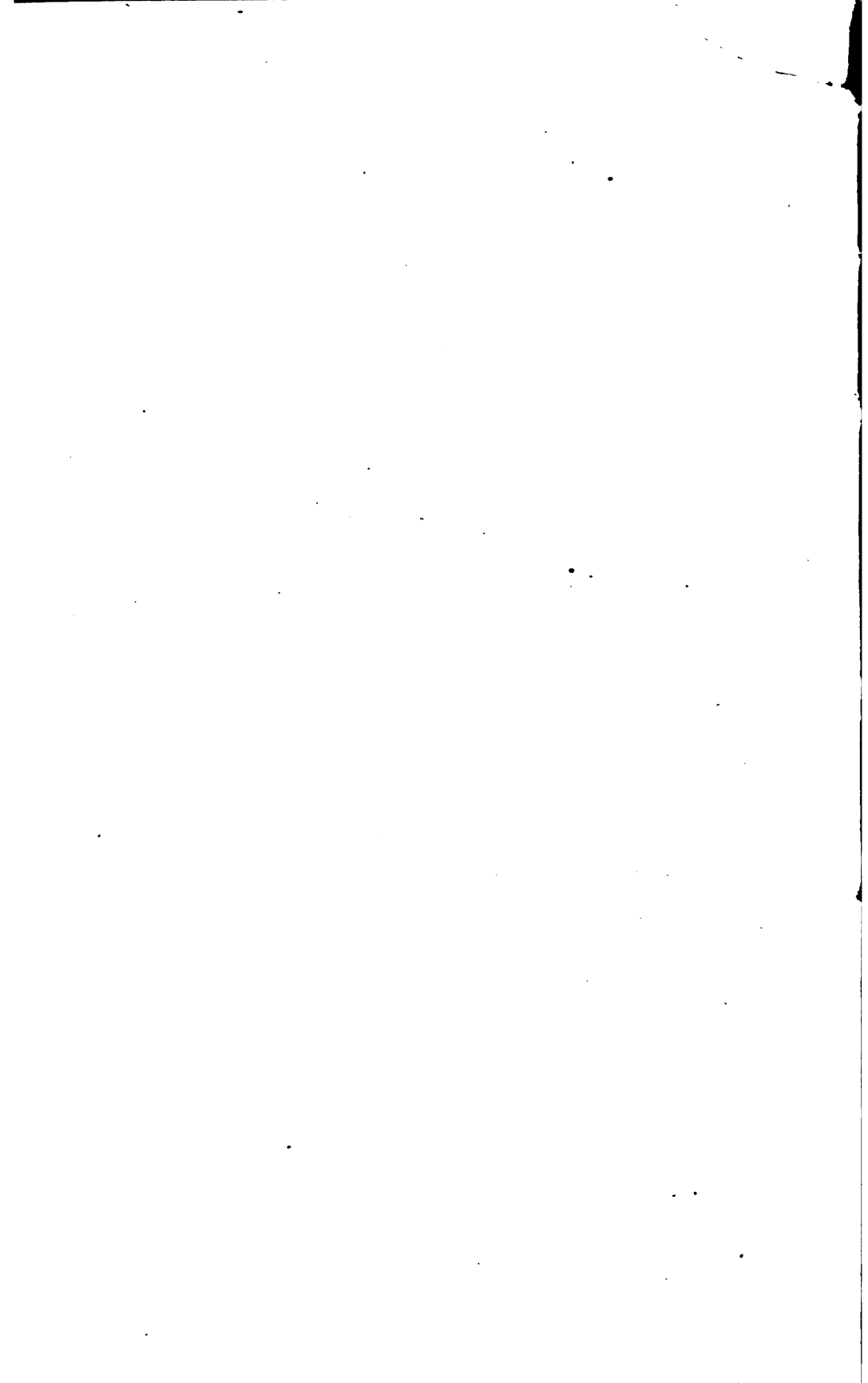
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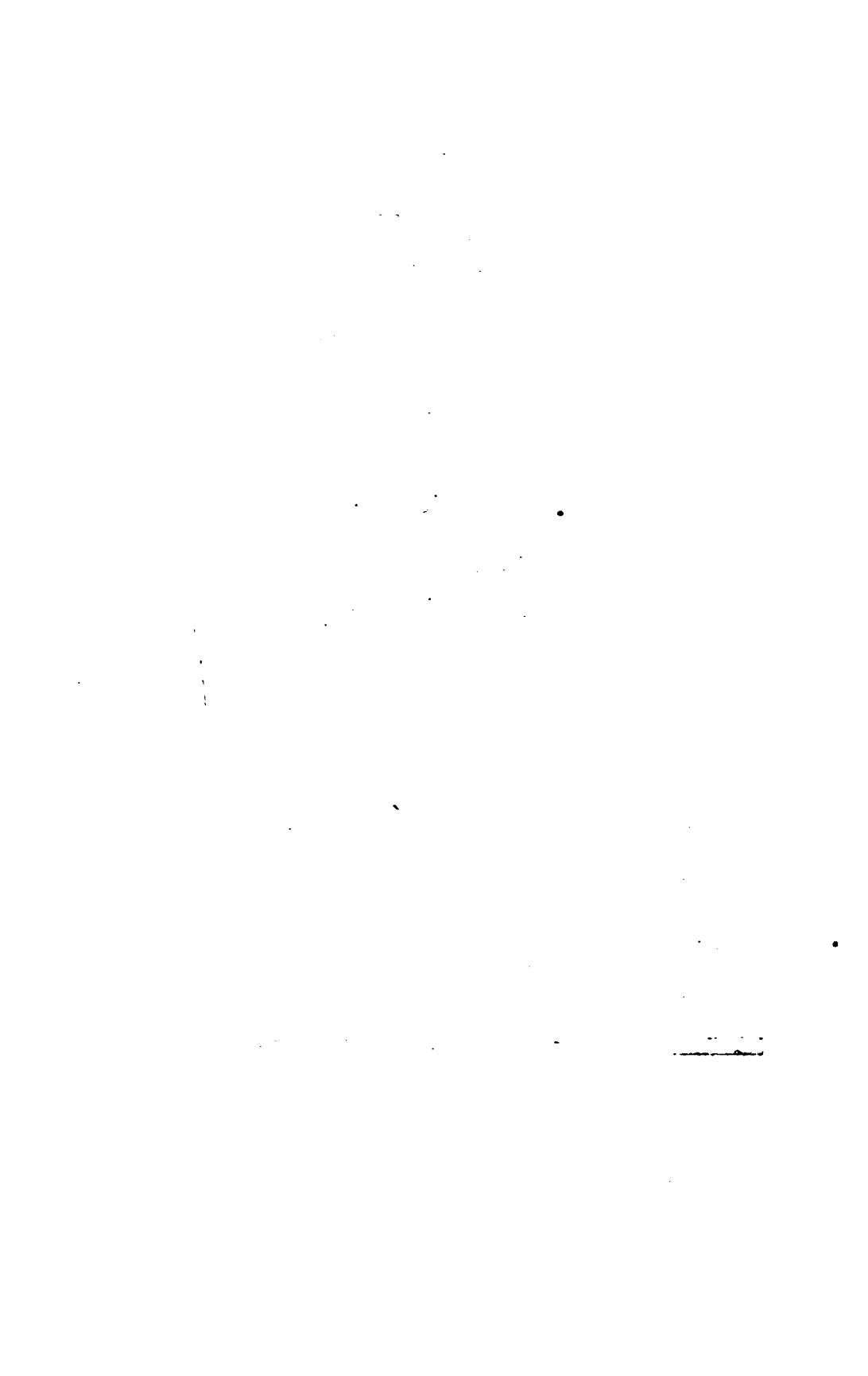
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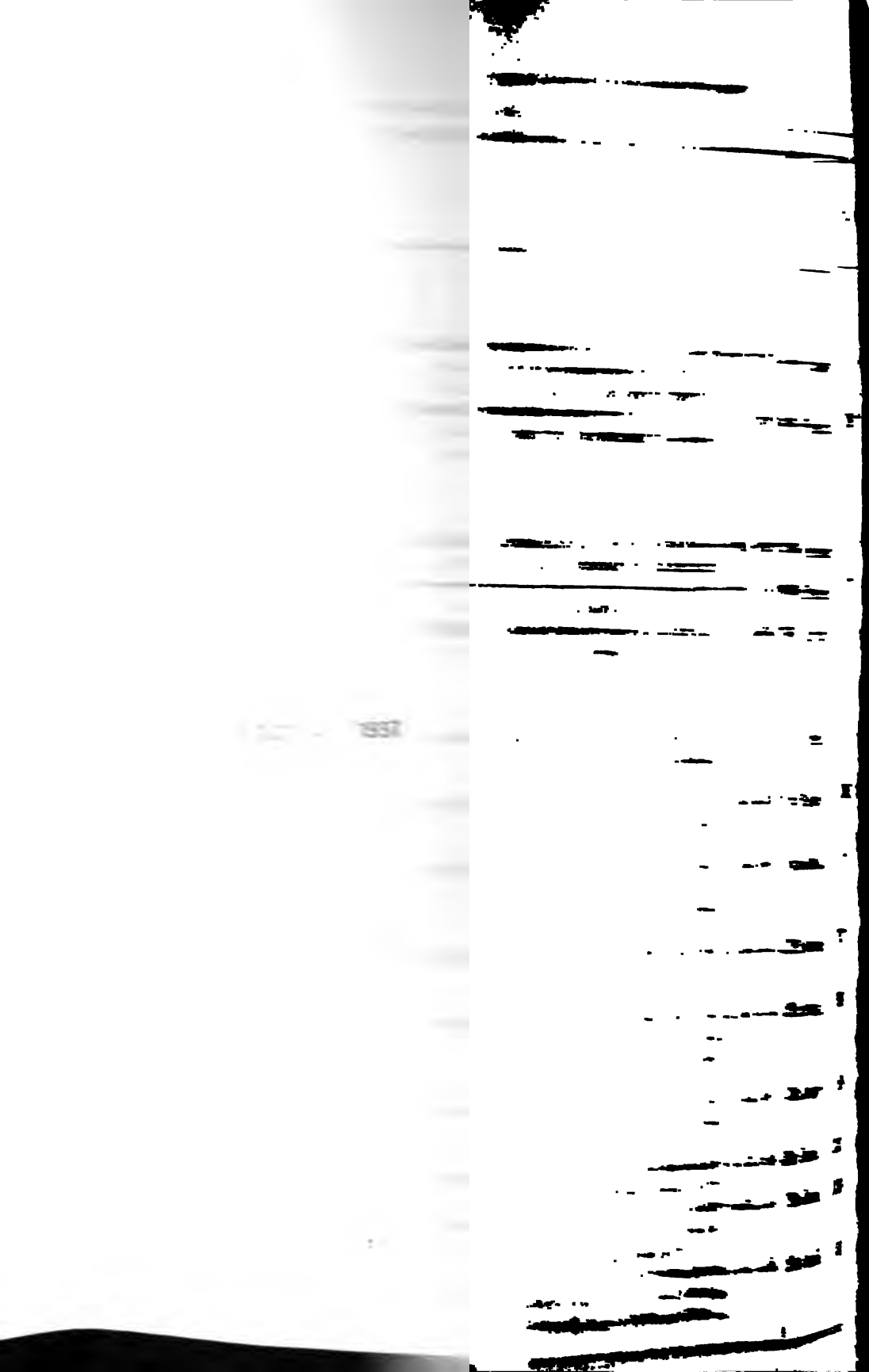
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**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
SUPREME GOVERNMENT,
1906.**

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

(SUPREME GOVERNMENT).

(Passed on the 26th January 1906.)

ACT No. I OF 1906.

An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1906; and

(2) It shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1906.

Amendment of Schedule III, Act VIII of 1894. 2. In No. 1 of Schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, III of 1896,—

(a) "Rs. 10" shall be substituted for "Rs. 6" in the fourth column as the rate of duty to be levied and collected per Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of "Liqueurs," and

(b) for the following, namely:—

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of Duty.
•	•	•	•
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	Rs. a. 6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
•	•	•	•
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	Rs. a. 8 0
	Spirit, other sorts ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

there shall be substituted the following, namely :—

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of Duty.
*	*	*	*
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	Rs. s. 7 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	Rs. s. 11 0
	Spirit, other sorts ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	7 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The existing tariff rate of duty on spirits imported into India by sea is Rs. 6 per gallon of the strength of London proof. It is proposed in the present Bill to raise the rate of duty to Rs. 7 per proof gallon. The last enhancement of the duty was effected in March 1890, or nearly sixteen years ago. It is the policy of the Government of India to impose as high a duty on country spirit as it will bear, and during the last sixteen years the rates of duty on the latter have been largely increased from time to time, and are now in a number of districts higher than that levied on imported liquor. It is therefore necessary that the latter should again be raised in its turn.

2. It will be necessary simultaneously to raise the duty on liqueurs (at present Rs. 6 per imperial gallon) and perfumed spirits (at present Rs. 8 per imperial gallon). It appears that the former are generally imported into India at a strength of 40° over proof and the latter at 60° over proof, and it is proposed to tax them at Rs. 10 and Rs. 11 per imperial gallon respectively. These rates correspond in round figures to a duty of Rs. 7 per proof gallon on ordinary spirit.

3. It is proposed that the new rates of duty shall come into force one month after the Bill has been passed into law.

(Passed on the 2nd March 1906.)

ACT No. III of 1906.

The Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

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THE SCHEDULE—ACTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Coinage Act, 1906; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) “deface”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes clipping, filing, stamping, or such other alteration of the surface or shape of a coin as is readily distinguishable from the effects of reasonable wear;
- (b) “the Mint” includes the Mints now existing and any which may hereafter be established;
- (c) “prescribed” includes prescribed by a rule made under this Act;
- (d) “remedy” means variation from the standard weight and fineness; and
- (e) “standard weight” means the weight prescribed for any coin.

Power to establish and abolish Mints. 3. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) establish a Mint at any place at which a Mint does not for the time being exist; and
- (b) abolish any Mint, whether now existing or hereafter established.

Silver Coinage.

4. The following silver coins only shall be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, namely :—

- (a) a rupee to be called the Government rupee;
- (b) a half rupee, or eight-anna piece;

(c) a quarter-rupee, or four-anna piece ; and

(d) an eighth of a rupee, or two-anna piece.

5. (1) The standard weight and eighty grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows, namely, eleven-twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains of fine silver, and one-twelfth, or fifteen grains of alloy.

(2) The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness :

Provided that, in the making of silver coins, a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following, namely :—

	Remedy in weight.	Remedy in fineness.
Rupee . . . }	Five-thousandths.	Two-thousandths.
Half-rupee . . }		
Quarter-rupee . .	Seven-thousandths.	} Three-thousandths.
Eighth of a rupee . .	Ten-thousandths.	

Nickel Coinage.

6. The following nickel coin only shall be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, namely : a Nickel coin. one-anna piece.

7. The standard weight of the one-anna piece shall be Standard weight. sixty grains Troy.

Provided that, in the making of nickel coin, a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one-fortieth in weight.

Bronze Coinage.

8. The following bronze coins only shall be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, namely :—Bronze coins.

(a) a pice or quarter-anna ;

(b) a half-pice, or one-eighth of an anna ; and

(c) a pie, being one-third of a pice, or one-twelfth of an anna.

9. (1) The standard weight of the pice shall be seventy-five grains Troy, Standard weight and the other bronze coins shall be of proportionate and composition. weight.

(2) Bronze coins shall be coined from a mixed metal consisting of copper, tin and zinc :

Provided that, in the making of bronze coins, a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one-fortieth in weight.

Dimensions and Designs of Coins.

Power to direct
coining, and to pre-
scribe dimensions
and designs.

10. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

- (a) direct the coining and issuing of all coins referred to in sections 4, 6 and 8, and
- (b) determine the dimensions of, and designs for, such coins.

(2) Until the Governor-General in Council otherwise determines by notification under sub-section (1), the dimensions and designs of the silver coins coined under this Act shall be those prescribed for the like silver coins under the India Coinage Act, XXIII of 1870, at the time of the commencement of this Act.

Legal Tender.

11. Gold coins, whether coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign :

Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, (33 & 34 Vict., c. 10,) or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said Statute as the least current weight.

12. (1) The rupee and half-rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account :

Provided that the coin—

- (a) has not lost in weight so as to be more than two per cent. below standard weight, and
- (b) has not been defaced.

(2) The quarter-rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account for any sum not exceeding one rupee :

Provided that the coin—

- (a) has not lost in weight so as to be more than such percentage below standard weight as may be prescribed as the limit of reasonable wear, and
- (b) has not been defaced.

13. The nickel coin specified in section 6 shall be a legal tender in payment or on account for any sum not exceeding one rupee at the rate of sixteen for a rupee.

Nikel coin when a
legal tender.

14. The bronze coins specified in section 8 shall be a legal tender in payment or on account for any sum not exceeding one rupee at the following rates, respectively, namely:—

Bronze coin when
a legal tender.

- (a) the pice at the rate of sixty-four for a rupee, or four for an anna ;
- (b) the half-pice at the rate of one hundred and twenty-eight for a rupee, or eight for an anna ; and

- (c) the pie at the rate of one hundred and ninety-two for a rupee, or twelve for an anna.

15. (1) (a) All silver coin of the weight and standard specified in Acts No. XVII of 1835, No. XXI of 1838, No. XIII of 1862, and the Indian Coinage Act, XXIII of 1870, and
Coin made under former Acts.

(b) all copper coin of the weight specified in Acts No. XXI of 1835, No. XXII of 1844, No. XIII of 1862 and the Indian Coinage Act, XXIII of 1870,

which may have been issued since the passing of those Acts respectively, and declared by those Acts respectively to be a legal tender, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any Act hereby repealed, but subject in the case of silver coin to the provisos contained in section 12 of this Act in so far as such provisos apply to like coins under this Act, continue to be a legal tender for the amounts for which the like silver and bronze coins are a legal tender under this Act respectively.

(2) All double pice copper coins which may have been issued under the Acts specified in sub-section (1), clause (b), shall continue to be a legal tender in payment or on account for any sum not exceeding one rupee at the rate of thirty-two for a rupee or two for an anna.

Diminished, Defaced and Counterfeit Silver Coin.

16. Where any silver coin which has been coined and issued under the authority of the Governor-General in Council is tendered to
Power to certain persons to cut diminished or defaced silver coins. any person authorized by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government to act under this section, and such person has reason to believe that the coin—

(a) has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such percentage below standard weight as may be prescribed as the limit of reasonable wear, or

(b) has been defaced,

he shall, by himself or another, cut or break the coin.

Procedure in regard to coin cut under section 16 (a).

17. A person cutting or breaking coin under the provisions of clause (a) of section 16 shall observe the following procedure, namely:—

(a) if the coin has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such percentage below standard weight as may be prescribed as the limit of reasonable wear, but not more than such further percentage as may be prescribed in this behalf, he shall either return the pieces to the person tendering the coin, or, if such person so requests, shall receive and pay for the coin at such rates as may be prescribed in this behalf; and

(b) if the coin has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such further percentage below standard weight so prescribed as aforesaid, he shall return the pieces to the person tendering the coin, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

Procedure in regard to coin cut under section 16 (b).

18. A person cutting or breaking coin under the provisions of clause (b) of section 16 shall observe the following procedure, namely:—

(a) if such person has reason to believe that the coin has been fraudulently defaced, he shall return the pieces to the person tendering

the coin, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking;

- (b) if such person has not reason to believe that the coin has been fraudulently defaced, he shall receive and pay for the coin at its nominal value.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a coin which there is reason to believe has been defaced by sweating shall be deemed to have been fraudulently defaced.

Procedure in regard to coin which is liable to be cut under both clause (a) and clause (b) of section 16.

19. If a coin is liable to be cut or broken under the provisions of both clause (a) and clause (b) of section 16, the person cutting or breaking the coin shall deal with it,—

- (a) if he has reason to believe that the coin has been fraudulently defaced, under clause (a) of section 18, and
- (b) in other cases, under section 17.

20. Where any silver coin purporting to be coined or issued under the authority of the Governor-General in Council is tendered to any person authorized by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government to act under this section, and such person has reason to believe that the coin is counterfeit, he shall, by himself or another, cut or break the coin, and may at his discretion either return the pieces to the tenderer, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking, or receive and pay for the coin according to the value of the silver bullion contained in it.

Supplemental Provisions.

21. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) reduce the amount of remedy allowed by sections 5, 7 and 9 in the case of any coin;
- (b) provide for the guidance of persons authorized to cut or break coin under sections 16 and 20;
- (c) determine the percentage of diminution in weight below standard weight not being less in any case than two per cent., which shall be the limit of reasonable wear;
- (d) prescribe the further percentage referred to in clause (a) of section 17, and the rates at which payments shall be made in the case of coins falling under the same clause; and
- (e) provide for the acceptance at prescribed rates by officers authorized in this behalf of the gold coins described in section 11 where such coins have lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the Coinage Act, 1870, (33 & 34 Vict., c. 10.) as the least current weight.

(3) Every such rule shall be published in the Gazette of India, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything in good faith done, or intended to be done, under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Bar of suits

23. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the making at the Mint of coins intended for issue as money by the Government of any territories beyond the limits of British India.

Saving of making of other coins at Mints.

24. The Acts mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the last column thereof:

Repeals.

Provided that copper coins of such descriptions as at the time of the commencement of this Act may be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General in Council may, notwithstanding the repeal of the said Acts, continue to be so coined until such time as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India otherwise direct, and all copper coins so coined shall be a legal tender in payment or on account for the amounts for which bronze coins of corresponding nominal value are a legal tender under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 24).

ACTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1870	XXIII	The Indian Coinage Act, 1870. ...	So much as is unrepealed.
1893	VIII	The Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893.	So much as relates to the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.
1899	XXII	The Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1899.	So much as relates to the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

(Passed on the 21st March 1906.)

ACT No. V of 1906.

An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1906.

Short title.

2. In section 2, clause (19), of the Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), sub-clause (c), and the word "and" prefixed thereto, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of part of section 2, Act II, 1899.

3. In section 11, clause (a), section 32, proviso, clause (c), section 35, Amendment of sections 11, 32, 35, 40, 41, 69 and 74, section 74 of the said Act, after the words "one anna", wherever they occur, the words "or half an anna" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new clause for clause (b) of section 29, Act II, 1899.

4. For section 29, clause (b), of the said Act, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(b) in the case of a policy of insurance other than fire insurance—by the person effecting the insurance ;

(bb) in the case of a policy of fire insurance—by the person issuing the policy."

Addition to section 30, Act II, 1899.

5. To section 30 of the said Act the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

"Any person receiving or taking credit for any premium or consideration for any renewal of any contract of fire insurance, shall, within one month after receiving or taking credit for such premium or consideration, give a duly stamped receipt for the same."

6. In section 51 of the said Act, after the word "instruments" the words Amendment of section 51, Act II, 1899. "by any banker or", and after the word "said" the word "banker", shall be inserted.

Amendments of Schedule I, Act II, 1899.

7. In Schedule I of the said Act, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) For clauses (b) and (c) of the exemptions from Article No. 24, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(b) Copy of, or extract from, any register relating to births, baptisms, namings, dedications, marriages, deaths or burials."

(2) In clause (b) of Article No. 41, for the words "one year" the words "eighteen months" shall be substituted.

(3) For divisions A and B of Article No. 47, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.
"A.—SEA INSURANCE (see section 7)—		
(1) for or upon any voyage—		
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy ;	One anna.	Half an anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy ;	Two annas.	One anna.

	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate for each part.
(2) for time—		
(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—		
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months;	Two annas.	One anna.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months.	Four annas.	Two annas.

“B.—FIRE INSURANCE—

(1) in respect of an original policy—

(i) when the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000; Eight annas.

and (ii) in any other case; One rupee.

(2) in respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy. One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any, chargeable under No. 53.”

(4) To Article No. 53 the following note shall be added, namely :—

“ See also POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47-B (2)).”

(Passed on 31st August 1906.)

ACT No. VII OF 1906,

An Act to amend the Excise Act, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, XII of 1896; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906.

2. In section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, to the definition of “intoxicating drugs” the following Amendment of section 3 (1) (j), Act shall be added, namely :—
XII, 1896.

“ and includes every other drug which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be included in this definition, and every preparation and admixture of any such drug.”

3. For section 18, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the following sub-Amendment of section shall be substituted, namely :—
 section 18 (2), Act
 XII, 1896.

“(2) In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession—

(a) any drugs which the Local Government has, by notification under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), declared to be included in the definition of ‘intoxicating drugs’, except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government, or a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf, or

(b) any quantity of any intoxicating drugs mentioned in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (n), greater than the amount therein specified in respect of such drugs, unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same, or holds a pass therefor from the Collector or some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes.”

4. To section 21 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely :—
 Addition of proviso to section 21,
 Act XII, 1896.

“Provided also that where the Local Government has declared, by notification under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), any drug to be included in the definition of ‘intoxicating drugs’, such drug may be sold in the territories to which this Act extends under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government.”

5. The United Provinces Excise Law Amendment Act, I of 1906, and section 2 of the Burma Excise Law Amendment Act, III of 1904, are hereby repealed :

Provided that any rules or orders which may have been issued under the Excise Act, 1896, as amended by either of the enactments hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been issued under the Excise Act, 1896, as amended by this Act.

(Passed on the 31st August 1906.)

ACT No. VIII OF 1906.

An Act to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans (Amendment) Act, 1906.
 Short title.

2. In section 1, sub-section (2), and in section 4, sub-section (2), clause (f), of the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council " shall be omitted.

Amendment of
sections 1 and 4, Act
XIX, 1883.

3. In section 6, sub-section (3), of the said Act, the words " and Governor-General in Council " and the words " and sanctioning " shall be omitted.

Amendment of
section 6 of same Act.

4. In section 10 of the said Act, for the words " with the previous sanction " the words " subject to the control " shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 10 of same
Act.

5. In the first proviso to section 11 of the said Act, the words " with the approval of the Governor-General in Council " shall be omitted.

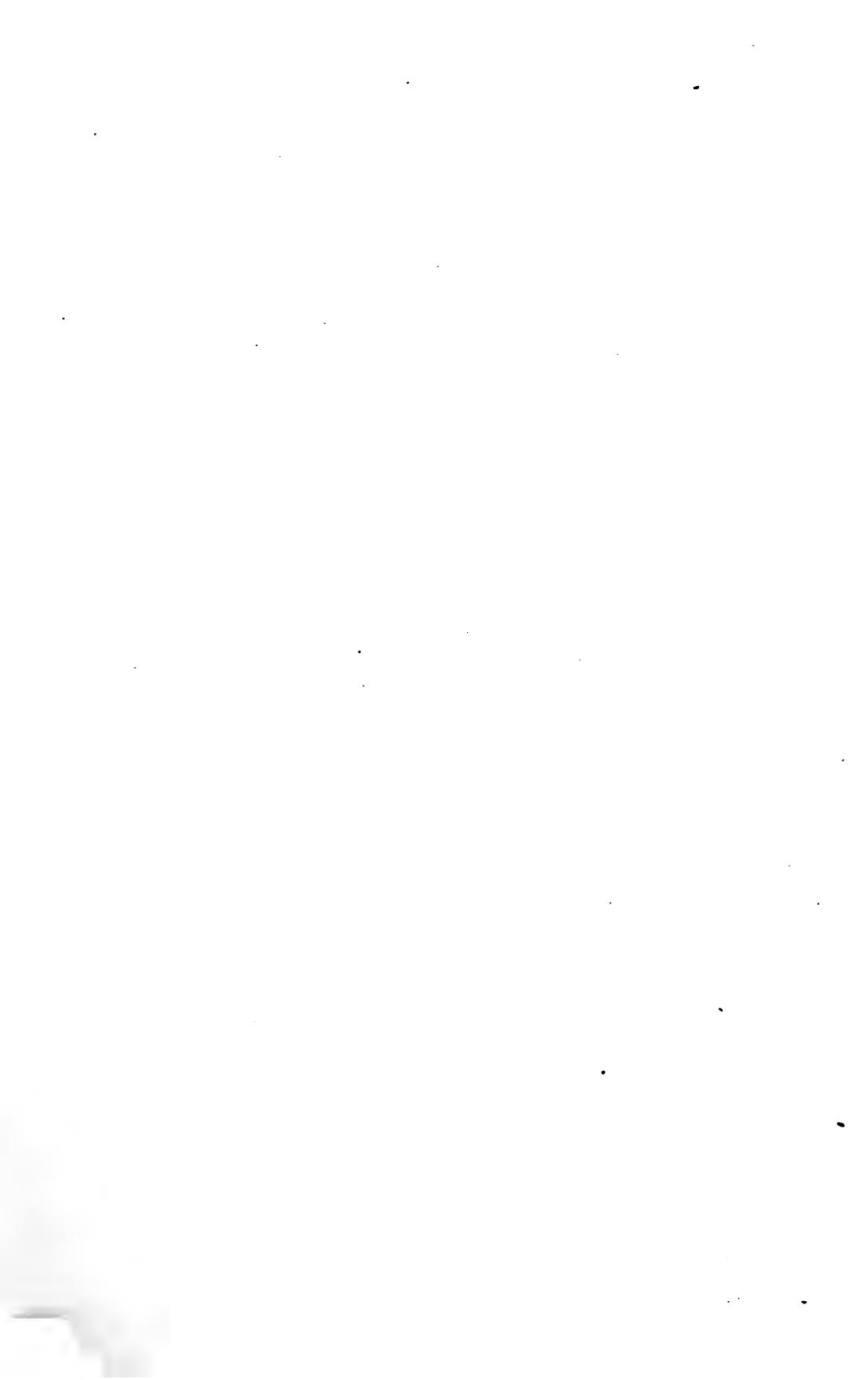
Amendment of
section 11 of same
Act.

6. In section 4, sub-section (1), of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, for the words " with the previous sanction " the words " subject to the control " shall be substituted.

Amendment of
section 4, Act XII,
1884.



**LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,
1906.**



LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.)

PUNJAB ACT No. I OF 1906.

(PASSED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB IN COUNCIL.)

Received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd November 1906 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 10th December 1906; the Governor-General's assent was first published in the Panjab Government Gazette on the 10th January 1907.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, AMENDMENT ACT, 1906.

An Act to amend certain provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, Amendment Act, 1906.
Short title.

2. The word "section" as hereinafter used means a section of the said Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.
Meaning of "section".

3. For sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
Amendment of sub-section (1) of section 30 of Act XVI of 1887.

"(1) Whenever the payment of the whole or any part of the land revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or suspended, a Revenue officer may, if the rent be payable in cash or be rent payable in kind of which the amount is fixed, by order, remit or suspend, as the case may be, the payment of the rent of that land to an amount which may bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the land revenue of which payment has been remitted or suspended bears to the whole of the land revenue payable in respect of the land :

" Provided that in the case of an occupancy tenant, whose rent is of the nature hereinbefore in this sub-section described, the remission or suspension of the land revenue payable in respect of his land shall, in the absence of a written order by a Revenue officer to the contrary, carry with it a proportionate remission or suspension, as the case may be, of his rent.

" When the payment of the rent of any land has been suspended under this clause, it shall remain under suspension until the Collector orders the revenue of that land to be realized."

Amendment of sub-section (5) of section 30 of Act XVI of 1887.

4. For sub-section (5) of section 30 the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(5) If the landlord collects from a tenant any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or is under suspension, the Revenue officer may recover from the landlord the amount or value of the rent so collected, and may also recover by way of penalty a further sum not exceeding such amount or value, and may cause to be refunded to the tenant the amount or value of the rent so collected from him.”

Addition of new sub-section after sub-section (6) of section 30 of Act XVI of 1887.

5. After sub-section (6) of section 30 the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

“(7) Any sum of which the recovery is ordered under sub-section (5) on account of rent or penalty may be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

PUNJAB ACT No. II of 1906.

(PASSED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB IN COUNCIL.)

Received the assent of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd November 1906 and that of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 14th December 1906; the Governor-General's assent was first published in the Punjab Government Gazette on the 17th January 1907.

THE PUNJAB DISTRICT BOARDS ACT, AMENDMENT ACT, 1906.

An Act to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain sections of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab District Boards Act, Amendment Act, 1906; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1906.

Amendment of section 5, sub-section (1), of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883.

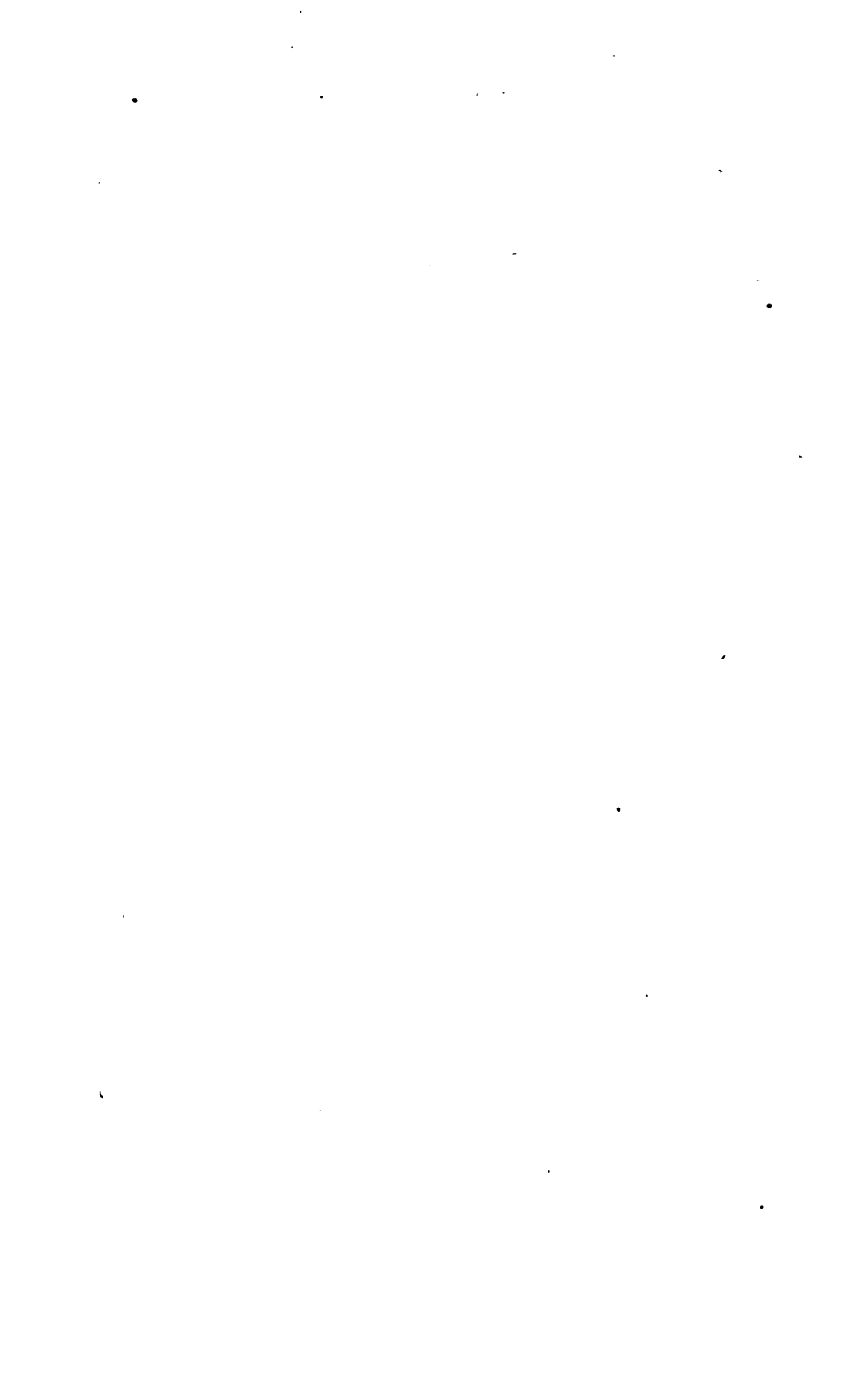
2. In sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, for the words “one anna” the words “ten pies” shall be substituted.

Substitution of a new section for section 9 of the same Act.

3. For section 9 of the same Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“9. The proceeds of the local rate levied in each district shall, except as provided in section 68, be allotted to the district board established for that district under this Act:

"Provided that the Local Government may direct that the whole or any portion of the net proceeds of the local rate levied within the limits of any municipality, notified area or military cantonment, after deducting the expenses of collection, shall be carried to the credit of the municipal or town fund, or made available for the purpose of public improvement in the cantonment, or for carrying out therein any rules made under section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889."



FINANCIAL CIRCULAR ORDERS,
1906.



FINANCIAL CIRCULAR ORDERS.

The 3rd January 1906.

No. 3.—Notification.—With reference to *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 215, dated 15th September 1905, the following Rules contained in Part II, Chapter I, of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, as revised by the Financial Commissioner under section 9 of the said Act, are published for general information :—

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TAHSILDARS AND NAIB TAHSILDARS (SECTION 9, LAND REVENUE ACT).

Of Naib Tahsildars.

146. Commissioners are responsible for keeping up a list of qualified candidates for the post of Naib Tahsildar, and in discharging this duty they shall be guided by the following instructions. Where the contrary is not indicated by the context, the word "Commissioner" in Rules 146 to 164 includes also the Settlement Commissioner, and the words "Tahsildar" and "Naib Tahsildar" include, respectively, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars employed on settlement and colonization work.

147. (i) The Commissioner of a Division shall from time to time select persons whom he considers likely to fill the post of Naib Tahsildar with credit from among—
Selection of candidates of classes (a) and (b).

(a) the leading agriculturists and persons of good social standing who reside permanently in his Division ;

(b) officials employed in the Revenue, Civil, Police, or Canal Establishments of his Division.

(ii) In selecting candidates from time to time, he shall, so far as possible, take a proportionate number of candidates from each district.

(iii) The number of persons of class (a) selected by him in each district shall not ordinarily be less than the number selected under class (b).

147A. (i) The Settlement Commissioner shall from time to time select persons whom he considers likely to fill the post of Settlement and Colonization Naib Tahsildar with credit from among—

(a) the leading agriculturists and persons of good social standing who reside permanently in the Punjab ;

(b) officials employed in the Revenue, Civil, Police, or Canal Establishments of the Punjab.

(ii) The number of persons of class (a) selected by him shall not ordinarily be less than the number selected under class (b).

148. (i) No person shall ordinarily be selected under class (a) unless he has passed the Anglo-Vernacular Entrance test or other Educational qualifications of class (a) higher standard of an Indian University.
candidates.

(ii) But in districts where the education of the agricultural classes is in a backward condition, the Commissioner of the Division may, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, select a person belonging to a leading agricultural family who has passed only the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination or possesses such qualifications only as the Government may declare to be equivalent to the passing of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, if he possesses special merits on the ground of local influence or services rendered to Government by his family.

149. No person shall be selected under class (b) unless he possesses the Qualifications of following qualifications :—
class (b) candidates.

(i) he shall have passed the Anglo-Vernacular Entrance test or other higher standard of an Indian University ; or

(ii) he shall have been in Government service for not less than five years, of which not less than two shall have been spent in the duties of a Field Kanungo, or unless, being a permanent or officiating District Kanungo or Excise Darogha, he passes the Naib Tahsildars' Examination, for admission to which all such officials are eligible.

150. When the Commissioner has selected a candidate, he shall record the grounds of his selection in a roll in Form A appended, Nomination-rolls, forwarding the roll to the Financial Commissioner for information, and if the candidate belongs to class (a) he shall at once call on the candidate to qualify himself for the post of Naib Tahsildar in the following manner.

151. (i) The candidate shall serve for a term of not less than one year and not more than two years in the revenue establishment of a Revenue training district to be named by the Commissioner, and during this time,—
of class (a) candidates.

(a) if not already in possession of a Kanungo's certificate, be thoroughly trained in the duties of a Patwari and of a Kanungo ;

(b) after he has been thus instructed in the duties first above named, he shall discharge any other duties of the Collector's establishment which may be assigned to him by the Collector of the district or Settlement Collector or Colonization Officer.

The discretion vested in such officers to select these duties shall be so exercised as to give to each candidate a training in those duties of a Naib Tahsildar of which he has no previous experience.

(ii) A limited sum will be provided by the Local Government, from which stipends will be paid to deserving candidates of class (a) while under training for a period in each case not exceeding two years.

152. (i) Candidates selected under class (b), and a candidate of class (a) who has served for one year in the manner prescribed in Rule Examination of 151, may present themselves for examination.
candidates.

(ii) The examination shall include such subjects as may be prescribed from time to time by the Financial Commissioner or Government.

(iii) Detailed instructions in respect of the conduct of the examination, the time and place at which it is to be held, the officers who are to examine and supervise the marks to be allotted to each subject, and the number of marks required to pass, shall be issued from time to time by the Financial Commissioner.

153. If the candidate fails to pass within two years from his first selection, the Commissioner may admit him to the examination within two years following the conclusion of this term.

154. (i) A candidate who has been trained in the manner and has passed the examination above prescribed, may, if well reported on in respect of his character and ability, be certified by the Commissioner to the Financial Commissioner as a qualified candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar. The Commissioner's report shall be in Form B hereto appended.

(ii) In the case of candidates on a divisional list, the number of candidates thus certified shall not exceed for the whole Division the number of Naib Tahsildarships of the Division, nor, ordinarily, in any district the number of the Naib Tahsildarships in that district.

155. First appointments to the post of Naib Tahsildar and grade promotions among Naib Tahsildars shall be made by the Commissioner of the Division and, in the case of Settlement or Colonization Naib Tahsildars, by the Settlement Commissioner. First appointments shall be made from among candidates who have been certified to the Financial Commissioner as duly qualified under these rules.

156. If a Commissioner is unable to appoint any qualified candidate on his own list to a vacant post of Naib Tahsildar, he may appoint an unqualified candidate to fill the vacancy until such time as a qualified candidate becomes available.

Of Tahsildars.

157. (a) No person shall be appointed a Tahsildar unless—
Qualifications necessary for appointment of Tahsildar.

(a) he is a Naib Tahsildar of not less than two years' standing; or he is Superintendent or Head Clerk of a Commissioner's or Deputy Commissioner's office who has been duly selected as a candidate under clause (ii) of this rule; or he is a District Kanungo or Excise Darogha of not less than five years' standing who has been duly selected as a candidate under clause (ii) of this rule; and

(b) he has passed the Tahsildars' Examination, or has been exempted by the Local Government from passing that examination.

(ii) No person shall be selected as a candidate for the post of Tahsildar unless he is a Superintendent or Head Clerk of a Commissioner's or Deputy Commissioner's office, or is a District Kanungo or Excise Darogha of not less than three years' service in that appointment.

(iii) Nothing in this rule shall be understood as assuring to a Naib Tahsildar eventual promotion to the grade of Tahsildar. The claims of thoroughly efficient Naib Tahsildars to be promoted in the order of seniority will be duly considered.

But the early advancement of Naib Tahsildars, especially distinguished by good work, education or other merit, will be borne in mind.

(iv) A District Kanungo or Excise Darogha of three years' standing may be selected by the Financial Commissioner as a candidate for the post of Tahsildar.

Appointments and grade promotions to be made by Financial Commissioner.

158. Permanent appointments and grade promotions of Tahsildars shall be made by the Financial Commissioner.

Filling of temporary vacancies by Commissioner.

159. All officiating appointments of Tahsildars shall be made by Commissioners subject to the provisions of Rule 157.

Rules applicable to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

160. The Government reserves to itself the power of directing the Financial Commissioner to appoint to the grade of Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar a person not eligible under the above rules, subject to his passing the prescribed examinations in a period not exceeding two years.

Government may direct appointment of persons not eligible under the rule, subject to passing of examination.

161. Before a Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar is called upon to answer a charge of any offence or misconduct, otherwise than under the orders of a Criminal Court having jurisdiction to entertain the charge, the Collector must obtain the sanction of the Commissioner to institute the inquiry.

Enquiry into misconduct of Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar not to be instituted without sanction of Commissioner.

162. The Financial Commissioner may direct that a Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar be suspended from his office pending the decision of a charge brought against him. And in a case of emergency, the Commissioner or the Collector may suspend a Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar for misconduct in anticipation of that sanction; the suspension being reported immediately to the Financial Commissioner and being subject to his orders.

Suspension of Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar.

163. Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars may be dismissed by the Financial Commissioner.

Dismissal of Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar.

164. (i) The Commissioner of a Division may post and transfer Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, at his discretion, within his own Division. The Settlement Commissioner may post and transfer Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars to any district included in his charge. The Commissioner may grant privilege leave to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars for a period not exceeding three months.

Leave and transfers.

(ii) Transfers of these officers from one Division to another, except in the case of Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars employed exclusively in settlement or colonization work, shall be made by the Financial Commissioner.

FORM A (RULE 150).

O. R. F. 56.]

District _____

NOMINATION ROLL OF A CANDIDATE FOR THE POST OF

TAHSILDAR.NAIB TAHSILDAR.

Name, date of birth and height.

Father's name, caste and family residence.

Occupation of father, claims and services of family, land owned, jagir or pension held by applicant or his near relations.

How educated; examinations passed, with date thereof; also note especially proficiency in English.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ORDERS.

[Each officer submitting, forwarding or disposing of this application will enter his remarks and orders *seriatim* on the rest of this sheet.]

POSTS PREVIOUSLY HELD UNDER GOVERNMENT OR OTHERWISE

District.	Post.	Pay.	DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT.			How ended.
			From	To	Period.	
					Years. Days.	

O. R. F. 61.]

FORM B (RULE 154).

Division _____

FINAL QUALIFICATION REPORT OF A CANDIDATE SELECTED FOR THE POST OF NAIB TAHSILDAR.

1. District from which nominated	...	...	...	...	...
2. Official or non-official candidate	..	...	..	...	...
3. Appointment, if any, now held by candidate	...	...	...	...	...
4. Candidate's name, Father's name, caste and present age	...	...	...	...	...
5. Date of Nomination Roll in which candidate's selection was reported, and reference to other correspondence concerning him	...	...	...	...	...

- (i) The candidate named above passed the Naib Tahsildars' Examination on the _____ day of _____ 190 , as per certificate of Director of Land Records hereto appended.
- (ii) He has also received the practical training required by Rule 151 (i) of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act, as per report of the Collector of the _____ District hereto appended.
- (iii) The Collector of that district has, in the same report, certified that this candidate is by character and ability fitted for the post of Naib Tahsildar.
- (iv) And being myself satisfied in respect of all the aforesaid, I now certify this candidate as qualified for the post of Naib Tahsildar.

Dated at _____ }
 The _____ of _____ 190 .

Commissioner.

ANNEXURE.—Director of Land Records' Certificate (para. (i) ; Collector's Certificate (para. (ii)).

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 181.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 10th January 1906.

THE Financial Commissioner has considered a suggestion, which was made by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan in his annual report for the year 1903-04, that it is desirable to empower an investigating Revenue Officer to make a full report to the Deputy Commissioner both as to the circumstances of permanent alienations which have been made in contravention of the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act, and as to the wishes of the parties in the event of the Deputy Commissioner's sanction being refused.

2. He is of the opinion that it is desirable to amend paragraph 2 of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 4, dated 9th September 1903. That paragraph enjoins a procedure which may not be required at all if the original report made by the Revenue Officer is complete, and I am to request that the following may now be substituted for paragraph 2 of the Circular above quoted :—

"2. Accordingly when a Revenue Officer who submits a mutation proceeding to the Deputy Commissioner does not recommend the sanction of permanent alienation, he should ascertain whether, in the event of sanction being refused by the Deputy Commissioner, both parties wish—

- (a) that the transaction be wholly cancelled, the alienor being restored to possession, if he has parted with it, and the purchase-money being repaid ; or
- (b) that the provisions of section 14 of the Act be applied, the transaction being converted into a mortgage in the form described in section 6 (1) (a)."

In the latter case he should report the wishes of the parties as to the term of the mortgage and the conditions which should attach to it, and also any facts which will assist the Deputy Commissioner in deciding what term and what conditions would in the circumstances be reasonable. If the parties are in agreement, he should take from them a written application requesting the Deputy Commissioner to exercise his powers in a particular way, and transmit it with the mutation proceedings to the Deputy Commissioner.

3. I am to add that the amended paragraph has been approved by Government, and that it has been decided that it is unnecessary to revise the Rules published under Punjab Government Notification No. 23-S., dated 22nd May 1901.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 584.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND COLONIZATION OFFICERS
IN THE PUNJAB.*Dated 20th January 1906.*

THE Financial Commissioner has ascertained that there is a considerable lack of uniformity in the practice of the various districts of the Province with regard to the issue and form of zaildari, inamdari and lambardari sanads, and also of zuldari and inamdari books. I am accordingly to convey the following remarks and instructions for future guidance.

2. The Financial Commissioner has approved of standard vernacular forms of sanads, which are obtainable at the Central Jail Press, Lahore. All three are printed on good durable paper of foolscap size. Those for zaildars and inamdars have a gold and those for lambardars a red or ornamental border.

3. The zaildari and inamdari sanads are in the form prescribed by Revised Revenue Circular No. 27 and are practically identical, the only difference being that in the latter the word "inamdar" is substituted for "zaildar," and the words "of circle" are omitted.

4. The lambardari sanads only contain the preamble of the form given in Revised Revenue Circular No. 26, with a reference to a separate memorandum of instructions regarding the duties of village headmen. These instructions, which now contain the duties of village headmen as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Rules under Act IV of 1872 (the Punjab Laws Act) in addition to those detailed in the Revised Revenue Circular, have been printed in a separate pamphlet (also of foolscap size) on *hina* paper, as they are too lengthy to be included on the single sheet of a sanad.

5. A copy of this memorandum, which can be obtained from the Central Jail Press, should be given to each lambardar on his appointment, and also to any zaildar or inamdar who is not also a lambardar. Zaildars and inamdars should be instructed to paste them in their zaildari books.

6. There is at present considerable diversity in the form of zaildari books issued. These should all be of foolscap size and should contain the form of statistical table prescribed by Revised Revenue Circular No. 27, with a map of the zail. Books should also be given to inamdars, but not to lambardars.

7. New books or sanad forms should only be given to those appointed hereafter, or those who have not already received them.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 990.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER
AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 13th February 1906.

I AM directed to address you on the subject of the Demand Statements of Fluctuating Land Revenue referred to in paragraph 17 of Revised Revenue Circular No. 35.

2. Commissioners are themselves competent to sanction demands on account of fluctuating land revenue, but in certain districts where this system of assessment prevails the submission of Demand Statements to the Financial Commissioner's office was prescribed by the Financial Commissioner with the object of enabling him to supervise its working.

3. Ordinarily two statements are submitted by Deputy Commissioners, through the Divisional Commissioners, to the Financial Commissioner.

Demand Statement I is a detailed statement in a form which varies according to the necessities of different districts, but always gives the assessment for each estate separately. It is returned to Commissioners after inspection by the Financial Commissioner.

Demand Statement II is only an abstract of Demand Statement I without detail as to the assessment of each estate. A copy of this statement is retained in the Financial Commissioner's Office.

4. The reasons which led to the submission of Demand Statement I to the Financial Commissioner's office are not now so cogent as they were at the time when fluctuating assessments were first introduced, and from some districts they are not submitted at all. The Financial Commissioner has considered whether it is still necessary that the submission of Demand Statement I should be continued in the case of those districts from which it is now received, and he had decided that it is not. I am accordingly to convey the following instructions for your future guidance with regard to all districts in which a system of fluctuating assessment obtains.

5. The preparation of Demand Statements in the case of estates whose land revenue is assessed by the Irrigation Department—for example, on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals—is not necessary, as the Irrigation Department prepare their own statements and exercise their own checks on collections.

6. In all other cases Demand Statements I and II should be prepared by the Deputy Commissioner and forwarded, as soon as possible, after the completion of the assessment, to the Commissioner. Demand Statement I should be checked arithmetically in the Commissioner's office, and also compared with the key statement, which is a list of the estates under fluctuating assessment, showing the various rates of assessment for each. The Commissioner will thus be able to see that no estates have been omitted and, in cases where the detailed statement shows rates, that the rates are those authorized by the orders on the Assessment Report.

It is, however, necessary to remark that the best check that can be exercised on such assessments is in the field and in the tahsil. Thus care should always be taken to see that the assessments reported by the tahsil to the District office agree with those shown in the Tahsil Khatauni.

7. Only Demand Statement II should be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Financial Commissioner. It should contain a certificate from the Commissioner that the total agrees with the total of Demand Statement I, and whenever there is any considerable increase or decrease as compared with the last assessment of the corresponding harvest, the reason for it should be explained.

8. Whenever, owing to the extension of the system of fluctuating assessment to any area under settlement, it is necessary to draw up forms of demand statements, the forms with a key statement should be prepared by the Settlement Officer in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner. They should then be forwarded by the Settlement Commissioner, through the Divisional Commissioner, for the approval of the Financial Commissioner.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 15th February 1906.

No. 27.—Notification.—The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules regulating the grant of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of spirits (other than methylated spirits) and fermented liquors, and the fees to be paid for and the conditions of such licenses,

published with Notification No. 292, dated the 4th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 116, dated 13th June 1904 :—

After Rule 19 insert as *Rule 19A*—

19A. A chemist's license covering the retail sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation may be granted by the Collector to any medical practitioner and to any respectable person *bonâ fide* engaged in the sale of drugs for medical purposes to the public.

The fee for the whole year will range from Rs. 1,000 as a maximum to Rs. 2-4 as a minimum ; and for any stated quarter of a year from Rs. 250 as a maximum to Rs. 6 as a minimum. The fee shall be paid in a lump sum before the license is granted. Licenses for the first two quarters of the year 1906-07 will be granted without fee.

The following will be the form of a chemist's license—

FORM III-A.

CHEMIST'S LICENSE.

Form for the retail sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation.

Register No.

Name and description of licensee.

Nature and locality of vend premises.

In consideration of the payment of rupees ———, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and subject to the conditions set forth in this license, the person firm named and described above is licensed to sell by retail such medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation as are specified in the Schedule hereto attached, or may hereafter be added to that schedule under the signature of the Collector.

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall not sell to any one person at any one time any article covered by this license in greater quantity than two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles.

2. Sales under this license shall be made only at the shop or premises specified in this license and at no other place.

3. Except upon the order of a qualified medical practitioner, the licensee shall not knowingly sell or supply any article covered by this license for consumption by minors or persons of unsound mind.

4. Except when granted in the name of a firm, all licenses are granted personally to the person named in the license.

5. No license is transferable.

6. In the event of a licensee becoming insolvent, or otherwise incapable of personally conducting the business for which his license is granted, or dying during the period of its currency, the license shall forthwith cease to operate and determine.

7. When the period of currency of a license has expired, or when a license has ceased to operate, or when a license has been withdrawn or revoked by the Collector, the licensee shall cease to sell medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation thereunder, and shall forthwith surrender the license to the Collector.

8. All licenses shall produce their licenses and sale accounts for inspection by any Excise Officer on his demand at any time of the day or night.

9. The licensee shall send at the end of each quarter to the office of the Excise Darogha of the district a true statement of sales in the following form :—

Sales during the quarter ending _____

Serial No.	Name of medicated wines.					Number of gallons sold.
1	Vibrona	...	...	...	...
2	Wincarnis	...	...	...	...
3	Coca Wine	...	...	...	...
4	St. Raphael's Wine	...	...	...	...
5	Serravallo	...	...	...	...
6						
7						
	Total					...

10. In the event of the licensee, or any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge or consent, committing any breach of, or omitting to obey any of the requirements or conditions of, this license, this license may, in the discretion of the Collector, be forthwith withdrawn and revoked without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee may be liable under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896, or other law for the time being in force in that behalf, and no damages or compensation shall be due to, nor recoverable by, the licensee or any other person in respect of anything at any time done under the powers hereby conferred upon the Collector.

11. The period of currency of this license is from _____ to _____, after which latter date it shall cease and determine.

Dated _____ the _____ day of _____

Signature of Licensee.

Signature of Collector.

Schedule showing medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation which the licensee is authorized to sell under this license.

1. Vibrona.	7.
2. Wincarnis.	8.
3. Coca Wine.	9.
4. St. Raphael's Wine.	10.
5. Serravallo.	11.
6.	&c.
	&c.

The 16th February 1906.

No. 28.—*Notification.*—In modification of Notification No. 292, dated 4th December 1901, as altered by subsequent Notifications, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act of 1896, hereby makes the following additions to the annexure of conditions applicable to licenses which was published with the Notification cited :—

10A. No person holding a license for the wholesale or retail vend of Indian spirits shall add any colouring or flavouring matter or any essence or any other ingredient to spirits which pay still-head duty at the rate of four rupees per imperial gallon, London Proof, for the purpose of converting them into coloured rum, whisky, brandy or gin, or into the semblance of such.

No. 29.—*Notification.*—In modification of the form of license No. I-A., published with Notification No. 60, dated 8th March 1905, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896, hereby makes the following addition to the said form :—

9A. The licensee shall not add any colouring or flavouring matter or any essence or any other ingredient to spirits which pay still-head duty at the rate of four rupees per imperial gallon, London Proof, for the purpose of converting them into coloured rum, whisky, brandy or gin, or into the semblance of such.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1254.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 27th February 1906.

In this office Memo. No. 6556, dated 31st October 1904, all Commissioners, except the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, were addressed as to the practice at present in force in Sadr Tahsils in respect of the disbursement of salaries of—

- (1) Tahsil Establishment.
- (2) Patwaris and Kanungos.
- (3) District Board School Establishment.

They were asked to report on the working of the procedure prescribed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Correction Slip No. 341 to Revenue Circular No. 40, a copy of which, for facility of reference, forms an Appendix to this Circular Letter.

2. From the replies received, it appears that the majority of District Officers do not find any difficulty in following the prescribed procedure, even where the Sadr Tahsil is somewhat far from the Sadr Treasury. The Financial Commissioner thinks that, except as explained below, there is no necessity to amend the existing rules, which should, in future, be strictly observed. The practice obtaining in some districts, whereby the Tahsildar draws out the whole amount of his Letter of Credit in a lump sum and then puts it in deposit with the Treasurer, should be discontinued. Similarly, even at Sadr stations the payments here under consideration should be made at the Tahsils by money drawn on a cheque against a Letter of Credit.

3. As regards the rule that the Tahsildar must not draw on any day more than he can disburse on that day, the Financial Commissioner directs that if by any accident a balance remains in the hands of the Tahsildar at the end of any day, this balance shall be held at the Tahsildar's personal risk, and he shall be responsible for making adequate arrangements for its safe custody until he can disburse it.

4. In one respect a small addition has to be made to the existing rules. It will be observed that the present orders require the payment of District Board School Establishments to be made in the same way as that of the Tahsil Establishments and of Patwaris and Kanungos. It appears, however, that in most districts the pay of the District Board Schools is disbursed by Money Order, the commission being charged to District Board contingencies. This method of payment has been sanctioned by Government in letter No. 1365, dated 1st August 1894, and may of course be acted on, where this is found necessary, to avoid delays and irregularities in the disbursement of the pay and to prevent absence of members of the establishment from their duties. In this connection I am to invite the attention of Deputy Commissioners to letter No. 1750-C., dated 4th August 1894, from the Postmaster-General, Punjab, to the Director of Public Instruction (forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the latter's Circular No. 28, Serial No. 1954, dated 20th August 1894), in which the Postmaster-General volunteers to help the Educational Department in the matter.

5. In conclusion, I am to ask that District Officers will carefully examine the procedure obtaining in their districts and bring it into conformity with existing rules.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Correction Slip No. 341 to Revenue Circular No. 40.

* * * * *

7. *Sadr Tahsils.*—The amounts of the Letters of Credit issued in favour of the Tahsildar at Sadr Tahsil will be disbursed direct from the Treasury on cheques signed by the Tahsildar in the prescribed form. The Sadr Tahsildar is not allowed to keep any money in deposit, and he can only make payments by means of cheques on Letters of Credit in the same way as other Tahsildars.

8. *Payment of Establishments.*—The following establishments in each tahsil are paid through the Tahsildar :—

- (1) Tahsil Establishment.
- (2) Patwaris and Kanungos.
- (3) District Board School Establishment.

The Tahsil Establishment is paid monthly ; a Letter of Credit is issued on monthly bills submitted by the Tahsildar. The Tahsildar draws cheques against this Letter of Credit for payment of such portion of the establishment as is present. If any members of the establishment are absent from the tahsil, the amount due to them will be drawn on a separate cheque when they return. On no occasion should the Tahsildar draw a larger amount than he is able to disburse on that day. Patwaris and Kanungos are paid quarterly. On receipt of Letters of Credit for the pay, the Tahsildar will fix a day for them to attend at the tahsil, and will draw a cheque on that day for the pay only of those who appear. If any arrive on a later date, a fresh cheque must be drawn.

The pay of the School Establishment is also remitted to the Tahsildar by a Letter of Credit. The Tahsildar disburses the money by drawing cheques against this Letter of Credit, and sends the money out by hand of a chaprasi, from whom adequate security has been taken. He should never draw on any one day more than the chaprasi can conveniently take, or more than is covered by the security. The chaprasi will take the money out to the School Establishment with an acquittance-roll, and on payment to the establishment will take the signature of each payee on the acquittance-roll. All other establishments will be paid in the same way.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th March 1906.

No. 39.—Notification.—It is notified, for general information, that the following rule (I B) made by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act of 1896 shall come into force with effect from the 1st day of April 1906. The Financial Commissioner directs that the said rule shall be read as an addendum to Rule I in the Rules for the grant of licenses published in Notification No. 60, dated 8th March 1905, and now called I A, and that the subjoined form of license shall be read in substitution for form A I attached to the said Notification :—

Rule I B.—The licenses to be granted under this part shall be licenses authorizing sale for consumption off the premises only.

FORM I A.

LICENSE FOR SALE OF INDIAN SPIRIT IN RURAL TRACTS FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES ONLY.

Register No. _____

Name and description of licensee _____, *son of* _____.

Locality of shop _____ *in the tahsil of* _____.

In consideration of the payment of Rs. _____ (Rs. _____), receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and subject to the further payment hereinafter detailed, and subject also to the conditions set forth in the license, the person named and described above, and hereinafter called the licensee, is licensed to sell by retail for consumption off the premises only :—

SPIRITS MADE IN BRITISH INDIA.

Conditions.

1. The licensee shall maintain a shop at the locality mentioned above, and so long as he holds this license shall keep at the shop a supply of Indian spirit, which must include a supply of the plain uncoloured spirit known as country spirit for sale to the public ; and, subject to the conditions of this license, he shall not refuse to supply such spirit to any one offering to pay ready money for the same.

2. The licensee shall not supply spirit to any person who is drunk, or whom he knows or has reason to believe to be a minor or of unsound mind, or for consumption by any such person.

3. The licensee shall not supply country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) to any person who resides beyond the limit of the _____ district or in any of the following areas * :—

He shall also not supply country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) for consumption beyond the limits of the _____ district, or for consumption in any of the areas above specified.

4. No wearing apparel or goods of any kind shall be received by any licensee in barter for liquor ; and no liquor shall be sold for consumption off the premises.

5. The licensee shall not open his shop for purposes of sale on any day before sunrise, nor shall he keep it open on any day after 8 o'clock in the evening, or such later hour as the Collector may expressly sanction.

6. The licensee shall not allow bad characters to resort to his premises, and shall not permit any gambling or disorderly conduct therein. He shall not supply liquor to any person who, he has reason to believe, intends to drink it in any street, lane, bazar, or public place within a hundred yards off his premises.

7. Except in regard to such wholesale vend as may be authorized by passes granted under section 30 of the Excise Act, 1896, the licensee shall not sell to any one person at any one time spirit deemed to be country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) in greater quantity than one seer, and spirit deemed to be "foreign spirit" in greater quantity than two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles.

8. The licensee shall not purchase or have in his possession country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) of a lower strength than London Proof, or than may be from time to time prescribed by the Financial Commissioner.

9. The licensee shall not dilute, admix, or adulterate in any way country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit).

9A. The licensee shall not add any colouring or flavouring matter, or any essence or any other ingredient, to spirits which pay still-head duty at the rate of 4 rupees per imperial gallon, London Proof, for the purpose of converting them into coloured rum, whisky, brandy, or gin, or into the semblance of such.

10. The licensee shall sell country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) at London Proof strength, or at such other strength as may hereafter be prescribed by the Financial Commissioner, to all persons to whom he is bound to sell it under this license, at rates not exceeding the following (which do not include the value of bottles or other receptacles supplied by him to be taken away by the customer) :—

One rupee for one-sixth of an imperial gallon.

Eight annas for one-twelfth of an imperial gallon.

* To be filled in by the Deputy Commissioner.

Four annas for one-twenty-fourth of an imperial gallon.

Two annas for one-forty-eighth of an imperial gallon.

One anna for one-ninety-sixth of an imperial gallon.

NOTE.—If the licensee is required hereafter to sell liquor at a strength other than London Proof, these rates shall be proportionately revised.

11. As soon as measures representing the quantities specified in condition No. 10 have been supplied to the licensee, he shall use those measures, and no others, for measuring country spirits (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) to be supplied to his customers.

12. The licensee shall not do anything, or permit anything to be done, to alter the capacity of the measures supplied to him, or to deface or alter or detach the tablets attached to them showing what their capacity is.

13. The licensee shall maintain a daily account, in the subjoined form, of his receipts and sales of spirit, showing separately country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) and spirit which is deemed to be foreign, and shall submit an abstract of this account to the office of the Excise Darogha at the end of every month :—

Form of Account.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Month and date.	Balance of previous date.	TO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.		Total.	To-day's sales, quantity sold.	Balance in store at end of the day.
		Quantity.	Source of supply.			

14. The licensee shall maintain a daily record of all sales of country spirit (that is, plain uncoloured spirit) in the following form, showing each transaction separately :—

Month and date.	Quantity sold.	Name, description and residence of person to whom sold.

15. The licensee shall produce his license, sale accounts and record of sales of country spirit for inspection by any Excise Officer on his demand at any time of the day or night.

16. Except when granted in the name of a firm, all licenses are granted to the person named in the license.

17. This license is not transferable.

18. In the event of a licensee becoming insolvent, or otherwise incapable of personally conducting the business for which his license is granted, or dying during the period of its currency, the license shall forthwith cease to operate and determine.

19. When the period of currency of a license has expired, or when a license has ceased to operate, or when a license has been withdrawn or revoked by the Collector, the licensee shall cease to sell spirits or liquors thereunder, and shall forthwith surrender the license to the Collector.

20. The licensee shall exhibit, above the door of his vend premises, a signboard as below, and the signboard so exhibited shall not be removed during the period of the currency of the license :—

“ LICENSED RETAIL VENDOR OF INDIAN SPIRITS FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE
PREMISES ONLY.

*With the obligation to sell plain uncoloured spirits at rates prescribed by
Government.*

21. The licensee may obtain supplies only in the following ways : —

- (1) From a person licensed to sell Indian spirits wholesale to the trade in the Punjab or in the North-West Frontier Province.
- (2) By removal from a distillery licensed under section 5 of the Excise Act in accordance with the rules applicable to such removals :

Provided that, in bringing spirit from any place beyond the limits of the district in which he holds his license, he shall not break bulk until the consignment has reached such district and has been compared by an Excise Officer with a copy of the pass which covered it.

22. Methylated spirits are sold under special licenses for the sale of these spirits, and no person who holds a license for the sale of potable spirits shall sell methylated spirits, whether they have been imported into India by sea, or whether they have been made in distilleries licensed in India, unless he also holds a special license for the sale of methylated spirits.

23. Sales under all licenses shall be made only at the shop or premises specified in the license and at no other places.

24. Admixture of Indian spirits with imported spirit, or of imported spirit with Indian spirit, shall on no pretext be attempted by the licensee.

25. The licensee shall comply with all rules for the regulation of the import, transport, and sale of Indian spirits.

26. No licensee on succeeding a licensee whose license has terminated shall refuse to take over such quantity of any spirit or liquor surrendered by the outgoing licensee as the Collector may direct under the operation of the rule prescribed in that behalf by the Financial Commissioner.

27. In the event of the licensee, or any person employed by him or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge or consent, committing any breach of, or omitting to obey any of the requirements or conditions of, this license, this license may, in the discretion of the Collector, be forthwith withdrawn and revoked without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee may be liable under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896, or other law for the time being in force in that behalf, and no damages or compensation shall be due to, nor recoverable by, the licensee or any other person in respect of anything at any time done under the powers hereby conferred upon the Collector.

28. The sum of Rupees _____ (Rs. _____) remaining due and to be paid by the licensee in respect of this license shall be payable in advance in _____ equal monthly instalments, commencing on and from the _____ 190_. Each such instalment shall be paid in advance into the Government Treasury at _____ on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such instalment becomes due.

(a) In the event of the licensee making default in paying the whole or any part of any quarterly instalment on the first day of the quarter in respect of which it becomes due, the Collector may, in his discretion, forthwith revoke this license and recover, in the manner provided in section 34 of the Excise Act, 1896, any loss sustained by Government owing to such default, as well as any loss accruing in consequence of the revocation and re-sale of the license.

29. The period of currency of this license is from _____ to _____, after which latter date it shall cease and determine.

Dated _____ the _____ day of _____ 190 .

Signature of Licensee.

Signature of Collector.

The 22nd March 1906.

No. 1224-G.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Chief Court of the Punjab has made the following rule regarding the investiture of trust property, consisting of money, by trustees :—

Investment of trust-moneys in Rangoon Port Trust Debentures. Trust property, consisting of money, may be invested in debentures issued by the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, under section 7 of the Local Authorities Loans Act, XI of 1879, or under the Rangoon Port Act, 1905 (Burma Act IV of 1905), until further order.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 2025.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 29th March 1906.

I AM directed to issue the following instructions in regard to the case of a lambardar who (1) embezzles land revenue paid to him by the other landowners of the estate, and (2) fails to pay the land revenue due on his own holding.

Sub-head 401.
File No. 411.

2. As regards (2), the land of the lambardar may be sold under section 75, Land Revenue Act, if it is considered advisable to apply that section, but probably it will usually be best to deal with the whole case under section 77.

3. Section 77 may be applied in relation to (1), because Sir Lewis Tupper has held, in a case that has come before him, that in section 3 (7) of the Act "unpaid" means not paid to Government. The sums embezzled are, therefore, arrears of land revenue, and the guilty lambardar is a "defaulter" (section 3 (8)) in respect of them.

4. Enough of the defaulter's land may be sold to cover the land revenue due under both heads (1) and (2) above, and also other embezzled items (if any), such as zaildar's salary, chankidar's pay, etc. If assets of the defaulting lambardar come by means of the sale into the hands of Government, the Collector may apply them to rectify the embezzlements, leaving the lambardar to contest his action if so advised.

5. The above view of the law may be open to some doubt, but should be acted upon, any difficulties which may arise being reported for the information of the Financial Commissioner.

6. It is intended on a suitable opportunity to amend the law so as to make it clear beyond doubt that when a lambardar has collected land revenue and embezzled it, his own immovable property may be sold for the recovery of the sum due from him.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 2041.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 30th March 1906.

UNDER the orders of Government conveyed in their letter No. 50, dated 21st January 1906, Transport Registration Officers are to be supplied with a tahsil peon when they require one on tour. If the establishment in any tahsil is found to be insufficient for this purpose, when called upon, arrangements may be made for the entertainment of an extra tahsil peon as a temporary measure. The expenditure incurred by the entertainment of such extra peons will be a charge against the Military Department, and the number and date of Punjab Government letter, as well as of this Circular, should invariably be quoted in red ink in the body of every such bill before it is presented for payment at the Treasury, and the bill should be headed as "Chargeable to the Military Department."

(Published in Punjab Gazette of April 5, 1906).

MEMO. No. 4475.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd July 1901.

THE attention of the Financial Commissioner has recently been drawn to the great labour entailed on the English offices of districts where suspensions have been extensive by the translation of Forms A and B, which are printed on page 222 of Revenue Circular No. 31. The Financial Commissioner does not wish to interfere with the discretion of Commissioners in the matter, especially as the present practice

Pages 9, 10, of
Revised Revenue Cir-
cular No. 31.

probably occasions no inconvenience where the amounts of suspended revenue are small. To meet cases, however, where it is found necessary to suspend on a large scale, the Director of Land Records has, under the orders of the Financial Commissioner, prepared two Statements, A and B, with bilingual headings, 30 copies of which are forwarded herewith. It is suggested that two copies of these statements with the Tahsildar's remarks should be prepared in the tahsil, and that, where possible, English numerals should be used. If the Tahsildar knows English he will write his remarks in English in one copy, and in vernacular in the other. These two copies will be submitted to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, who will add his remarks on one of them in English, if he knows English, and on the other in vernacular, or if he does not know English, on both in vernacular. He will then submit them both in original for the orders of the Collector. After the Collector has passed his orders, his remarks and the amount of revenue which he has suspended will be entered in English in one copy, and the other necessary figures, if not already recorded in English numerals, will be so recorded. The second copy will be similarly completed, except that the Collector's remarks will be entered in the vernacular and no conversion of vernacular figures into English figures will be necessary. The work of copying English numerals and of converting vernacular figures into English numerals will be done in the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner's office or in the Vernacular office, so that the English office will have no more to do than translate the Collector's remarks. The copy containing these remarks in English will then be submitted to the Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner in the usual course. The second copy containing the Collector's remarks in the Vernacular will be sent to the Sadr Wasil Baki Navis, and from this orders will be given to the Tahsildars to have the *bachh* lists prepared and collections made accordingly.

2. It will be observed that by this plan everything that is essential will appear in English in the copy forwarded to the Commissioner, except the Revenue Assistant's and Tahsildar's remarks where these officers have not written their remarks in English. On the other hand, in the copy sent to the Sadr Wasil Baki Navis everything will be in the vernacular, unless indeed the amounts suspended by the Collector have been entered on that copy in English numerals only.

3. If this plan is adopted in any district, a report on its working should be submitted after two years with a view to its general adoption if found suitable.

4. The cost of the printing of these bilingual forms should be charged against the district allotments for lithographic printing. For the future, if adopted, they should be procured by Deputy Commissioners from the Central Jail Press, Lahore, in the usual manner.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 2434.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 9th April 1906.

It has been represented to the Financial Commissioner by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, that it is necessary, in order to enable them to exercise an effective check on bills for purchases of Jail supplies, that Superintendents of Jails should occasionally be furnished, on application, with copies of the daily price-list from which the monthly Jail List, prescribed by Revised Revenue Circular No. 6, Part III, paragraph 7, is compiled. I am

directed to say that Deputy Commissioners are accordingly requested to direct Tahsildars to comply with applications for such copies, which will in all cases be restricted to the articles enumerated in the Statement in Revised Revenue Circular No. 6, Part III, paragraph 7.

It is understood that the demands so made by Superintendents of Jails will not be of frequent occurrence.

The 30th April 1906.

Brratum.—In condition No. 4 of the new form of license (1-A), for vend of Indian spirits in rural tracts, published with Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 39, dated 13th ultimo, at page 309, Part III, of the *Punjab Gazette*, dated the 15th idem, *for* the word "of" *read* "on".

CIRCULAR No. 1.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 2nd May 1906.

THE Post Master General has revised the Inland Money Order Form for the remittance of canal and land revenue, and the new forms have been supplied to all Post Offices in the Punjab Circle.

2. To the new form is attached a coupon as a form of receipt for canal revenue. It will accordingly now be possible for lambardars to remit canal revenue by money order, and their attendance at the tahsil for the purpose of signing receipts for lambardari fees will be obviated. These receipts can be forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner to the Executive Engineer (*vide* paragraph 19 (15) of Revised Revenue Circular 53).

3. When the lambardar's receipt for his fees for the collection of canal revenue is for a sum in excess of Rs. 20 a stamp must be affixed to the coupon.

4. In introducing the revised forms the Post Master General has made the following conditions, *vis.* :—

(i) that the Post Office is not required to see that a receipt stamp, when such a stamp is necessary, has been affixed to the coupon;

(ii) that the Post Office accepts no responsibility on account of receipt stamps that may fall off from the coupons while in course of transmission by post.

5. Lambardars should now be informed, through the usual agency, of the introduction of the revised form of money order and of the conditions imposed by the Postal authorities. It should be impressed upon them that when a receipt for fees for the collection of canal revenue is for a sum in excess of Rs. 20, they must affix firmly a receipt stamp on the coupon, and they should be warned that if the stamp is lost in the course of transmission by post, they will have to provide another stamped receipt.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th May 1906.

No. 97.—Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 101, dated 20th June 1903, published in Part III of the Gazette, making a supplementary Rule, vii 4, to the Rules regarding the regulation of the grant of rewards in cases under the Excise and Opium Acts, which are printed at pages 12 and 13 of Part I of the Punjab Excise Pamphlet, is hereby cancelled.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 10th May 1906.

In paragraph 5 of the Financial Commissioner's Circular Letter No. 3441, dated 5th June 1901, it was remarked that the Alienation of Land Act places no restriction on gifts for religious or charitable purposes (section 2 (4) of the Act), and that the working of this exemption is a matter to be carefully watched, as it must not be allowed to become a cloak for evasions of the law.

2. It appears that it has become not an unusual practice for cases of this class to be submitted to Deputy Commissioners for orders. This practice is sound, and the Financial Commissioner now prescribes that it should be followed in the case of all alienations of this description.

3. When any such case is submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, he should, after inquiry, record a decision whether the transaction is really a gift and not a disguised sale, and whether the purpose is really religious or charitable. If he holds that the transaction is not a gift, or not made for the purpose permissible, he should treat it like any other transaction to which the Act applies.

4. As a consequence of section 21 (1) of the Act, a Civil Court would have no jurisdiction to interfere with the order of a Deputy Commissioner under the Alienation of Land Act deciding for the purposes of that Act that any particular transaction was or was not a *bond fide* gift for one of the prescribed purposes.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 10th May 1906.

In cases where the Revenue Officer refuses to sanction mutation in respect of a temporary alienation of land, but his order is disregarded and the alienee remains in possession, the transaction is not brought on to the revenue record, which therefore is not in accordance with the facts. The question whether any entry or note of such transactions should appear in the revenue papers has been considered, and it has been decided that such transactions should be entirely ignored so far as revenue papers are concerned, because any mention in our records might be taken to have a fictitious value and might act as an encouragement to leave matters as they stand.

2. For the same reason, it has been decided that no endeavour should be made to obtain exact statistics of the areas transferred by mortgages of the above description, but the subject is one which should receive the close attention of Deputy Commissioners and their assistants, who may be able in the course of their inspections to gain an idea of the extent to which such unrecognized mortgages prevail, and I am to request that the point may in future be examined in the annual reports under the head of temporary alienations of land.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 3559.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
SETTLEMENT OFFICERS AND COLONIZATION OFFICERS IN THE
PUNJAB.

Dated 30th May 1906.

I AM directed to address you on the subject of the exemption from land revenue of land taken up by local bodies for roads and avenues.

2. Lands taken up for the above purposes will be exempt from the payment of land revenue, cesses (and malikana if the land made over to the local body is the property of Government). But land taken up for avenues will not be exempt from the payment of occupiers' rates or other direct charges made by the Irrigation Department.

Government of
India, Revenue and
Agriculture Depart-
ment, No. 613-434-
2, dated 7th May
1904.

Punjab Govern-
ment letter No. 228,
dated 21st April
1906.

3. The exemption will run from the date of acquisition, and will continue, in the case of a road so long as the land is used for a road, and in the case of an avenue so long as it is properly maintained.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 1st June 1906.

I AM directed to address you on the subject of the effect on rents of (a) the reduction of the local rate and (b) the abolition of the patwari cess.

(a) Punjab Gov-
ernment No. 87,
dated 2nd April
1906.

(b) Punjab Gov-
ernment Notifica-
tion No. 104, dated
2nd April 1906.

2. Section 27 of the Tenancy Act lays down that where the rent of a tenancy is the whole or the share of the land revenue thereof, with an addition fixed with reference to the whole or a share of the rates or cesses chargeable thereon, the Revenue Officer shall alter the amount of the addition in proportion to any alteration of rates or cesses.

3. The prevailing cash rents have been classified in settlements made during the last 20 years in a list of rents which is given in Appendix IX (Form A) to the Settlement Manual, corresponding to Statement G appended to Chapter VIII of the Land Revenue Rules.

4. Heads (a) and (b) of the list referred to include "tenants with or without the right of occupancy paying at revenue rates with or without malikana". In these cases land revenue of course includes "cesses". The way in which such rents are shown in column 4 of the Khatauni Form (Statement B annexed to Chapter VIII of the Land Revenue Rules) and column 8 of the Jamabandi Form is probably not uniform. But the usual entry would be, "ba shara malikan" or "ba shara malikan mai malikana, (itna) anna fi rupeya". In such cases no charge in the entry made in the column of rent is required. The change of the entry regarding the amount of cesses in column 10 of the Jamabandi Form which the Patwari will make in pursuance of the general orders quoted in the margin of paragraph 1 above will do all that is necessary.

5. If, however, in any district it has been usual to show in the column for rent the detail of revenue and cesses, then the cesses must be corrected by mutation order. For this purpose a general list of all such holdings of occupancy and non-occupancy tenants paying rents consisting of land revenue and cesses, with or without the addition of malikana, must be drawn up, and a single mutation order should be passed on the village list. The new entry recorded should be in the form referred to in paragraph 4 above, viz., "ba shara malikan" or "ba shara malikan mai malikana", etc., without detail of land revenue or cesses. The mutation order should be passed by the Collector, or an Assistant Collector, 1st grade, vide section 76 (2) of the Tenancy Act.

6. To come now to cases (c) and (d) of the list appended to Form A of Appendix IX of the Settlement Manual, viz., tenants with or without right of occupancy who pay cash rents by lump sums on the holding ('chakota') or by rents fixed at so many annas or rupees per bigha, kanal, or ghumaon.

It will probably be found that cases exist where Settlement Officers have formerly distributed rents of the above description in the record-of-rights into land revenue, malikana and cesses, with the object of assisting Courts in deciding suits for enhancement of rent. Thus a lump cash rent of Rs. 2 is shown as—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Cesses	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
Malikana	...	...	...	...	1	1	0

in order that the Court may at once see that no suit for enhancement lies.

Distributions of this nature do not, however, in any way alter the essential character of the rent, which remains a lump cash rent, and as such it is liable to no reduction on account of the reduction of cesses.

7. It is possible, although the Financial Commissioner thinks that such cases will be rare, that cash rents which really consist of land revenue and cesses, with or without malikana, have been entered in the record-of-rights as if they were lump cash rents.

If in any district such cases are found to exist, the Deputy Commissioner should submit a report, giving specimens of them, with suggestions for their treatment.

8. I am to add that the Financial Commissioner is pleased to direct that no mutation fees shall be charged on mutations effected in pursuance of the above orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd June 1906.

No. 133.—With reference to Notification No. 265, dated the 18th November 1905, the following amendment to the Rules contained in Chapter VIII, Part I, of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, which the Financial Commissioner has made under section 28 of the said Act, having received the sanction of the Local Government, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 156 of the said Act :—

In Revenue Rule 71, instead of the word "*Agriculturist*" insert "*Owner and tenant*", and at the end of the rule add the words "*no charge shall be made for such parchas*".

No. 134.—With reference to Notification No. 266, dated 18th November 1905, the following addition to the Rules contained in Chapter VIII, Part I, of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, which the Financial Commissioner has made under section 28 of the said Act, having received the sanction of the Local Government, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 156 of the said Act.

After Rule 80 insert the following new rule as 80 (A) :—

"When a new Jamabandi has been prepared, based on the entries in the Khataunis, and the new revenue of each holding has been entered in it, the Patwari will give to each owner, mortgagee with possession and occupancy tenant a copy of the entries in such Jamabandi relating to the land held by him. The directions governing the distribution of Khataunis where there are several sharers in a holding (Rule 71) will obtain in this case also. No charge shall be made for these copies."

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Punjab Cotton Duties Manual, 1897.

Dated 8th June 1906.

No. 11.

SUBSTITUTE the following Forms A and B for the Forms A and B prescribed in Rule I of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 864-S. R., dated the 21st February 1896, reproduced on page 16 of the Cotton Duties Manual :—

Government of
India, Department
of Commerce and In-
dustry, Notification
No. 2080—S, dated
17th March 1906.

FORM A.

Particulars of all Cotton Goods produced at _____ Mill during the period beginning and ending _____ 190 .

Description of goods, (1)	ISSUED OUT OF THE PREMISES.		Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity warehoused in lbs.	Deduction claimed under section 19 on account of quantity exported in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Yards or dozens.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Part I.—Grey and Bleached Piece-goods.</i>						
[To be reported in lbs. and yards, and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.]						
1. Chadars				
2. Dhuties				
3. Drills and Jeans				
4. Cambrics and Lawns				
5. Printers				
6. T-cloth, Domestic and Sheetings				
7. Shirtings and Longcloth				
8. Tent cloth				
9. Other sorts				
<i>Part II.—Coloured Piece-goods.</i>						
[To be reported in lbs. and yards.]						
1. Chadars				
2. Lungis and Dhuties				
3. Drills and Jeans				
4. Greys, dyed				
5. Coloured striped saris and susis				
6. Cotton tweeds and checks				
7. Other sorts				
<i>Part III.—Grey and Coloured Goods other than Piece-goods.</i>						
[To be reported in lbs. and dozens, and grey, coloured and bleached goods to be distinguished.]						
<i>Part IV.—Hosiery.</i>						
[To be reported in lbs. and dozens.]						
<i>Part V.—Miscellaneous.</i>						
[To be reported in lbs. only.]						
Total ...						

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 190 .

(Signed)

[To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

FORM B.

Statement of Cotton Goods assessed to duty, with amount payable thereon.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of goods.	Weight, lbs.	Real value.	Total real value.	Rate of duty payable.	Total duty payable.
Part I.—Grey and Bleached Piece-goods ...					
„ II.—Coloured Piece-goods ...					
„ III.—Grey and Coloured Goods other than Piece-goods.					
IV.—Hosiery ...					
V.—Miscellaneous ...					
Total ...					

(Signed)

Collector.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 190 .

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Punjab Cotton Duties Manual, 1897.

Dated 8th June 1906.

No. 12.

SUBSTITUTE the following Forms 1 and 2 for the Forms 1 and 2 prescribed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1120-S. R., dated the 11th March 1896, reproduced on page 25 of the Manual :—

Government of
India, Department
of Commerce and In-
dustry, Resolution
No. 2097—2112-S,
dated the 17th
March 1906.

No. 1.

Statement of the quantity of Cotton Goods produced, and the gross amount of Excise duty realized under the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, from the Cotton Mills in— during the month of— 190 .

Description of goods.	Quantity produced during the month (see explanation to section 6 of the Act).	Quantity assessed to duty during the month, in lbs. only.	Amount received on each description.
1	2	3	4
<p><i>Part I.—Grey and Bleached Piece-goods.</i></p> <p>[To be reported in lbs. and yards, and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.]</p> <p>1. Chadars</p> <p>2. Dhuties</p> <p>3. Drills and Jeans</p> <p>4. Cambrics and Lawns</p> <p>5. Printers</p> <p>6. T-cloth, Domestics and Sheetings</p> <p>7. Shirtings and Longcloth</p> <p>8. Tent cloth</p> <p>9. Other sorts</p> <p><i>Part II.—Coloured Piece-goods.</i></p> <p>[To be reported in lbs. and yards.]</p> <p>1. Chadars</p> <p>2. Lungis and Dhuties</p> <p>3. Drills and Jeans</p> <p>4. Greys, dyed</p> <p>5. Coloured striped saris and susis</p> <p>6. Cotton tweeds and cloths</p> <p>7. Other sorts</p> <p><i>Part III.—Grey and Coloured Goods other than Piece-goods.</i></p> <p>[To be reported in lbs. and dozens, and grey coloured and bleached goods to be distinguished.]</p> <p><i>Part IV.—Hosiery.</i></p> <p>[To be reported in lbs. and dozens.]</p> <p><i>Part V.—Miscellaneous.</i></p> <p>[To be reported in lbs. only.]</p> <p>Total ...</p>	<p>lbs.</p> <p>Yards or dozens.</p>		<p>Rs.</p>

NOTE.—There is no necessary connection between the quantities shown in column 2 and those shown in column 3.

No. 2.

Statement of the amount of *Refunds* granted in _____ on export of duty-paid
Cotton Goods in the month of _____ 190 .

Description of goods.			Quantity in lbs.	Amount paid on each description.
				Rs.
Part	I.—Grey and Bleached Piece-goods	... ..	...
"	II.—Coloured Piece-goods	... ..	...
"	III.—Grey and Coloured Goods other than Piece-goods	... ..	...
"	IV.—Hosiery	... ..	...
"	V.—Miscellaneous	... ..	...
Total			...	...

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th July 1906.

No. 154.—With reference to Notification No. 23, dated 25th January 1906, the following addition to the rules contained in Chapter III, Part I, of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, which the Financial Commissioner has made under section 28 of the said Act, having received the sanction of the Local Government, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 156 of the said Act :—

To Rule 31 add the following clause :—

" (22) Any case of rick-burning, and when it is suspected that the crime is due to incendiarism this should be specified."

The 9th July 1906.

Addendum to Rules under the Land Revenue Act, 1887.

To Rule 31 in Chapter III, Part I, of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act, 1887, add the following clause :—

" (22) Any case of rick-burning, and when it is suspected that the crime is due to incendiarism this should be specified."

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Punjab Cotton Duties Manual, 1897.

Dated 10th July 1906.

No. 13.

THE classification of the headings prescribed in the revised forms A and B

Letter No. 1820, dated the 24th April 1906, from the Assistant Director of Statistics, Commercial and Intelligence Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department.

and Statements Nos. 1 and 2. accompanying the Notification No. 2080-3 and Resolution No. 2097—2112-3, dated the 17th March 1906, of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry

noted in Correction Slips Nos. 11 and 12, respectively, should be based on the following detailed list of the fabrics woven in the Indian cotton mills :—

I.—GREY AND BLEACHED PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and yards, and bleached to be distinguished from grey goods.)

1.—Chadars—

Bed sheets.
Twill bed sheets.
Chadars.
Twill chadars.
Bed covers, grey.
Table cloth, plain.
Diamond sheets (grey).
Blankets, grey.
Bed sheets, plain, with border.
Twill sheets, with border.

2.—Dhuties—

Dhuties.
Fine yarn dhuties.
Cholas.
Dupattas.
Lungis.
Patala.
Oopernas.
Chawal.
Tarfal.
Angocha, plain.
Grey sari.
Dhuties, dobby bordered.
" " heading.
Dhuty and dupatta with mercerised yarn border.

3.—Drills and jeans—

Drills.
Twill.
Twill shirting.
Jeans.
Duck cloth.
Thope cloth.
B. Egyptian drill.
Figured shirting, bleached.
Figured cloth, grey.
Sateen, grey and bleached.

4.—Cambrics and lawns—

Jaconets.
Madapollams.
Fine cloth.
Mulls.
Nainsook.
Book mull.

5.—Printers—

Printers.
Printers Bhagwad.

6.—T^c cloth, domestic, and sheetings—

Latta.
Domestic.
T. cloth.
Sheetings.
China T. cloth.
China sheetings.
Fine yarn sheetings.
Zanzibar cloth.
Zanzibar T cloth.
Mexican cloth.
American sheetings.
Calico cloth.
China cloth.

7.—Shirtings and L. cloth—

Shirting.
L. cloth.
Zanzibar L. cloth.
Bagdad cloth.
Masawa cloth.
American cloth.
Mock leno.

8.—Tent cloth—

Chauka.
Press cloth.
Tent cloth.
Double cloth.
Dosuti.
Sail cloth.
Commissariat cloth.

9.—Other sorts—

Garrah.
Dammer cloth.
Plain cloth.
Damaged.
Rags.
Chindees (rags).
Old bad pieces.
Fents.
Tapestry cloth.
Jamdani or Tappet cloth.
Masroo.
Ventula cloth.
Curtain cloth.
Gauze cloth.
Doria.
Doria fents.
Pagree or turbans.
Khadi and dungri.

II.—COLOURED PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and yards.)

1.—Chadars—

Shawl check chadars.
 Calico wove shawl pattern.
 Table cloth, coloured.
 Bed covers, coloured.
 Bed sheets, coloured.
 Chadars, coloured.
 Twill sheets, coloured.
 Twill chadars, coloured.
 Bed quilts.
 Charsas.
 Susi check chadar.
 Check chadars.
 Sheets, dyed.
 Twill sheets, dyed.
 Dobi chadars.
 Hunting sheets.
 H. D. yarn chadars.
 Malbar chadars.
 Diamond sheets, coloured.
 Doubling sheets.
 Shawl charas.
 Figured sheets.
 Check rugs.
 Counterpanes.
 Blankets, coloured.

2.—Lungis and Dhuties—

Lungis, coloured.
 Lungis, coloured stripes and border.
 Gamcha check dhuties.
 Dhuties, susi.
 Dhuties, striped.
 Check dhuties.
 Gamcha check (dhuties).
 Gamcha.

3.—Drills and jeans—

Drills, striped.
 Drills, checked.
 Drills, coloured.
 Jeans, striped.
 Jeans, checked.
 Twill, checked.
 Twill, striped.
 Drills, khaki dyed.
 Jeans, khaki dyed.
 Twill shirting, striped.
 Twill shirting, dyed.
 Twill shirting, checked.
 Black dyed drill.

Black dyed jeans.
 Cord drill.
 Bed ticks.
 Blue stripe cloth.
 Twill lining.

4.—Greys, dyed—

Dyed L. cloth.
 Shirting, dyed.
 Dyed T. cloth.
 Tent cloth, dyed.
 Khadi, dyed.
 Khadi check.
 Black dyed cloth.
 Umbrella cloth.
 Umbrella cloth, dyed.
 Brown cloth.
 Sepoy cloth.
 Dyed dosanti.

5.—Coloured striped saris and susis—

Saris.
 Chain saris.
 Susi saris.
 Cholis.
 Susi, flannel pattern.
 Dobi susi.
 Susi, dyed.
 Susi sheets.
 Susi, big check.
 Susi, check.

6.—Cotton tweeds and checks—

English tweed.
 English check.
 Cashmere.
 Hunting cloth.
 Leheria.
 Thana cloth.
 Thana check.
 Hunting check.
 Angocha check.
 Twill check.
 H. D. yarn check.
 Cordreri check.
 Thana twill.
 Thana drill.
 Revers drill.
 Revers drill check.
 Cashmere drill.
 Coloured twill.
 Twill cloth.

II.—COLOURED PIECE-GOODS—CONCLD.

Trouserings.
 Coatings.
 Bengo cloth.
 Coating, dyed.
 Sikhar cloth.
 Madras cloth.
 Madras cloth, imitation.
 Madars cloth, twilled, checked
 and striped.
 Madras cloth, twilled, checked
 and imitation.
 Fancy dobi pattern check.
 Zephyr cloth.
 Spotted zephyr.
 Spotted shirtings, coloured
 Weft.
 Fancy cloth.
 Dobi cloth.
 Striped cloth, coloured.
 Malida cloth.
 Chell cloth.
 Jacquard cloth.
 Arab cloth.

Indigo coloured check.
 Khaki dyed serge.
 Crimp cloth.
 Bedford cord.
 Sateen, dyed.

7.—Other sorts—

Pankha drill cloth.
 Fancy fents.
 Bed pieces, coloured.
 Mercerised cloth.
 Printed cloth, yellow.
 Printed cloth, khaki.
 Printed cloth, blue.
 Zool cloth.
 Flannelets.
 Printed parda cloth.
 Shawl, dyed serge.
 Turbans or pagrees, coloured.
 Doomas.
 Striped cloth, mercerised.
 Dyed fents of all kinds.

III.—GREY AND COLOURED GOODS OTHER THAN PIECE-GOODS.

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)

(Grey, Coloured, and Bleached Goods of each description to be distinguished.)

Handkerchiefs.
 Napkins.
 Glass towels.
 Glass check.
 Glass cloth check.
 Check dusters.
 Kitchen towels.
 Dropbox dusters.
 Plain dusters.
 Towels.

Hucka back.
 Turkish towels.
 Honeycomb towels.
 Bath towels.
 Towels, coloured stripe.
 Shawl towels.
 Towels, Turkish khaki dyed.
 Carpet.
 Carpets, mercerised.

IV.—HOSIERY.

(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)

1. Socks and stockings.
2. Pants.

3. Shirts.
4. Caps.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(To be reported in lbs.)

Patti cloth.
 Khaki cotton patti cloth.
 Wipe-up cloth.
 Bandage cloth.
 Pockets.
 Listing.
 Tray cloth, tea cloth.

S. B. covers and Doyless.
 Drill pockets.
 White tapes.
 Coloured fringe.
 Lamp wick.
 Rowing cloth.
 Blanket woven from waste cotton.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 4523.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 17th July 1906.

I AM directed to say that, under the Financial Commissioner's orders, licenses under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, should, in future, be given free of charge to all Settlement Naib Tahsildars on application made by them.

CIRCULAR No. 5.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 18th July 1906.

THE annexed copy of Punjab Government letter No. 431, dated 4th April 1905 (with enclosure), in which it is pointed out that the instructions in paragraph 31 of Revised Revenue Circular No. 54 are erroneous, is circulated for the guidance of officers engaged in the duty of acquisition under Act I of 1894.

2. In the paragraph of the Revised Revenue Circular quoted, the function of the acquiring officer was defined to be "essentially a judicial one". It will be observed, however, that this definition of the position of the acquiring officer is incorrect (paragraph 3 of the Punjab Government letter), his true function being that of "an Agent of Government in the acquisition of land".

3. Special attention is invited to paragraph 4 of the Punjab Government letter which deals with the withdrawal of Government from the proceedings in the following cases :—

- (1) if the Collector finds that his award is likely to exceed his preliminary valuation, and
- (2) if the Court's award appears excessive.

In this connection attention is invited to the provisions of section 48 of the Act. The important points to be observed are :—

- (a) that in case (1) the Collector should stay proceedings and report the matter so that the question of withdrawal may be considered at this stage ; and
- (b) that possession should not be taken till after the announcement of the Civil Court's award, so that Government may have the opportunity of withdrawing at this stage also.

4. A new edition of Revised Revenue Circular No. 54 is under preparation, and will, it is hoped, be issued shortly. In the meantime any instructions in the present Revised Revenue Circular which do not agree with those now issued should be regarded as cancelled (e. g., the latter part of paragraph 37).

No. 431, dated Lahore, 4th April 1905.

From—A. H. DACK, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM desired to address you on the subject of the nature of the Collector's proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, which is said, in paragraph 19 of the Land Revenue Report for 1903-04, to be one of the matters in connection with that Act which are engaging the attention of the Financial Commissioner.

2. Collectors in this province are enjoined by the concluding portion of paragraph 31 of Revised Revenue Circular No. 54 to regard themselves as discharging a judicial function when making an award under the Land Acquisition Act. This instruction is based on paragraph 6 of a letter, No. 1835, dated the 31st March 1887, from the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, to the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, which was forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners with Financial Commissioner's Circular Memo. No. 17, dated the 1st June 1887, and appears to have been drafted under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Wace. The enactment then in force was Act No. X of 1870, in which it is difficult to find authority for the above ruling, because the Collector could only make an award under it if the persons interested agreed to the summary valuation made by him under section 11 (see section 14, Act X of 1870), otherwise the Collector had to make a reference to the 'Court' (section 15, *ibid*), which was originally, as defined in section 3, the Court of the Commissioner, but became the Divisional Judge's Court when Divisional Judges were introduced in 1884.

3. Any doubt on the subject so far as the intention of the legislature is concerned ought to have been removed on the passing of the present Act, for it is very clearly indicated in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Select Committee's report (extract enclosed) that the Collector in making an award is merely the Agent of Government in the acquisition of land. Further, the ruling of the High Court of Calcutta at pages 83—89 of Volume XXX, Indian Law Report, shows that the intention of the Select Committee was expressed in the Act in no uncertain way.

4. The paragraphs of the Select Committee's report cited above indicate that it was contemplated (1) that the Collector would stay proceedings if he found that his award was likely to exceed the preliminary valuation, so that Government might withdraw from the proceedings if it wished to do so, and (2) that possession should not be taken till after the announcement of the Civil Court's award, so that similarly Government might leave the land alone if it was able to dispense with it and if the price was considered too high. The High Court ruling cited above shows that in Lower Bengal, rules to this effect have been framed, but they do not appear to exist in the Punjab except in the shape of paragraphs 56—58 of Revised Revenue Circular No. 54, which apply only to the proceedings of Special Land Acquisition Officers taking up land for a railway. These paragraphs correspond to Rules XII, XV of the draft submitted with Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 252, dated 10th April 1897. They arose out of paragraph 6 of the Government of India Resolution No. XI (Railway), dated 21st September 1895, on the subject of acquisition of land for railways, and were approved in Punjab Government letter No. 353, dated 18th June 1897. The rule for the guidance of Collectors, however, in ordinary cases of acquisition is paragraph 42 of Revised Revenue Circular No. 54, by which Collectors, while required to take care that Government is not made to pay more than the market value of the land, are reminded that their award, so far as Government is concerned, is final.

5. I am to ask that the above remarks may be taken into consideration by the Financial Commissioner, and that the erroneous instructions contained in paragraph 31 of the existing Circular may be cancelled, and that the Circular may be amended in other respects so as to give effect to the intentions of the Select Committee which drafted the Act of 1894. The amendments should be submitted for the approval of Government.

Extract from the "Gazette of India," Legislative Department, dated 25th March 1893.

* * * * *

11. We have altered the terms of the first clause of section 48, which gives certain powers to Government to withdraw from a contemplated acquisition of land, so as to make it quite clear that this withdrawal may be made at any time before possession is taken, but not afterwards. Instances were quoted in our Preliminary Report in which the Collector was proved by the Judge's award to have been seriously misled as to the value of the land, and in which the Government would not have acquired the land had it received a correct appraisal. We think that a Government which provides compensation from the taxes of the empire should have larger powers of withdrawal than are given by the present Act, but we are of opinion that no such power should be given after possession has once been taken, and that each Local Government must protect itself by executive instructions to Collectors to refrain from taking possession, until after the award of the Judge, in every case in which there is material difference between the Collector and the owner as to the value of the property.

12. To section 50 we have added, at the desire of the Government of Bombay, a clause permitting the appearance before the Collector or the Court of the representative of a local authority or company on whose behalf land is being acquired. We cannot, however, agree that this authority should be permitted to appeal from the Collector's award. We have not given to Government itself power to make this appeal, because the Collector is only the Agent of Government in the acquisition of land; his action is taken under rules laid down for his guidance, which include a preliminary valuation; and these rules ordinarily provide, and ought to provide, that, where the Collector finds cause to anticipate that his eventual award will substantially exceed his provisional estimate, he shall stay proceedings till he receives the further instructions of higher authority. No local authority or company is compelled to proceed under the Land Acquisition Act. If it can procure its land more cheaply by private negotiation it is entirely at liberty to do so but if it elects to set in motion the very special powers given to Government for public objects it can expect no higher privileges and powers than those given to Government itself.

* * * * *

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 4557.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 19th July 1906.

I AM directed to forward, for your information, the correspondence marginally

Sub-head 61.

File No. 182.

noted on the subject

Punjab Government letter No. 67, dated 26th February 1906.

Financial Commissioner's letter No. 428, dated 21st May 1906.

Punjab Government letter No. 160, dated 11th June 1906.

of the remuneration

of Inamdars.

No. 67, dated 26th February 1906.

From—E. D. MACLAGAN, Esquire, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that in recent cases submitted from the districts of Attock, Jhang and Rawalpindi dealing with the remuneration of Inamdars appointed under Land Revenue Rule 173, the custom by which the amount of their stipends is limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the land revenue has not been observed. It appears that this limit was originally fixed tentatively in the case of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, and has since become traditional, —*vide* Proceedings, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, July 1881, No. 16. I am to enquire whether any orders have been issued to executive officers regarding the observance of this limit in the preparation of schemes for inams, and whether there is any reason why it should not be strictly observed in future.

No. 428, dated 21st May 1906.

From—L. H. LESLIE JONES, Esquire, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 67, dated 26th February 1906, on the subject of the remuneration of Inamdars, I am directed to say that, although it does not appear that any general instructions limiting the amount of the remuneration to Inamdars to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the land revenue have ever issued, Mr. Gordon Walker finds that in 1883 the late Colonel Wace, as Settlement Commissioner, communicated to all the then Settlement Officers the fact that this limit had been laid down in the case of the Hoshiarpur District, and it was no doubt in this way that the custom became traditional.

The Financial Commissioner, I am to say, agrees that it is desirable that the observance of this limit should be generally prescribed, and the necessary instructions will now be issued, if Government approves.

No. 160, dated Lahore, 11th June 1906.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MACLAGAN, C. S., Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 428, dated the 21st May 1906, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal of the Financial Commissioner to issue general instructions to executive officers limiting the amount of the remuneration of Inamdars to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the land revenue.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 5.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 19th July 1906.

I am directed to say that the following should be added as paragraph 13 to Revised Revenue Circular 27 :—

Sub-head 61.
File No. 122.

Para. 13. The remuneration of Inamdars (*vide* Land Revenue Rules 172—174) will in future be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the

Punjab Government letter No. 160, land revenue demand.
dated 11th June 1906.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 6.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd July 1906.

For the last two sentences of paragraph 69 of Revised Revenue Circular 56, please substitute :—

All alienations of State lands, whether by grant, exchange or sale, except the cases noted in paragraph 70 (i), should be entered in the annual statement for the year in which they were authorized by Government.

For paragraph 70 (i) c of Revised Revenue Circular 56, please read—

70 (i) (c). "Sales, leases, grants and exchanges of land in Colonies and elsewhere under sanctioned waste land rules."

Also please add as paragraph 70 (i) (d)—

"Sales of land in Colony and other towns owned by Government."

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Punjab Cotton Duties Manual, 1897.

No. 14.

Dated 31st July 1906.

PLEASE omit entries Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37 fixing tariff values for certain descriptions of Madras cloth from the list of tariff values appended to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7514, dated the 15th December 1905, issued from the Financial Commissioner's office with Correction Slip No. 10. This procedure will take effect from the 10th July 1906, from which date Madras cloths of the descriptions in question will be assessed to Excise duty on an *ad valorem* basis.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 5118.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 18th August 1906.

I AM directed to inform you that in their letter No. 2955-A., dated 30th May 1906, the Government of India (Finance Department) have sanctioned the payment by postal money order of refunds of revenue credited or amount deposited in case where the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 100, subject to the following rules :—

(1) On receipt of a refund order passed by the Collector or other officer concerned, the Treasury Officer may at his discretion issue a notice (a) inviting the person to whom the refund is to be made to receive payment at the Treasury and (b) intimating that on failure to comply with the invitation within one month (or such longer period as may appear necessary) the amount of the refund will be remitted to the payee by postal money order at his expense.

(2) When the payee appears in person at the Treasury, the Treasury Officer should see that no avoidable delay occurs in getting the voucher for the refund signed by the payee, who may then receive the payment personally or by a duly authorized agent or by money order at his own expense.

(3) When a money order is issued under clause (b) of the notice referred to in Rule 1, it shall be accompanied by a receipt in Form 13 or 31, as the case may be, of the Civil Account Code. The full amount of the refund and the deduction made therefrom on account of the money order fee should be clearly shown in such receipt.

(4) The post office will get the receipt referred to in Rule 3 signed by the payee when the amount of the money order is paid to him, and will then return the receipt to the Treasury Officer making the payment, who will dispose of it in the usual way. The Account Department will then accept such voucher as a valid receipt for the full amount of the refund entered therein.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1906.

No. 181.—The Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Exise Act (XII of 1896), is pleased to cancel Notification No. 27 of 15th February 1906, and to prescribe the following amendments to the Rules regulating the grant of licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of spirits (other than methylated spirits) and fermented liquors, and the fees to be paid for and the conditions of such licenses, published with Notification No. 292, dated 4th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 116, dated 13th June 1904 :—

After Rule 19 insert—

19A. (i) A chemist's license covering the sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation in a proportion not exceeding 21 per cent. by weight (equivalent to 42 per cent. of proof spirit) may be granted by the Collector to any medical practitioner and to any respectable person *bonâ fide* engaged in the sale of drugs for medical purposes to the public.

(ii) The fee for a license will be Rs. 50 for the year and Rs. 12-8-0 for any stated quarter of a year.

(iii) If any person holding a chemist's license sells any medicated wine, or other preparation containing more than 21 per cent. of alcohol by weight, or sells any such preparation as wine or spirit rather than as a tonic or medicine, his license will be cancelled. No license is required for the sale of medicated wines containing less than ten per cent. by weight of alcohol.

The following will be the form of a chemist's license :—

FORM III-A.

CHEMIST'S LICENSE.

For the sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation.

Register No.

Name and description of licensee.

Nature and locality of vend premises.

In consideration of the payment of Re. _____, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and subject to the conditions set forth in this license, the ^{person}_{firm} named and described above is licensed to sell—

“Any medicated wines which contain alcohol in a proportion not exceeding 21 per cent. by weight.”

Conditions.

1. The licensee shall not, save as provided below, sell to any one person at any one time any article covered by this license in greater quantity than two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles: Provided that sales in larger quantities may be made to persons holding a chemist's license and to Government or charitable dispensaries.

2. Sales under this license shall be made only at the shop or premises specified in this license and at no other place.

3. Except upon the order of a qualified medical practitioner, the licensee shall not knowingly sell or supply any article covered by this license for consumption by minors or persons of unsound mind.

4. Except when granted in the name of a firm, all licenses are granted personally to the person named in the license.

5. No license is transferable.

6. In the event of a licensee becoming insolvent or otherwise incapable of personally conducting the business for which his license is granted, or dying during the period of its currency, the license shall forthwith cease to operate and determine.

7. When the period of currency of a license has expired, or when a license has ceased to operate, or when a license has been withdrawn or revoked by the Collector, the licensee shall cease to sell medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation thereunder and shall forthwith surrender the license to the Collector.

8. Every licensee shall keep a statement of sales of medicated wines and produce it and his license for inspection by any Excise Officer at any time of the day or night.

9. In the event of the licensee or any person employed by him, or acting under his orders or by his authority or with his knowledge or consent, committing any breach of, or omitting to obey any of the requirements or conditions of, this license, this license may, in the discretion of the Collector, be forthwith withdrawn and revoked without prejudice to any other penalty, to which the licensee may be liable under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896, or other law for the time being in force in that behalf, and no damages or compensation shall be due to, nor recoverable by, the licensee or any other person in respect of anything at any time done under the powers hereby conferred upon the Collector.

10. The period of currency of this license is from _____ to _____, after which latter date it shall cease and determine.

Dated the _____ day of _____.

Signature of Licensee.

Signature of Collector.

The 3rd October 1906.

No. 207.—Notification.—With reference to this office Notification No. 143, dated the 12th June 1906, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the Financial Commissioner has, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, under section 155 (3) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, cancelled clause (ii) of Rule 148 contained in Chapter I, Part II, of the Rules under the said Act.

The 15th November 1906.

No. 241.—Notification.—With reference to Notification No. 171, dated 2nd August 1906, the following amendments of Rules 256 and 259 of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, which the Financial Commissioner has made under section 155 (1) (g) of the said Act, have received the approval of the Local Government and are published for information :—

Rule 256.—Claims for refund of land revenue rates or cesses may be taken into consideration by the Collector, or officer in charge of a Sub-Treasury, on the application of the claimants or report from any officer subordinate to him or of his own motion. If after enquiry he is of opinion that they should be admitted, the claims shall be reported in the prescribed form to the Commissioner, with the grounds of his recommendation.

Rule 259.—Every application for refund must be accompanied by the certificate of the Revenue Accountant (Wasil Baki Nawis) and the Treasury Officer or Sub-Treasury Officer that the sum was credited on a specified date and in a specified item. The application must also contain a sufficient explanation of the grounds on which the refund is proposed.

The 6th December 1906.

No. 259.—Notification.—The following Rules made by the Financial Commissioner, under section 23 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, having received the sanction of the Local Government, are published for general information, in supersession of the existing Rules contained in Chapter X, Part I, of the Rules under the said Act :—

Revised Rules.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT, CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF KANUNGOS ON THE DISTRICT ESTABLISHMENT.

(Section 28, Land Revenue Act.)

100. There will be four classes of kanungos in each district :—

Grades of kanungos.

- (i) The field kanungos, each of whom will have charge of about 20 patwari circles.
- (ii) The office kanungos, of whom there will usually be one to each tahsil.
- (iii) The assistants to the district kanungo.
- (iv) The district kanungo.

The establishment of each district will be fixed by the Local Government.

Pay and allowance of kanungos. 101. (i) A field kanungo shall on first appointment receive a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem.

(ii) When a *field kanungo* has served for one year, and has obtained a certificate of efficiency* from the Director of Land Records, he shall receive a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(iii) In each district one-fourth of the *field kanungos* will be allowed a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem at the discretion of the Collector.

(iv) In addition to the above salaries, field allowances at Rs. 10 per mensem may be awarded from the date of appointment to one-quarter of the *field kanungos* in each district. The remainder will draw field allowances at Rs. 5 per mensem. Field allowances will not count as salary.

(v) Field allowances will be payable half-yearly, *viz.*, in July for the six months ending 30th June, and in January for the six months ending 31st December; and the allowances at Rs. 10 will be awarded at the end of each half year to those *field kanungos* who have, in the Collector's opinion, best deserved them by good and reliable work.

(vi) Every *field kanungo* will receive from Government a stationery allowance of 8 annas per mensem, *except* in a district which is under settlement. This *stationery allowance* will be distributed half-yearly at the same time as the field allowances. In a district which is under settlement the *field kanungos* should be given the stationery they require from the general supply arranged for by the Settlement Officer.

(vii) The pay of one office kanungo in each tahsil shall be Rs. 40 per mensem, and of one assistant to the district kanungo Rs. 30 per mensem. Where a second assistant district kanungo or office kanungo is entertained the pay of the appointment shall be as fixed by the Local Government.

(viii) No kanungo is entitled to travelling allowance for journeys in the district to which he is attached, but travelling allowance may be given under the orders of the Collector for journeys by rail or on transfer within such district, and with the sanction of the Director of Land Records in other special cases.

Kanungos of a certain standing eligible as Naib Tahsildar candidates. 102. In order further to increase the value of the kanungo service—

(i) a district kanungo, whether holding that appointment permanently or officiating, shall be eligible for admission to the Naib Tahsildars' Examination, and on passing he may be selected as a candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar;

(ii) a kanungo who has served Government for five years, including two years' approved service as a field kanungo, may be selected as a candidate for the post of Naib Tahsildar.

103. (i) Vacancies in the post of field kanungo, whether permanent or temporary, shall, with the exceptions noted below, be filled up in each district by the Collector from the register of accepted candidates for that post. This register shall be kept up in English in the same form as that prescribed at the end of Chapter I. And the following rules shall be observed in entering candidates' names in this register and in making appointments from the names so entered.

* See Revised Revenue Circular No. 29, paragraph 2.

(ii) The majority of the accepted candidates shall be patwaris either of a district or settlement establishment. To qualify for such acceptance a patwari shall—

(a) have three years' approved service as such, and

(b) be a first or second grade patwari, if on a district establishment, or draw Rs. 12 or over per mensem, if on a settlement establishment.

If reduced to a lower grade or salary, as the case may be, his name shall be struck off the register. A qualified patwari who has been appointed to any pensionable post is still eligible for acceptance, but is liable to the provisions of Rule (vi) below.

(iii) The Collector may enter in the register a limited number of men who, being below the age of 25, have passed the Entrance Examination,* provided that such candidates before appointment as an officiating or substantive kanungo, shall first qualify by at least two years' service as a patwari, or shall after training in a settlement be reported as fit by the Settlement Officer.

(iv) Any person who has passed the Tahsildars or Naib Tahsildars' Examination may be appointed to the post of field kanungo at the discretion of the Collector.

(v) At least two vacancies out of every three shall be given to accepted candidates who are patwaris; and, if necessary, in order to maintain the observance of this rule, vacancies may be given to the accepted candidates of other districts.

(vi) Patwaris may be appointed to the post of field kanungo up to the age of 35; but not ordinarily above that age.†

104. Office and assistant district kanungos on pay of Rs. 25 per mensem or over shall be appointed by selection from the field kanungos drawing not less than Rs. 25 per mensem.

105. District kanungos shall be appointed by selection from the office, field, or assistant district kanungos. Collectors are enjoined to appoint to this post only men of distinct superiority in ability, education, experience, and physical activity; and to consult the Director of Land Records before making any appointment to this post.

106. The Director of Land Records will bring to the notice of the Commissioner of the Division any case in which he considers a newly-appointed district kanungo is wanting in the requirements indicated by the preceding clause.

107. No kanungo shall be granted a certificate of efficiency by the Director of Land Records unless, in addition to the main English numerals, qualifications of his office, he can read and write English numerals with efficiency and accuracy.

108. No one shall hold the appointment of district or field kanungo unless he is able to ride and move about actively.

* See Revised Revenue Circular No. 29, paragraph 1.

† See Revised Revenue Circular No. 29, paragraphs 6 and 7.

109. (i) In filling up all appointments on the kanungo establishment, the Collector shall consider the circumstances of the vacancy and of the circle, tahsil or district in which it has occurred. No particular class of men shall be allowed to absorb too many kanungoships in the same tahsil or district. Men whose relations are engaged in money-lending should be discouraged from seeking places on the establishment; and such preference as is practicable should be given to candidates who are better educated than others or whose families have rendered good service to Government in any capacity.

(ii) In no case shall a newly-appointed kanungo have any right to succeed to the actual charge or salary of the kanungo to whose vacancy he is appointed.

110. Every field kanungo shall, under penalty of dismissal, reside with his family within the limits of his charge, unless he shall receive the written permission of the Collector to reside or to locate his family elsewhere; and he shall not leave his charge except on duty or with sanction.

111. (i) A kanungo shall not engage in trade, nor shall he lend money to agriculturists, or have any interest, direct or indirect, in such transactions, either in his own charge or elsewhere; and he shall not acquire land within his own charge otherwise than by inheritance. Nor shall he purchase land at auction sales in colonies without the sanction of the Local Government previously obtained. Such land shall be deemed to include agricultural land and land in towns or on town sites auctioned for building sites or other purposes.

Disabilities of kanungos: Trade, money-lending, land-holding, debt, documents.
Correction slip of 15th April 1904.

(ii) The tenure of any land or of any interest in land by a kanungo, whether within his charge or elsewhere, shall be notified by him to the Collector; and may be made a reason for his dismissal, if not so notified, or if it appears that he is thereby prejudiced in the performance of his duties.

(iii) A kanungo who borrows money from an agriculturist of his charge, or is in a condition of serious pecuniary embarrassment, may be dismissed.

(iv) No kanungo shall write, attest, or witness any deed or agreement, except as required in these rules, unless he is personally or unavoidably interested therein.

112. A kanungo may be fined, suspended, or dismissed for misconduct neglect of duty, or incapacity. All fines shall be realized by stoppages from his pay, not exceeding in any case half his monthly stipend.

Punishment.

113. On dismissal, resignation, or transfer, a kanungo is legally bound to make over his papers, records and equipment to his successor in office, who shall give him a receipt for the same. But this receipt shall not be a valid discharge until endorsed by the Tahsildar, or, in the case of a district kanungo, until endorsed by the Revenue Assistant of the district.

Making over records on vacating.

114. A chaprasi shall be told off from the fixed tahsil establishment to accompany every field kanungo.

Field kanungo's chaprasi.

115. An office kanungo shall not, without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, be employed on any class of work or duties other than those indicated in these rules, nor shall he be allowed to leave the place where his office is located, except with sanction.

Prohibition of employment of office kanungos on extra-neous duties.

116. A field kanungo or district kanungo may be required by the Collector to make any enquiry respecting the correctness of entries in village records, or to collect any information or conduct any inquiry relating to land or agricultural produce. But he shall not be called on to execute commissions, issued by order of court, revenue or civil, nor be employed on any class of work or duties, other than those indicated in these rules, or as expressly laid down in other orders issued by Government or by the Financial Commissioner.

Legal practitioners not to appear in kanungo cases.

117. No legal practitioner or revenue agent shall be heard in any case relating to the appointment, dismissal or punishment of a kanungo.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 13th December 1906.

THE Financial Commissioner has had under consideration the matter mentioned in paragraph 32 of the Report on the working of the Alienation of Land Act for 1904-05, of the attempts of persons who are not zamindars to get themselves recorded as members of agricultural tribes, and the question whether it is desirable to take any steps to check such attempts.

2. As a result of the inquiries which he has made, the Financial Commissioner finds that, even if such attempts are not at present common, they are not unlikely to become so, and the following instructions are issued for the immediate guidance of Revenue Officers in dealing with cases that may come before them, though it may be remarked that the question is in some aspects a far-reaching one which it is not yet possible to dispose of finally.

3. The most simple case that can occur is where a person applies to have his tribal designation as shown in the village papers altered, apart from any proceedings under the Alienation of Land Act, from that of a non-agricultural to an agricultural tribe. If a mutation of this kind is wrongly sanctioned, it may afterwards be used to support what would otherwise be an illegal transaction under the Alienation of Land Act. In such cases, therefore, the Revenue Office to whom the register of mutations is submitted should either (a) refuse sanction and leave the applicant to appeal, or (b) if he thought that there had been a mistake in fact, and that the claim should be admitted, report the case to the Collector for orders.

4. (i) The second class of cases to be noticed are of a more complicated nature, and arise out of proceedings directly connected with the working of the Alienation of Land Act.

(ii) Rules I and II of the Addendum to Chapter V of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, issued under Punjab Government Notification No. 23-S., dated 22nd May 1901, provide for the procedure of patwaris and Revenue Officers in the case of permanent and temporary alienations of land made otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act. But the question whether an alienation is or is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act may depend on whether the alienee is or is not a member of an agricultural tribe.

(iii) If in such a case the claim of the alienee to be a member of an agricultural tribe does not depend on any entry in the record-of-rights (e.g., when the alienee is recorded neither as a landlord nor as a tenant), it might happen that in the absence of such documentary evidence, the alienee would be accepted, on the basis of verbal and inaccurate statements, as a member of an agricultural tribe. Then, if the alienation is otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the Act, the procedure laid down in Rule II above referred to would not be followed.

(iv) In order to obviate this risk, the Financial Commissioner is pleased to order that in all cases in which the alienee is unable to support his claim to be a member of an agricultural tribe from an entry in a record-of-rights, the Revenue Officer, to whom the register of mutations is submitted for orders under Land Revenue Rule 48, shall,—

- (a) in the case of a permanent alienation, follow the procedure laid down in Rule II (i); and
- (b) in the case of a temporary alienation, refer it for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner if he thinks the claim is substantiated. Otherwise he should refuse to sanction mutation as in Rule II (ii).

5. (i) A more difficult class of cases is where the alienee, though shown in a record-of-rights, is described by a class name which is not one of the well recognized sub-divisions of the notified tribe to which he claims to belong; e.g., where a Harni claims that the Harnis are Rajputs.

(ii) Here there is a general question for decision, viz., whether the contention is correct that the class concerned does in fact belong to one of the notified tribes; and the decision would be of importance, because all future applications by members of the class would in the district concerned be dealt with in accordance with it.

(iii) The Financial Commissioner, accordingly, directs that, whenever a case of this kind arises, the Revenue Officer shall report it to the Deputy Commissioner, who will himself make an inquiry, and unless he rejects the application, report the result to the Commissioner for orders. If the Commissioner considers the case clear, he should dispose of it himself, but doubtful cases should be reported to the Financial Commissioner. It is most desirable that in dealing with cases of this class there should be uniformity of treatment throughout the province.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th December 1906.

No. 268.—*Notification.*—The Financial Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 20 and 65 of the Excise Act (XII 1896), is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to make the following Rules as to the possession and sale of cocaine and of the preparations and admixtures of cocaine:—

1. A license for the sale of cocaine shall not be given to any person other than a druggist, chemist or medical practitioner approved by the Collector.
2. The license issued by the Collector shall in all cases expire on the 31st day of March following the date of issue. No fee shall be charged for a license.

3. No license for the vend of cocaine shall authorize the licensee to possess more than one ounce of cocaine without the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner obtained to the raising of this limit in each particular case.

4. Any cocaine in respect of which an order of confiscation is passed under the provision of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, as amended by Act VII of 1906, shall be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which such an order is passed and forwarded by him to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, for disposal.

5. The license shall be in the form given below :—

License for the sale of cocaine by Druggists, Chemists and Medical Practitioners.

Register No.

Name and description of licensee.

Locality of vend premises.

The person named above and hereinafter called the licensee is licensed to sell cocaine subject to the provisions of Act XII of 1896, as amended by Act VII of 1906, and the Rules thereunder and to the following conditions :—

1. This license is not transferable.
2. The licensee shall not sell or keep or store cocaine in any place except in the premises described above.
3. The licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person employed by him in carrying on his business and of all his servants, as if the said acts and omissions were his own.
4. The licensee shall purchase all cocaine to be sold under his license either direct from Europe or from a licensed vendor thereof in India, and he shall not receive or have in possession cocaine obtained elsewhere.
5. The licensee shall not at any time have in his possession more than one ounce of cocaine.
6. The licensee shall not sell cocaine to any person other than—
 - (a) a medical practitioner, that is to say, a person who has been registered under an European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods ;
 - (b) a dental surgeon, that is to say, a person who has received a European or American degree in dental surgery or who practises dental surgery in a European method ;
 - (c) a person producing a prescription of a medical practitioner as defined in (a) or in the case of a licensee who is a medical practitioner, for whom he has himself prescribed ;
 - (d) a person holding a license in this form.
7. The licensee shall retain every prescription on the authority of which he has sold cocaine, and he shall not sell cocaine more than once on the authority of any one prescription.

8. The licensee shall keep a correct daily account in the following form, to be balanced at the close of each day, a separate set of pages being set aside for cocaine and for each preparation and admixture thereof stocked by him :—

- (1) Date.
- (2) Balance in hand yesterday.
- (3) Quantity received this day and whence received.
- (4) Total quantity to be accounted for.
- (5) Quantity sold this day.
- (6) Name of purchaser.
- (7) Address.
- (8) Signature of purchaser.
- (9) Date of prescription (if any) and name of medical practitioner who granted it.
- (10) Remaining in store.
- (11) Remarks.

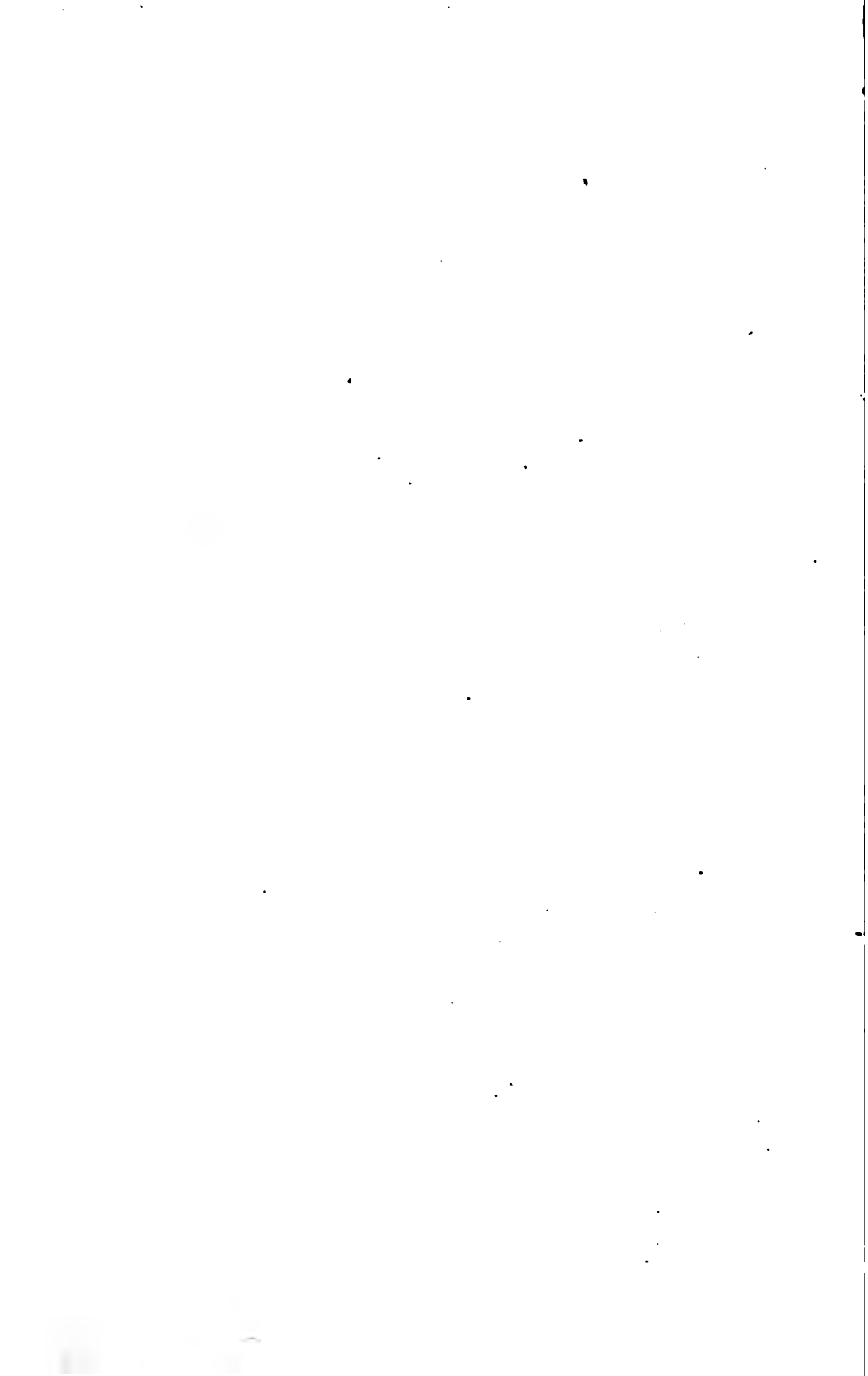
9. The licensee shall produce his license and accounts of sale of cocaine and each preparation and admixture thereof for inspection at once on the demand of any officer specially or generally authorized by the Collector or officer in charge of Excise.

10. This license may be cancelled by the Collector if any breach of the Excise Act, 1896, or of the Rules made thereunder or of the above-mentioned conditions is committed by the license-holder or his partner or agent or any other person employed in the premises for which this license is granted.

11. At the determination or expiration for any cause of this license, the license-holder shall hand over to the Collector any cocaine of which he is not able to dispose forthwith, and such cocaine shall then be dealt with as directed in Rule 4 of these Rules.



POLICE DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS
1906.



POLICE DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules. Volume II.

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT.

No. 68, dated 6th January 1906.

Page iii.—Add the following as Serial No. 138-A :—

138-A. Certificate of appointment of enrolled Police Officers.

No. 69, dated 6th January 1906.

Page 49.—Add the following as Form No. 138-A—

138-A.

S. P. 67.]

Police Department.

_____ District.

CONSTABULARY No.

_____ has been appointed a member of the Police Force under Act V of 1861, and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police Officer.

Appointed on the _____

19 . }

Superintendent of Police.

(Prescribed by paragraph 214, C. P. Rules.)

TREASURE REMITTANCES BY RAILWAY.

No. 70, dated 6th January 1906.

Page iii.—Add the following as Serial No. 138-B :—

138-B. Form of Receipt of Police for Treasure Remittance by Railway.

No. 71, dated 6th January 1906.

Page 49.—Add the following as Form No. 138-B :—

138-B.

S. P. 98.]

RECEIPT OF POLICE OFFICER.

(Vide Appendix III, Chapter XXIII, C. P. R.)

[Final paragraph of Government of India letter No. 240, dated 26th April 1880.]

Received charge from _____, Police Officer of _____
District, the following :—

1	2	3	4
Railway Wagon No.	Said to contain	Aggregating	REMARKS.
	Boxes	Rs.	
	Do.	"	
	Do.	"	
	Do.	"	

The wagons were duly locked and one key for each made over.

() receipts to be given by other relieving guards are all acknowledged. The number and contents of each wagon should be detailed in case of a break-down.

Dated _____ } (Sd.) _____
 _____ 19 . }

NOTE.—The receipts should be in English, if the Police Officer is acquainted with that language; otherwise, in the officer's vernacular.

Instructions for Escort.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

No. 144, dated Fort William, the 12th January 1880.

RESOLUTION.—THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Police Officers in charge of remittances of treasure by Railway.

2. These instructions should be printed in English and the Vernacular languages of the Provinces in which they may be required; and a copy containing both the English and a Vernacular version must be handed by the Treasury or Currency Officer, at the despatching station, to the Police Officer commanding any guard who will travel in charge of treasure, the copy being transferred by him to the officer commanding the relieving guard, if the guard is relieved at any point of the journey.

3. A copy should also be supplied to the officers who are called upon to furnish guards for remittances by rail, and they should be requested to impress upon the Police Officer detached upon this duty the necessity for strict and undeviating adherence to the instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The Police Officer taking charge of a treasure guard travelling by rail will not see the treasure packed at the Treasury, but he will see the boxes weighed and satisfy himself that each box is properly secured before it is transferred to the van, and that it is properly placed therein.

2. The guard should be accommodated in a brake-van attached to the treasure-van, or in the end compartment of the carriage next adjoining the treasure-van, and the doors of the guard's carriage should never be locked.

3. An officer relieving such a guard will see that the numbers of the wagons agree with those given in the blank receipt tendered for his signature; that the locks are secure; and that the unlocked doors of the van cannot be opened.

4. The officer in charge of such a guard should be provided with a lantern which will burn all night, and should cause a sentry to alight at every alternate stopping-place and ascertain that the locks have not been tampered with. During any long stoppages a guard must remain on duty by the door of the treasure-wagon: if there be several such wagons, it will suffice to tell off two men, who may stand one at each end of the wagon.

5. In case of a break-down separating a convoy, the officer in charge should separate his party, attaching himself to the disabled portion.

6. On delivering the boxes at the Treasury to which they are addressed, he will obtain a receipt for "—bags said to contain coin to the value of Rs. —" or for "—boxes with marks and weights detailed in the invoice said to contain coin to the value of Rs. —". If any box be short-weight, or show signs of having been tampered with, it should be opened in the presence of the escort officer; otherwise he should be allowed to return at once.

7. Whenever any breach of these rules occurs, the officer in charge of the guard must insist on the treasure-van being detached from the train, and should immediately telegraph the facts to the remitting officer to his own departmental superior, and to the Traffic Manager of the Railway.

No. 240, dated 26th April 1880.

From—Secretary to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 424, dated 12th February 1880, and enclosures, and in reply to state that Rule 6 of the Instructions to Police Officers contained in Financial Resolution No. 144, dated 12th January 1880, to which exception has been taken by the Inspector-General of Police, does not authorize remittances in bags. These are always made in boxes, but the rule is intended to meet the cases when the boxes are broken and it becomes necessary to count the bags in them.

2. The instructions to the Treasury and Currency Officer to supply Police Officers with copies of the rule is merely a precautionary measure.

3. The Inspector-General of Police will, of course, communicate the rules to his subordinates and ensure a proper observance of them; and in cases where Police Officers have not been supplied with copies, the Treasury or Currency Officer will supply them.

Volume I.

No. 530, dated 6th January 1906.

Page 276.—At the end of paragraph 3 of Government of India letter, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 240, dated the 26th April 1880, add the following :—

(See Form No. 138-B, Volume II).

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CIRCLES AND DIVISIONS.

No. 531, dated 13th January 1906.

Page 110.—In Appendix II (Correction Slip No. 91), in column 3, against Serial No. 14 expunge "Ludhiana", and against Serial No. 7, in the same column, add "Ludhiana".

BLACK MARK SYSTEM.

No. 532, dated 13th January 1906.

Page 426.—In the first line of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1397 (Correction Slip No. 428) insert the word "subsequent" before the word "commendatory".

Add the following to paragraph 1397 (3) (a): except for the purposes of dismissal in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below.

No. 533, dated 13th January 1906.

Page 428.—In the proviso to paragraph 1401 expunge the words "or of a fine of a Deputy Inspector", in the fifth line.

MEMO. No. 106-A.

Dated 20th January 1906.

In continuation of this office Memo. No. 392-A, dated the 1st March 1905 (published at page 30 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for 1905), the Inspector-General publishes the subjoined Notifications No. 4694—3-12, dated the 4th September 1905, and No. 938, dated the 5th idem, by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry and the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, respectively, directing certain amendments to be made in the rules regulating the transport and importation of explosives.

Arms.

Rules regulating the transport and importation of explosives.

No. 4694—3-12.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Explosives.

Simla, the 4th September 1905.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), to make the following amendments in the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published by the Notification, in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, as amended by Notifications, in the Home Department, No. 620-Public, dated the 21st February 1902, and No. 2346-Public, dated the 11th June 1903.

AMENDMENTS.

I.—In Rule 1, Class 6, *Ammunition Class*, after the words "Division 1 comprises exclusively—safety cartridges, safety fuzes for blasting" omit the words: "Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder".

II.—For Rule 2 substitute the following, namely;—

"2. The following general Rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ;

the expression "authorized explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorized Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being ;

the expression "propellant" means an authorized explosive of class 3, adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms ; and

the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirement of the case.

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit, and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance :

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant :

Provided, also, that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorized explosives of the various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package :—

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1 	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package ; otherwise A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs. ... Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together, the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs. ...	100 lbs. 25 lbs.
Class 2 	As for Class 1 	50 lbs. ...	50 lbs.

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs. ...	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs. ...	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Gun-cotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs. ...	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited ...	Unlimited.
Gun-cotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflam-mable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited ...	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for Class 1	50 lbs. ...	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape.	200 lbs. ...	25 lbs.
	If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.		
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package : Provided that the above general Rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division : Provided also that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	...

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment :—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	...
	(b) Exceeding 50 in number :—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 ...	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes, shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosives when not so made up ; provided that, where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	...	...
	Other ammunition of this Division :—A single outer package.	100 lbs. ...	...
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators.	As for Class 1	50 lbs. ...	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
	Provided that bulletted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.		
Detonators ...	(a) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment :—As for Class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine	1,000 in number.	100 in number.

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	<p>sawdust or other similar material; a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material; every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material; and</p> <p>(b) Exceeding 1,000 detonators :</p> <p>The detonators shall be packed in inner packages with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner, and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package ; and</p> <p>(c) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such other package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.</p>	<p>10,000 in number.</p> <p>5,000 in number.</p>	<p>100 in number.</p> <p>100 in number.</p>
Electric Detonators ...	<p>As for Class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.</p>		

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 7, Division 1 ...	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined.	20 lbs. ...	1 lb.
Class 7, Division 2 ...	Single outer package, provided that the above general Rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs. ...	...

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorized explosive shall be packed in such manner as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive", the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of Classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives :

Provided that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up :

Provided, also, that in the case of explosives of Class 6, Division 1 (Safety Fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk" :

Provided, also, that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges" :

Provided, also, that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted :

Provided, also, that where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule."

III.—For Rule 8 *substitute* the following, namely :—

"8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea or land into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules ;

Provided that any explosive, other than an explosive specified in Rule 11, may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if it is included in a list published under clause (1) of Rule 2 and for the time being in force, and if it is certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if it is imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose, or in any of such private magazines as the said Government may have notified as being suitable for this purpose. Any such explosive of British manufacture may also be transported by rail to any of such private magazines previous to the grant of an importation license. The Governor-General in Council may extend to any such explosive not of British manufacture, regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, the privilege of landing granted by this proviso: but such explosives may not be transported by rail until an importation license has been granted.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival, the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15."

IV.—For Rule 14 *substitute* the following, namely:—

"14. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, unless it is an explosive authorized for manufacture in, or importation into, the United Kingdom for general sale, and unless its importation is recommended by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and, if it is an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed."

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September 1905.

No. 938.—With reference to the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No. 4694—3-12, dated the 4th September 1905, publishing amendments made in the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in Rule 2 (1) of the above Rules is published for general information:—

List of Authorized Explosives.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India for general sale:—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

Gunpowder.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

Riplene.

Class 3.—NITRO COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in Schedule A of Home Department Notification No. 5529-Public, dated the 11th October 1901.

Division 1.

Amberite No. 1.
Ballistite.
Blasting Gelatine.
Carbonite.
Cordite.

Cordite, M. D.
Dynamite.
Gelatine Dynamite No. 1.
Gelatine Dynamite No. 2, or
Gelignite.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

Amberite No. 2.
Coopall's Powder.
E. C. Sporting Powder.
Empire Powder.
Guncotton.
Henrite.
Schultze Gunpowder.
Kynoch's Smokeless Sporting Powder.

Negro Powder.
Picric Acid.
Picric Powder.
Rifleite.
Roburite.
S. R. Powder.
S. S. Powder.
Smokeless Powder.
Smokeless Blasting Powder.

Class 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

Nil.

Class 5.—FULMINATE.

Nil.

Class 6.—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

Safety Fuzes for Blasting.
Safety Electric Fuzes.

Percussion Caps.
Railway Fog Signals.
Safety Cartridges.

Division 2.

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells,
Mines, Blasting or other like
purposes.
Cartridges for Small Arms
which are not Safety Car-
tridges.

Electric Fuzes.
Fuzes for Blasting which are not
Safety Fuzes.
Fuzes for Shells.
Tubes for Firing Explosives.
War Rockets.

Division 3.

Cartridges for Small Arms
which are not Safety Car-
tridges.
Detonators.
Electric Detonators.

Fuzes for Blasting which are not
Safety Fuzes.
Friction Tubes.
Fuzes for Shells.
Tubes for firing Explosives.

Class 7.—FIREWORKS.*Division 1.**Nil.**Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.*

Manufactured Fireworks. | Amorges.
Chinese Crackers.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.**Volume I.****CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION DEPARTMENT.***No. 534, dated 22nd January 1906.*

At the end of the rules published as Chapter LXII *add* the following :—
(204-A, dated the 11th March 1904).

No. 535, dated 22nd January 1906.

At the foot of page 536 *add* the following :—

For Chapter LXII, see Correction Slip No. 204-A, dated the 11th March 1904.

No. 536, dated 22nd January 1906.

At page 19 of Chapter LXII, for " 23-A to 23-N " *read* " 28-A to 28-L."

INDENTS FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION.*No. 537, dated 22nd January 1906.*

Page 94.—In the last line of paragraph 273, for the words " Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab Command," *substitute* " Ordnance Officer in charge of the Arsenal in which the district submitting the indent is dependent ".

IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE LINES.*No. 538, dated 22nd January 1906.*

Page 453.—*For* the word " October ", in the first line of paragraph 1519, *substitute* the word " July ".

No. 539, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 469.—*Cancel* Serial No. 44.

**ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CIRCLES
AND DIVISIONS.**

No. 540, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 110.—In column 2 of Appendix II (Correction Slip No. 91), *against* Serial No. 9, *after* the word "Kangra" *add* the word "Proper" and include the district in the third circle of Superintendence with headquarters at Lahore.

CARRIAGE OF BUCKSHOT AMMUNITION IN EXPENSE POUCHES.

No. 541, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 90.—In the second line of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 246, for "five rounds" *read* "three rounds".

DEPUTATION OF POLICEMEN TO THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

No. 542, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 285.—In the penultimate line of paragraph 949, for the words "half year" *read* "year".

SPECIAL REPORTS OF MURDERS.

No. 543, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 165.—In the sixth line of paragraph 524 (1) *expunge* the words "or brought to trial and acquitted".

CHANNEL OF SUBMISSION OF INCOME RETURNS.

No. 544, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 448.—*Expunge* the words "through the Deputy Inspector-General of Police", in the third line of paragraph 1488.

CHANNEL OF SUBMISSION OF INCOME RETURNS.

No. 545, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 466.—*Against* Serial No. 10, in column 4, *expunge* the words "through Deputy Inspector-General to".

Volume II.**CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT AND TREASURE REMITTANCES
BY RAILWAY.**

No. 72, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page iii.—For Serial Nos. 138-A and 138-B (Correction Slips Nos. 68 and 70) *read* Serial Nos. 138-C and 138-D.

No. 73, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 49.—For Forms Nos. 138-A and 138-B (Correction Slips Nos. 69 and 71) *read* Forms Nos. 138-C and 138-D.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF POLICE LINES CONTINGENT GRANT.

No. 74, dated 22nd January 1906.

Page 22.—Add the following footnote to Form No. 55 (Correction Slip No. 43) :—

NOTE.—The date given in column 2 against Serial Nos. 1 and 7 as 1903 will, the following year, be 1904, and so on.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 246-B.

Dated 1st February 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for the information of Police Officers, the subjoined Circular by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, notifying the time at which the Standing Medical Board at Lahore will assemble in future.

PENSIONS.

Hour for the meeting of the Standing Medical Board at Lahore.

Circular No. 1, dated Lahore, the 4th January 1906.

From—Colonel T. E. L. BATE, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Heads of Departments, Civil Surgeons, and the Principal, Medical College, Lahore.

In continuation of my Circular No. 14, dated 3rd August 1893, I have the honour to inform you that from the 1st February 1906 the hour for the meeting of the Standing Medical Board at Lahore will be changed from 1-30 p.m. to 11 a.m.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION DEPARTMENT.

No. 546, dated 8th February 1906.

Page 2.—Chapter LXII—

Substitute the following for the second clause of paragraph 1791 :—

- (2) When the accused is unidentified, and there are grounds for believing that he is a professional coinor, poisoner, thief, forger or swindler, whose operations probably extend beyond the limits of the Province, such search-slips shall be prepared in duplicate, the second copy being sent to the Central Bureau, Simla.

Add the following sub-paragraph to paragraph 1793 :—

- (2) Search-slips shall be filed with the Police papers connected with the

No. 547, dated 6th February 1906.

Page 5.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following as sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 1808:—

- (2) Such results shall be communicated in cases where the accused is made P. R. by means of the P. R. slips, and in other cases (where the accused is not made P. R. or is not convicted) by means of the search-slips prescribed by paragraph 1791.
- (3) When communicated by the search-slips, the latter shall be returned by the Bureau for record in the office of the Superintendent of Police in accordance with paragraph 1793 (2).

No. 548, dated 8th February 1906.

Page 21.—Chapter LXII—

Form No. 28-C is amended as follows:—

Column 2.—District from which the reference was received with the Serial No. of the search-slip (Register No. 28-A).

Column 9.—Bureau Serial No. of the P. R. slips (if any) prepared after result of trial.

No. 549, dated 8th February 1906.

Pages 9, 31 and 33.—Chapter LXII—

For forms of Inspection Report Nos. 138-A and 138-B substitute the amended forms to be obtained from the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Finger-print Bureau, Phillour, and, having done so, make the necessary corrections in the list of forms at pages i to iv of Volume II.

SERVICE BOOKS OF HEAD CONSTABLES.

No. 550, dated 8th February 1906.

Page 114.—Paragraph 350 (1), third and fourth lines—

For the words "superior in rank to a Sergeant of the 2nd Grade" substitute the words "on pay exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem; also for every Head Constable of the 1st Grade appointed prior to the 1st April 1905".

Volume II.

POLICE REPORT IN VIEW TO THE INITIATION OF PROCEEDINGS TO TAKE SECURITY.

No. 75, dated 8th February 1906.

Page 69.—In the Notes under Form No. 184, for the words "accorded under headings 6, 7 and 8 of" substitute the words "given in".

For "564" read "560", and for "Rule IV" read "Rule V".

Volume I.

MINOR WORKS AND SPECIAL REPAIRS TO POLICE BUILDINGS.

No. 551, dated 10th February 1906.

Page 102.—Clause (5) of paragraph 307 is reconstructed as follows:—

- (5) A monthly statement in Police Form No. 43 (see Volume II) of all sums sanctioned or allotted as above described shall be forwarded by each Deputy Inspector-General to the Inspector-General of Police; and if the work is to be executed by the Public Works Department, a copy shall at the same time be forwarded to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

No. 552, dated 10th February 1906.

Page 104.—Cancel paragraph 322.

PROHIBITION OF THE GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES TO
GOVERNMENT SERVANTS FOR TRANSFER ON THE
GROUND OF ILL-HEALTH, ETC.

No. 553, dated 13th February 1906.

Page 198.—Add the following as sub-paragraph (2) to paragraph 627:—

- (2) For the orders of Government on the subject of the prohibition of the grant of medical certificates to Government servants for transfer on the ground of ill-health or unsuitability of climate, see page 23 of *Police Gazette*, Part I, of 1906.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 278-A.

Dated 14th February 1906.

Prohibition of the
grant of medical cer-
tificates to Govern-
ment servants for
transfer on the
ground of ill-health,
etc.

THE subjoined Circular letter of the Government of the Punjab, in the Home Department, No. 8, dated the 15th December 1905, is published for information.

CIRCULAR No. 8.

No. 1965, dated 15th December 1905.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments in the Punjab.

I AM directed to forward, for information and communication to your subordinates, a copy of a Circular letter No. 19, dated the 25th of October 1905, issued by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to all Civil Surgeons in the Punjab, on the subject of the prohibition of the grant of medical certificates to Government servants for transfer on the ground of ill-health or unsuitability of climate.

Circular No. 19, dated 25th October 1905.

From—Colonel T. E. L. BATE, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab,

To—All Civil Surgeons, Punjab.

My attention has been recently directed to instances in which Civil Surgeons have recommended the transfer of officers on the ground of ill-health or unsuitability of climate. Below copies of the Standing Orders applicable to such cases are reproduced for your guidance, and I must ask you to strictly comply with them in future.

* * * * *

Circular Memo. from C. B. FRANCIS, Esquire, M.B., Surgeon-Major, Officiating Secretary, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, L. P., to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, _____ Circle, No. 73, dated 3rd December 1868.

THE attention of Medical Officers is called to this office Circular Memorandum No. 10, dated 16th June 1865, based upon a communication from the Adjutant-General, in which it is distinctly ordered that Medical Officers are not to recommend the removal of public servants of any description from one station to another on the score of health.

If a public servant is ill, he must be reported sick. If it be considered that the station in which he is serving is inimical to his constitution, and that he is likely to have better health elsewhere, he must still be reported sick and unfit for duty for the time, and be dealt with accordingly.

It is highly detrimental to the public service that a Medical Officer should recommend a change of station to a public servant because the one in which the latter is serving is not exactly suited to his constitution or taste.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules. Volume I.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS OVER SEVERAL JAILS ON CONVICTION.

No. 554, dated 16th February 1906.

Page 170.—Add the following as paragraph 535 :—

535. On the conviction of professional criminals associated together for the purpose of committing serious crime (who should be classed as P. R. T. in accordance with paragraph 1788), the Superintendent of Police shall consider how far it is desirable that these fellow criminals should be distributed over several jails instead of being confined together in a single jail, where they have ample opportunity of plotting fresh offences, maintaining their old organization and strengthening it with new recruits from expert criminals of other organizations. In such cases the Superintendent of Police shall state specifically the names of the leaders whom he considers it desirable to separate, and shall submit his recommendations to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Crime, for communication to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

PREPARATION OF P. R. SLIPS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS.

No. 555, dated 16th February 1906.

Page 2.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following as sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1794 :—

- (2) In cases in which the charge sheet is not sent to headquarters, and no orders have been received on the subject from the Superintendent of Police, the officer in charge of the police station concerned will be responsible that necessary action is taken in accordance with paragraphs 1790 and 1798 B (1).

No. 556, dated 16th February 1906.

Page 3.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following as paragraph 1798 B :—

- 1798 B. (1) Should it be necessary under paragraph 1794 (2) for P. R. slips to be prepared away from headquarters, at tahsils, or when Magistrates are on tour, they shall be prepared in the presence of, and be signed by, the Magistrate convicting the accused.
- (2) On receipt of such P. R. slips at headquarters, they shall be brought up before a gazetted Police Officer for signature on the face of the form and for decision, in accordance with paragraph 1794 (1), as to whether the convict is to be classed as P. R., P. R. T., or neither. In the last case the slips shall be destroyed.
- (3) If classed as P. R. or P. R. T. further necessary action shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1788, 1799, and 1806 (2).

No. 557, dated 16th February 1906.

Page 5.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following as sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1806 :—

- (2) In cases in which P. R. slips are prepared away from headquarters and are received under paragraph 1798 B (2), necessary entries in all the columns of this register will be filled in by the Finger-impression Recorders, a note being added in the remarks column as to where and by whom the slip was prepared.

PREPARATION OF DUPLICATES OF FINGER-PRINT SLIPS DETAINED BY COURTS.

No. 558, dated 16th February 1906.

Page 3.—Chapter LXII, paragraph 1795—

Number the sub-paragraph commencing "when it is required" as (2) and the three clauses thereof as (a), (b) and (c), respectively, and *add* the following as sub-paragraph (3) :—

- (3) In all cases where a slip is sent to a Court under these rules, or is produced by an expert and is detained by the Court, a fresh

slip of the accused shall be prepared by the Finger-print Recorder in the presence of the Magistrate and shall be sent to the Bureau to take the place of the slip temporarily removed.

FORMS OF IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATES.

No. 559, dated 20th February 1906.

Page 2.—Chapter LXII —

Add the following as a Note to paragraph 1789 :—

For forms of certificates, see Standard Forms Nos. 196-A, B and C, Volume II.

Volume II.

No. 76, dated 20th February 1906.

Page iv.—After Serial No. 196, add 196-A, B, and C, Identification Certificates.

No. 77, dated 20th February 1906.

Page 72.—Insert the following as Standard Forms Nos. 196-A, B and C :—

STANDARD FORM No. 196-A.

(Vide paragraph 1789, Chapter LXII, Police Rules.)

Identification Certificate of the accused in a case under section _____,
Charge Register No. _____ of 19 ____.

I do hereby certify that accused _____, son of _____,
caste _____, resident of _____, Police Station _____,
District _____, has been identified and his previous convictions and
recent history are fully known to me. His home is within the limits of this
district and he commonly resides there.

Police Station _____ }
Dated _____ } Station-house Officer.

NOTE.—The officer in charge of the police station shall add a note stating whether the
accused is or is not already a P. B. convict; and if he is not, whether he recommends his
now being classed P. B. or P. B. T. as defined in paragraph 1788.

STANDARD FORM No. 196-B.

(Vide paragraph 1789, Chapter LXII, Police Rules.)

Identification Certificate of the accused in a case under section _____,
Charge Register No. _____, dated _____ 19 ____.

I do hereby certify that accused _____, son of _____,
caste _____, resident of _____, Police Station _____,
District _____, has been identified, but his previous convictions and
recent history are not fully known to me as he does not commonly reside within
the limits of this district.

Police Station _____ }
Dated _____ } Station-house Officer.

NOTE 1.—This certificate should be used also for persons whose finger impressions are
not on record if they have been absent from their homes for a suspiciously long period.

NOTE 2.—The officer in charge of the police station shall add a note stating whether
the accused is or is not already a P. B. convict; and if he is not, whether he recommends
his now being classed P. B. or P. B. T. as defined in paragraph 1788.

STANDARD FORM No. 196-C.

(Vide paragraph 1789, Chapter LXII, Police Rules.)

Identification Certificate of the accused in a case under section _____, Charge Register No. _____ of 19 _____.

I do hereby certify that I have been unable to ascertain the identity of the accused _____, son of _____, caste _____, resident of _____, Police Station _____, District _____.

Police Station _____

Dated _____

Station-house Officer.

NOTE.—The officer in charge of the police station shall add a note stating whether the accused is or is not already a P. R. convict; and if he is not, whether he recommends his now being classed P. R. or P. R. T. as defined in paragraph 1788.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF WORKING OF CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

No. 78, dated 22nd February 1906.

Page 27.—In column 20 of Form No. 70-A (Correction Slip No. 44), for the word "has" read "have"; and in column 26 of the same form, for the word "number", in the second line, substitute "members".

In the foot-note to statement 70-B (Correction Slip No. 44), for the word "numbers", in the second line, read "members".

Volume I.

DETENTION AND REMAND OF PRISONERS.

No. 560, dated 22nd February 1906.

Page 399.—Paragraph 1316.—Between the words "is" and "considered", in the first line of Correction Slip No. 493, insert the word "not".

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 328-A.

Dated 22nd February 1906.

IN continuation of this office Memo. No. 5165, dated the 3rd November 1903, published at pages 129—32 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for that year, the Inspector-General publishes, for information

PROCEDURE.

Withdrawal from Reservists on discharge of passes granted to them to carry arms.

and guidance, the subjoined letter from the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 56-D, dated the 6th January 1906, regarding the withdrawal from Reservists on their discharge of the passes granted to them to carry arms.

No. 56-D, dated Fort William, 6th January 1906.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. KENNY, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Judicial (Criminal) Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3176, dated the 17th October 1905, to the address of the Home Department, reporting that since no provision exists in the regulations for informing the District Magistrate of the discharge of a Reservist, or for withdrawing on his discharge the pass granted to him to carry arms, misunderstanding often arises both on the part of the holder, who believes that by virtue of the pass he is entitled to carry arms without a license, and on the part of the police, who hesitate to take action under the Arms Act against the holders of such passes. It is, therefore, recommended that District Magistrates concerned may be informed of the discharge of Reservists who are in possession of passes, and that these passes may be withdrawn when a Reservist is discharged.

2. In reply, I am to say that Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraphs 692 and 693, will be amended as follows:—

Paragraph 692.—*Add* at end of paragraph: "When passes are cancelled or withdrawn, the Magistrate or Political Officer concerned must be so informed."

Paragraph 693.—*After* "regulations", in the second line, *add* "and any passes in their possession must be withdrawn from them".

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

EXPERT OPINIONS ON FINGER-PRINTS IN CIVIL CASES.

No. 561, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page 7.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following as sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph 1822:—

(2) A fee of Rs. 10 has been sanctioned by Government to be paid in advance in all Civil cases in which the parties, or any of them, apply to the Bureau for expert opinions in the matter of deciphering finger impressions and other work of a similar character (*vide* Chief Court Circular letter No. 3505, dated the 23rd September 1903, to the address of all Civil Courts in the Punjab).

(3) In order to prevent experts in finger-prints from being unnecessarily summoned from the Bureau to give evidence in Civil Courts, the following instructions have been issued by the Chief Court in their Circular Memo. No. 10—5022-G., dated the 22nd December 1905:—

(a) Whenever it is possible, exhibits should be sent to Phillour for the written opinion of the expert.

(b) When it is, in the opinion of the Court, absolutely necessary to secure the oral evidence of the expert, the summons should be sent, together with the file of the case, to the District Judge to which the Court is subordinate.

The District Judge should satisfy himself, before sending the summons to the officer in charge of the Bureau, that the necessity for the attendance of the expert really exists. In such cases the expert fee of Rs. 10 should be paid to the Bureau and charged as costs in the case, as well as the travelling allowance of the expert. Where the District Judge is not satisfied that the necessity for the personal attendance of the expert exists, he should return the summons, with an endorsement to this effect to the Court which issued it, at the same time explaining the course which should be pursued.

FORM OF PROPOSITION STATEMENT.

No. 562, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page 339.—In the third line of paragraph 1133 (1), for the words "Police Form No. 122" read "Police Form No. 77".

APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 563, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page 31.—Add the following as sub-paragraph (9) of paragraph 122:—

(9) In all applications for revision of establishment due provision shall be made for an initial charge of Rs. 10 on account of clothing for each addition to the sanctioned strength of Head Constables and Constables, and for the following annual charges:—

Clothing allowance, at Rs. 8 for each Constable and Head Constable.

Equipment allowance, at Rs. 2 for each Constable and Head Constable.

Horse equipment allowance, at Rs. 7 for each Mounted Constable and Head Constable.

Rewards, at Rs. 1 for each enrolled Police Officer.

Other contingent expenditure, at 10 per cent. on the salary of the proposed establishment.

Other necessary incidental expenditure, *e. g.*, rent of quarters, as in the case of the Railway Police.

No. 564, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page 70.—Paragraph 169 is reconstructed as follows:—

169. The charge for each Constable supplied shall be Rs. 8-12-0 per mensem.

Page 70.—Substitute the following for clauses (a) and (b) of paragraph 175:—

(a) The actual pay of the policemen employed, and other annual charges calculated in accordance with paragraph 122 (9).

For sub-clause "(c)" read "(b)".

No. 565, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page 71.—Substitute the following for paragraph 184:—

184. The charges for additional police supplied under this part, when permission is given to raise extra men, shall be in accordance with paragraph 175, except that no charge shall be made for pensions.

Volume II.

No. 79, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page iii.—*Cancel* Serial No. 122.

No. 80, dated 2nd March 1906.

Page 45.—*Cancel* Police Form No. 122.

Volume I.

ENHANCED CLOTHING ALLOWANCES.

No. 566, dated 19th March 1906.

Page 5.—In the second line of paragraph 15, *after* the words "Chapter X" *add* "and in paragraph 93 (10)".

No. 567, dated 19th March 1906.

Page 25.—In sub-paragraph 10 of paragraph 93, *for* the first three and-a-half lines *substitute* the following:—

Charges for clothing and equipment, in the case of existing establishment, shall be drawn in the month of April in each year, for each district, by separate special contingent bills for each of the items referred to in paragraphs 396 (1), (b) and (c), and 1690 (2), and shall show the number of men for whom the charge is made and the rate per man. When additions to establishment are sanctioned, the allowance under paragraph 396 (1) (a) shall be drawn by separate special contingent bill on receipt of such sanction; those under paragraph 1690 (2) shall also be drawn by separate special contingent bill, and, at the same time, in the first instance.

No. 568, dated 19th March 1906.

Page 115.—In the third line of paragraph 354, *for* the word "five" *substitute* "eight".

In the third line of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 357, *for* the words "on his leaving the force" *substitute* "on his ceasing to be a member of the Clothing Fund".

No. 569, dated 19th March 1906.

Page 119.—*For* the heading to paragraph 373 *substitute* the following:—

"Procedure on ceasing to be a member of the Clothing Fund."

Expunge the heading to paragraph 375.

In the third line of paragraph 377, *after* the word "dismissed" *insert* "or who is promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector subsequent to the 31st March 1905."

No. 570, dated 19th March 1906.

Page 120.—In the first line of paragraph 379, *after* the word "fund" *insert* "who was enrolled prior to the 1st April 1905."

No. 571, dated 19th March 1906.

Page 123.—For the existing paragraph 396 substitute the following :—

396. (1) The following clothing allowances have been sanctioned by Government and shall be drawn in the manner described in paragraph 93 (10) and credited to the Police Deposit Account under head "Clothing" :—

- (a) An initial grant of Rs. 10 for each Head Constable and Constable added to the sanctioned strength of the force.
- (b) An annual allowance of Rs. 8 for each Head Constable and Constable, calculated according to the sanctioned strength of the force.
- (c) A sum equal to half the amount actually paid during the previous financial year, under paragraph 377, on account of refunds of clothing deposits.

(2) The cash account of the Clothing Fund shall be kept in the manner prescribed by paragraphs 15 and 93 (10).

SPARE COMPONENT PARTS OF M. H. MUSKETS AND CARBINES.

No. 572, dated 26th March 1906.

Page 92.—Substitute the following for the statement appended to paragraph 268 (Correction Slip No. 483) :—

List of spare components recommended to be supplied to Police, etc., armed with either rifles, M. H., Mark IV : carbines, M. H., cavalry ; carbines, B. L., '476 inch bore; and Muskets, B. L., '476 inch bore, converted from M. H. rifles, Marks II and III.

Components.	PER 100 ARMS.				
	Rifles, M. H., Mark IV.	Carbines, M. H., Cavalry.	Carbines, B. L., '476 inch.	Muskets, B. L., '476 inch converted from rifles, M. H.	
				Mark II.	Mark III.
Bands—					
Lower, M. H.—					
Rifle, Mark II	2	...	...	2	2
Carbine, artillery ... ..	...	2	2	...	...
Upper, M. H.—					
Rifle ... ..	...	...	...	2	2
Mark IV	2	...	...	...	...
Carbine, cavalry ... ..	...	2	2	...	...
Blocks—					
Breech, M. H. rifle—					
Mark II ... ..	...	...	...	2	...
Mark III ... ..	...	2	2	...	2
Mark IV	2	...	...	...	...
Catch-lever, M. H. rifle ...	4	4	4	4	4

List of spare components recommended to be supplied to Police, etc.—continued.

Components.	PER 100 ARMS.				
	Rifles, M. H., Mark IV.	Carbines, M. H., Cavalry.	Carbines, B. L., 476 inch.	Muskets, B. L., 476 inch converted from rifles, M. H.	
				Mark II.	Mark III.
Bolts—					
Stock, M. H. rifle—					
Mark II ... ..	...	2	2	2	2
Mark IV	2	...	...	...	...
Extractors, M. H. rifle—					
"C" ... ..	...	2	2	2	2
"D"	2	...	...	...	...
Guards, trigger, M. H.	2	2	2	2	2
Holders, rod, M. H. ... ..	...	6	6	6	6
Indicators, M. H. rifle, Mark III ...	4	4	4	4	4
Lever, breech, M. H. rifle—					
Mark II ... ..	...	4	4	4	4
Mark IV	4	...	...	...	...
Nuts, screw-band, upper, M. L. M. rifle.	4	4	4	4	4
Fins—					
Axis, block, M. H.	6	6	6	6	6
Block, catch-lever, M. H.	2	2	2	2	2
Extractor, M. H.	6	6	6	6	6
Stop-band—					
Lower, M. L. M. rifle	2	2	2	2	2
Upper, M. H. rifle	2	...	...	2	2
Stud-barrel ... ..	...	...	...	2	...
Bods, cleaning, M. H.—					
Carbine, cavalry ... ..	...	2	2	...	...
Rifle, Mark II ... ..	...	...	...	2	2
Rifle, Mark IV	2	...	...	...	...
Screws—					
Band, lower, M. L. M. rifle	4	4	4	4	4
Band, upper, M. H. carbine ... ..	...	2	2	...	...
Band, upper, M. H. rifle	2	...	...	2	2
Hook, fore-end, M. H.	2	2	2	...	2
Keeper, indicator, M. H.	4	4	4	4	4
Keeper, stop-nut, M. H.	2	2	2	2	2
Spring, trigger, M. H.	4	4	4	4	4
Swivel, trigger, M. H.	8	...	...	8	8
Trigger, M. H.	4	4	4	4	4
Springs—					
Block, catch-lever, M. H.	2	2	2	2	2
Main, M. H.	20	20	20	20	20
Trigger, M. H.	10	10	10	10	10

List of spare components recommended to be supplied to Police, etc.—concluded.

Components.	P & B 100 ARMS.				
	Rifles, M. H., Mark IV.	Carbines, M. H., Cavalry.	Carbines, B. L., 476 inch.	Muskets, B. L., 476 inch converted from rifles, M. H.	
				Marks II.	Mark III.
Stocks—					
Butt, M. H. rifle, long ...	4	4	4	4	4
Fore-end, M. H.—					
Carbine, cavalry ...	...	2	2	...	...
Rifle—					
Mark II ...	...	...	...	2	...
Mark III ...	...	...	...	...	2
Mark IV ...	2	...	...	...	...
Strikers, M. H. rifle—					
Mark II ...	...	...	...	40	...
Mark III ...	40	40	40	...	40
Swivels—					
Band, M. H. ...	2	...	...	2	2
Guard, trigger, M. H. ...	4	...	...	4	4
Triggers, M. H. ...	4	4	4	4	4
Tumblers, M. H. ...	6	6	6	6	6
Washers, bolt-stock, M. L. M. rifle.	8	8	8	8	8
Bayonets—					
Rings, locking ...	2	...	...	2	2
Screws ...	4	...	...	4	4

Volume II.

DESPATCH OF SEARCH-SLIPS TO THE FINGER-PRINT BUREAU.

No. 81, dated 27th March 1906,

Page 72.—Add the following to Note 2 of Form 196-B and to the Note to Form 196-C (Correction Slip No. 77):—

If classed as "P. B.", and it is considered advisable to send a search-slip to the Finger-print Bureau, the date of despatch of such search-slip should be here noted.

Volume I.

ENCASHMENT OF CONTINGENT ABSTRACTS.

No. 573, dated 30th March 1906.

Page 24.—Cancel sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 92.

Volume II.
CLOTHING FUND ACCOUNTS.

No. 82, dated 30th March 1906.

Page 38.—*Substituts* the following for Forms Nos. 94 and 95 :—

Police Department.

No. 94.

District.

Abstract Statement showing the Cash Transactions of the Clothing Fund during the financial year 190 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 190 ...			Paid for clothing...		
Clothing allowance for additions to the strength of the Force at Rs. 10 per Head Constable and Constable.			Paid for carriage of clothing material.		
Annual clothing allowance for the Provincial Police, including Municipal and Cantonment Police, at Rs. 8 per Head Constable and Constable.			Paid to men ceasing to be members of the Clothing Fund.		
Amount received from Government under paragraph 396 (3), Police Rules.			Other payments not specified above.		
Amount received on account of clothing allowance of additional Police of all kinds.					
Amount received for articles of clothing to replace deficiencies.					
Other receipts not specified above :—					
From new enrolments enlisted prior to 1st April 1905.			Balance in hand on 1st March 190 .		
For town watchmen on account of clothing grant.					
GRAND TOTAL ...			GRAND TOTAL ...		

(Police Form No. 94, prescribed by paragraph 399.)

Dated _____ }

The _____ April 190 . }

Superintendent of Police.

Police Department.

No. 95.

District.

Balance Sheet of the Clothing Fund on the 31st March 190 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
ASSETS.	Amount.	Total.	LIABILITIES.	Amount	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance in hand on 31st March 190 .			Due for clothing supplied.		
Due from new enrolments enlisted prior to 1st April 1905.					
Due from Police Officers for clothing supplied on payment.			Clothing deposits of members who enlisted prior to 1st April 1905 at Rs. 16 each.		
Estimated amount recoverable from Government for clothing deposits under paragraph 396 (3) calculated at Rs. 8 per member of the Clothing Fund who enlisted prior to 1st April 1905.			Estimated cost of issues of clothing overdue.		
Due from other than Police Officers.					
Stock—Value of new clothing in hand.			Balance, stock and cash.		
Value of full kits in stock in excess of sanctioned strength, at Rs. 16 each					
Value of second hand clothing in hand.					
GRAND TOTAL ...			GRAND TOTAL ...		

(Police Form No. 95, prescribed by paragraph 399.)

Dated _____

The _____ April 190 . }

Superintendent of Police.

No. 83, dated 30th March 1906.

In Form No. 95-A, add the following as "column 5-A":—

Recoverable from Government under paragraph 396 (3). In column 6 of the same form, for the words "total of columns 3, 4 and 5" read "total of columns 3, 4, 5 and 5-A."

Volume I.

SUBMISSION OF LAST PAY CERTIFICATES TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

No. 574, dated 2nd April 1906.

Page 362.—After the word "and", in the third line of paragraph 1181 (Correction Slip No. 369), add "if the grant of pensions to them has been sanctioned."

ENHANCED CLOTHING ALLOWANCES.

No. 575, dated 7th April 1906.

Page 25.—In line 5 of sub-paragraph 10 of paragraph 93 (Correction Slip No. 567) add the words " and (b) " after the words " paragraph 396 (1) (a) ".

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. A-589.

Dated 11th April 1906.

CLOTHING. SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE are informed that Memo. No. 4667, dated the 23rd October 1901, published at page 141 of the *Police Gazette* for that year, which directs that issues of pantaloons should be made at intervals of 18 months, is hereby cancelled. Pantaloons will in future be issued annually as prescribed by paragraph 359, Police Rules.

Issue of pantaloons to the Punjab Police.

MEMO. No. A-609.

Dated 18th April 1906.

GUARDS. IT having been brought to the notice of the Inspector-General that escorts proceeding with treasure from districts to the Currency Office, Lahore, are sometimes granted casual leave with permission to absent themselves from duty on arrival at their destination, thus rendering it impossible for their services to be utilized to take a remittance back to their own headquarters, Superintendents of Police are informed that before allowing members of an escort to proceed on leave in such circumstances, enquiry should be made from the Currency Officer as to whether there is any probability of the escort being required to accompany a remittance on return journey.

Grant of leave to treasure escorts.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

ABSTRACT OF PREVENTIBLE MURDERS.

No. 576, dated 23rd April 1906.

Page 163.—Cancel sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 523.

No. 577, dated 23rd April 1906.

Page 457.—In sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 4, sub-head I, of Appendix I of Chapter XLIX (Correction Slip No. 512), for the words " in paragraph 523 (1), page 164, Police Rules ", substitute " in the rules regarding special reports of murder published at page 164, Police Rules]".

Volume II.

CLOTHING FUND ACCOUNTS.

No. 84, dated 23rd April 1906.

Page 38.—In the first line of the heading to column 5-A of Form No. 95-A (Correction Slip No. 83), for paragraph "396 (3)" read "396 (1) (c)".

Volume I.

INSPECTION REPORT ON THE FINGER-IMPRESSON RECORDER'S OFFICE.

No. 578, dated 30th April 1906.

Page 5.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following to paragraph 1807 :—

A copy of such report shall be submitted through the Superintendent of the district concerned to the Finger-print Bureau for information and submission to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Crime.

COMMUNICATION OF ARREST OF ABSCONDER TO DISTRICTS REPORTING THEIR ABSENCE.

No. 579, dated 30th April 1906.

Page 7.—Chapter LXII—

Add the following as sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1821 :—

(2) If the slip refers to an absconder regarding whom action has previously been taken under the provisions of paragraphs 1826 and 1827, prompt intimation of his arrest shall be sent direct to the district which reported his absence.

SUBORDINATE ACCOUNTS OF THE EQUIPMENT FUND.

No. 580, dated 30th April 1906.

Page 9.—Cancel paragraph 37.

STATEMENT OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE EQUIPMENT FUND.

No. 581, dated 30th April 1906.

Page 336.—Paragraph 1110A (Correction Slip No. 302) is reconstructed as follows :—

1110A. Each Superintendent of Police shall, as soon after the end of each financial year as may be practicable, cause the statements given as Police Forms 29, 29-A and 29-B (Volume II), exhibiting the transactions of the Equipment Fund for the last financial year, to be prepared and entered in the subordinate account for equipment in the cash-book after the balance for the year in question.

(2) A copy of the statement given as Police Form 29-A (Volume II) shall be forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of the Range not later than the 1st May.

(3) Each Deputy Inspector-General, on receipt of such statements, shall prepare and submit to the Inspector-General, not later than the 1st June, an abstract in the form given as Police Form 29-B (Volume II) showing the balance in each district and the total credit balance in his Range.

Volume II.

No. 85, dated 30th April 1906.

Page i.—For entry No. 29, substitute the following :—

29. Abstract Statement of the Equipment Fund.

29-A. Balance Sheet of the Equipment Fund.

29-B. Abstract of Balance Sheet of the Equipment Fund.

No. 86, dated 30th April 1906.

Page 16.—Cancel Form No. 29 and add the following as Forms Nos. 29, 29-A and 29-B :—

Police Department.

No. 29.

_____ District.

Abstract Statement showing the Cash Transactions of the Equipment Fund during the financial year 190 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
		•			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on 1st April 190 ...			Paid for Horse Equipment ...		
Horse Equipment Allowance at Rs. 7 each			Paid for Foot Equipment		
Foot Equipment Allowance at Rs. 2 each			(Give details of each issue, etc.)		
By sale of old articles of equipment					
By Equipment Allowance of Additional Police					
Other receipts not specified above			Balance in hand on 31st March 190 .		
GRAND TOTAL ...			GRAND TOTAL ...		

(Police Form No. 29, prescribed by paragraph 1110A.)

Dated _____
The April 190 . }

Superintendent of Police.

Police Department.

No. 29-A.

District.

Balance Sheet of the Equipment Fund on the 31st March 190 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assets.	Amount.	Total.	Liabilities.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash balance in hand on 31st March 190			Due for articles of Equipment supplied		
Cash—Due from Police Officers for articles of Equipment supplied on payment			Estimated cost of issues of articles of Equipment overdue		
Cash—Due from other than Police Officers					
Stock—Value of new Equipment in hand					
Stock—Value of second hand Equipment in stock			Balance, Stock and Cash		
GRAND TOTAL ...			GRAND TOTAL ...		

(Police Form No. 29-A., prescribed by paragraph 1110A.)

Dated _____ }

The _____ April 190 . }

Superintendent of Police.

Police Department. No. 29-B. Range.
Abstract of Balance Sheets of the Equipment Funds of the *Range for the year 190*

Serial No.	District.	ASSETS.						LIABILITIES.				REMARKS.		
		Cash.			Stock.			Due for articles of Equipment supplied.	Estimated cost of issues of articles of Equipment overdue.	Total liabilities (columns 11 and 12).	Balance, Stock and Cash (column 10 to column 13).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Cash Balance on 31st March 190 .	Due from Police Officers.	Due from other than Police Officers.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Value of new Equipment in hand.	Value of second-hand Equipment in stock.	Total of columns 7 and 8.	Total assets (columns 6 and 9).					

Dated _____ }
 The April 190 }
 (Police Form No. 29-B., prescribed by paragraph 1110A.)
 Deputy Inspector-General,
 Range.

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. A-688.

Dated 30th April 1906.

THE attention of all Police Officers is directed to the additions to paragraph 1821 of the Punjab Police Rules (published at page 48 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for 1906), and to the orders contained in paragraphs 506 (1) and 1809 (2) and (3).
 CRIME.
 Treatment of absentee members of criminal tribes as Proclaimed Offenders.
 These orders shall be held to cancel those contained in the Inspector-General's Memo. No. 5526, dated the 24th November 1903, published at page 136 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for 1903, and intimation regarding members of criminal tribes absenting themselves from their homes shall always be communicated to the Bureau in accordance with these orders.

MEMO. No. 347-C. I. D.

Dated 30th April 1906.

IN order to avoid as far as possible all unnecessary delay in the hearing of criminal cases, orders will shortly issue allowing officers in charge of police stations to prepare and submit Search Slips direct to the F. P. Bureau at Phillour in all cases in which the identity or previous history of an accused person is not fully known.
 CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.
 Preparation of Search Slips.

2. Superintendents of Police are therefore directed to at once take steps to supply all police stations with the necessary implements, instruments, etc., and to satisfy themselves that the Clerk or Assistant Clerk at each police station is capable of taking clear rolled finger-prints. For this purpose it is not absolutely necessary that the operator should be a certified Finger-print Recorder, but all Search Slips submitted to the Bureau must contain clear and legible prints, and due notice will have to be taken of every case in which a Search Slip is returned from the Bureau as illegible.

3. The taking of good and clear finger-print is only a matter of care and practice; and the Inspector-General considers that all gazetted Police Officers, all inspecting and investigating Police Officers and all Station Clerks should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the theory and practice of this important part of their police duties.

4. If all police stations are supplied at once with the necessary instruments and implements, and the Clerks are made to take rolled thumb impressions in all cases in which they now take the thumb mark of persons making reports at the police station, the practice thus obtained should soon make them sufficiently expert Finger-print Recorders to enable them to prepare Search Slips for submission to the Provincial Bureau.

MEMO. No. A-695.

Dated 1st May 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined letter, No. 792-B., dated the 8th March 1906, from the Government of India, in the Military Department, regarding the retention during the period of their reserve service of the right to passages to the United Kingdom enjoyed by Reservists of the British Army employed in the Indian Police.

MISCELLANEOUS.
—
Retention of the right to passages to the United Kingdom by Reservists of the British Army employed in the Indian Police.

No. 792-B., dated 8th March 1906.

From—The Government of India, Military Department,

To—The Adjutant-General in India,

With a view to facilitate the employment of Reservists of the British Army in the Indian Police Force, I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government of India have decided that men so employed will, on discharge from the reserve, retain their right to passages to the United Kingdom for themselves and their families, if borne on the married roll on leaving the colours, during the period which would be covered under ordinary circumstances by their reserve service.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume II.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF POLICE CONTINGENCIES.

No. 87, dated 8th May 1906.

Page 33.—In column 2 of Form No. 79-B, add the following to Serial No. 3, "Clothing" :—

- (a) Annual allowance at Rs. 8 per head.
- (b) Allowances under paragraph 396 (a) and (c).

In the instructions on reverse of the form, against Serial No. 3 substitute Rs. 8 for Rs. 5 and add the following :—

Opposite (b) details showing separately the estimated expenditure under clauses (a) and (c) of paragraph 396 shall be given in the column for remarks.

Volume I.

FORM OF CASE DIARY.

No. 582, dated 15th May 1906.

Page 492.—Paragraph 1640 is reconstructed as follows :—

1640. Every case diary shall commence with the form given as Police Form No. 201 (Volume II).

Volume II.

FORM OF CASE DIARY.

No. 88, dated 15th May 1906.

Page iv.—Add the following as Serial No. 201 :—

201.—Case Diary.

No. 89, dated 15th May 1906.

Page 72.—Add the following as Form No. 201 :—

CASE DIARY.

Police Station

District

First Information Book No. _____ of 190 . Case Diary No. _____

Date and place of occurrence.

Offence—

Date (with hour) on which action was taken.	Serial No. of report.	Record of investigation.

Volume I.

ORDER OF RANGES AND DISTRICTS IN THE PUNJAB.

No. 583, dated 19th May 1906.

Page 443.—Paragraph 1465 is reconstructed as follows :—

1465. In all returns and reports, the following order of ranges and districts shall be observed :—

1.—Eastern Range.	2.—Central Range.	3.—Western Range.
1. Hissar 2. Rohtak 3. Gurgaon 4. Delhi 5. Karnal 6. Ambala 7. Simla 8. Hoshiarpur 9. Jullundur 10. Ludhiana	11. Kangra 12. Ferozepore 13. Montgomery 14. Lahore 15. Amritsar 16. Gurdaspur 17. Sialkot 18. Gujranwala 19. Lyallpur 20. Jhang	21. Multan 22. Muzaffargarh 23. Dera Ghazi Khan. 24. Gujrat 25. Shahpur 26. Jhelum 27. Rawalpindi 28. Attock 29. Mianwali
Delhi Division, Jullundur Division,	Jullundur Division, Lahore Division, Multan Division,	Multan Division, Mianwali Division,

ARREAR CLAIMS TO TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

No. 584, dated 23rd May 1906.

Page 526.—Paragraph 1754.

Add the following as sub-paragraph (11) :—

Arrear claims to travelling allowance preferred after the limit of time prescribed in the 2nd clause of Article 5 of the Civil Account Code will not, except for very special reasons, be entertained.

GOOD-CONDUCT STRIPES.

No. 585, dated 24th May 1906.

Page 14.—Cancel sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 57.

No. 586, dated 24th May 1906.

Page 239.—For the full-stop at the end of the first part of paragraph 774 substitute a comma and add "or as a reward for exemplary conduct during a long period of service".

Cancel the second part of paragraph 774.

No. 587, dated 24th May 1906.

Page 239.—Paragraph 776 (1) is reconstructed as follows :—

- (1) If the wearer is a Constable, he shall, when invalided, if he belongs to the A scale, have his gratuity calculated as if he drew eight annas a month extra salary for each stripe up to the date good-conduct allowance was drawn, or his pension increased by one-quarter, one-half, or three-quarters according as he wears one, two or three stripes; if he belongs to the B scale, he shall, if he entered the Police before the 19th July 1871, have his pension or gratuity calculated on good-conduct pay drawn in addition to salary.

Cancel sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) of paragraph 776.

Cancel paragraphs 777 and 780.

Erratum.

In column 3 of the statement showing the redistribution of districts, published at page 58, Part I, of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, for "*Mianwali Division*" read "*Rawalpindi Division*".

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. 828-A.

Dated 29th May 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined letter from
 ARMS, ETC. the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum,
 — regarding the delay and inconvenience that is caused by
 Reports of casual- the non-submission of casualty statements with consignments
 ties in Small Arm of cartridges that miss fire or burst, and requests that the
 Ammunition. orders contained in paragraph 263 (Correction Slip No. 389),
 Police Rules, may be carefully complied with in future.

No. 726-C., dated 9th May 1906.

From—The Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum,

To—The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

I HAVE the honour to point out that in many instances when sending in miss-fire cartridges, etc., District Superintendents and other Police Officers omit to forward Casualty Statement I-A., Form O-1453 (or Police Form No. 63) or in some cases even D and R vouchers.

2. Great inconvenience and delay, also much additional clerical labour, are caused by this omission, and the favour is therefore requested of orders being issued which will ensure the submission of all necessary documents with such consignments in future.

MEMO. No. 834-A.

Dated 29th May 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Supply by a Medical Officer of information regarding the nature of the illness of a Government servant.

The Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 315, dated the 7th April 1906, regarding the obligation of a Medical Officer of Government to supply, on a demand made by the patient's official superior, information regarding the nature of the illness of a Government servant whom he is attending in his official capacity.

No. 315, dated Simla, 7th April 1906.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Home (Medical) Department,

THE Government of India have recently had under their consideration the question of the obligation of a Medical Officer of Government to supply, on a demand made by the patient's official superior, information regarding the nature of the illness of a Government servant whom he is attending in his official capacity. After a full consideration of the matter, they have arrived at the conclusion that when the particulars of a Government servant's illness are required in the interests of Government by his official superiors, the Government Medical Officer who has dealt with his case in his official capacity may be required to supply them without infringing the relations which ordinarily obtain between a patient and his medical adviser. They are, however, impressed with the objections to confidential communication between the official superior and the medical adviser of a subordinate, and, since the information in question must almost invariably be required in connection with the grant of leave, they think it advisable that it should ordinarily be demanded, if at all, from the subordinate himself, who can obtain it from his medical attendant in the way in which the somewhat analogous statements required to support an application for leave on medical certificate are obtained. I am to ask that any cases of the kind which may in future arise may be dealt with in the manner suggested above.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

REGISTER OF PROFESSIONAL CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

No. 588, dated 31st May 1906.

Page 180.—For sub-paragraph (6) of paragraph 568 *substitute* the following:—

(6) An English Register of Professional Crime and Criminals shall be maintained in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways

and Crime, in Police Form No. 19-A (Volume II) showing the names, residence, etc., of all persons concerned in or convicted of certain classes of professional crime, with a brief account of the offence for which convicted. Separate pages will be reserved for each class of offence as follows :—

1. Administering stupefying drugs with intent to rob.
2. Offences relating to counterfeiting coin or forgery of Government currency notes.
3. Professional cheating.
4. Dakaiti and offences committed by professionals, such as gang burglaries, etc.
5. Theft of arms and ammunition.

Add the following as sub-paragraphs (7), (8), (9) and (10) :—

(7) Files of the cases mentioned in sub-paragraph (6) shall, when the cases have been disposed of and there is reason to believe them to have been the work of professionals, be applied for by Superintendents of Police, and be submitted by them to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Crime, with any important police papers relating to such cases; a list of every paper submitted with each shall form the first page of the file, and the rules contained in Chief Court Book Circular No. LXXXIII shall be strictly followed.

(8) Papers submitted under sub-paragraph (7) shall ordinarily be in the vernacular, but shall be accompanied by a brief memorandum in English describing the case.

(9) Extracts from the Register of Professional Crime shall from time to time be forwarded to Superintendents of Police concerned for verification and entry in their registers.

(10) For orders regarding the submission to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Crime, of copies of confessions in all cases of professional crime, see paragraph 1314B. See also paragraph 522 regarding disposal of special reports in such cases and paragraph 535 regarding the segregation in different jails of professional offenders associated together for the purpose of committing serious crime.

Volume II.

No. 90, dated 31st May 1906.

Page 1.—Add the following as Serial No. 19A :—

19A. Register of Professional Crime and Criminals.

No. 91, dated 31st May 1906.

Page 11.—Add the following as Form No. 19-A :—

No. 19-A.

C. I. DEPARTMENT.

Register of Professional Crimes and Criminals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Date of occurrence.	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE.		VALUE OF PROPERTY.		Offence of which convicted and section of law.	NAME, RESIDENCE, ETC., OF (a) PERSONS CONVICTED AND (b) PERSONS CONCERNED.				Description, age and particular marks.	Brief account of offence, together with the mode in which offender generally works.	
		Police Station.	District.	Taken.	Recovered.		Residence.						
							Name, aliases and parentage.	Caste.	Village.	Police Station.	District.		

(Police Form No. 19-A, prescribed by paragraph 568 (E)).

Volume I.

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS.

No. 589, dated 2nd June 1906.

Page 367.—In the fifth line of paragraph 1204A (4) *strike out* the word "annual"; and in the last line, for paragraph "1208" read "1207".

Substitute the following for existing paragraphs 1205 to 1208 :—

1205. A detailed list in Police Form No. 192 of all Proclaimed Offenders, duly written up to date, shall be hung up in the office of the police station of which the offender is a resident. A similar list shall be posted up in a conspicuous place on the entrance gate of the police station concerned.

1206. (1) Every Superintendent of Police shall, as soon after the 1st January as possible, carefully revise his list of Proclaimed Offenders and omit therefrom, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of the district in which such person was proclaimed, the names of persons accused of trivial offences or concerned in cases where from lapse of time no sufficient evidence is on record or is procurable.

(2) Due intimation of such omission shall be sent to the officer in charge of the police station concerned; and the revised list, with all necessary additions and alterations, shall be submitted promptly to the Inspector-General through the usual channel.

1207. (1) On receipt of the revised list in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, necessary corrections and additions will be made to the printed Register of Proclaimed Offenders, and these will be issued in the form of Correction Slips. An alphabetical index to all the names published in such register will be printed and issued annually. A new Register of Proclaimed Offenders will ordinarily be printed and issued every five years.

(2) On receipt of such Register or Correction Slips, the police of a district in which a Proclaimed Offender is said to reside shall be held responsible for taking all proper measures for his arrest; and officers in charge of police stations shall be responsible that the procedure required by paragraphs 1204A (2) and 1205 is, or has been, followed in the case of all Proclaimed Offenders shown as residents of their respective jurisdictions.

1208. In January of each year a statement in Police Form No. 173-A (Volume II) shall be submitted to the Inspector-General of Police, through the usual channel, showing the result of action taken against Proclaimed Offenders during the past year. An abstract of such statement will be prepared in the office of Inspector-General of Police and published in the *Police Gazette*.

No. 590, dated 2nd June 1906.

Page 469.—*Add* the following to the list of periodical returns to be submitted by Superintendents of Police given as Appendix IV :—

50	Statement showing the result of action taken against Proclaimed Offenders.	1st January..	Through Deputy Inspector-General to Inspector General.	Chapter XXXVII, section 1208,
----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------	--------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Volume II.

No. 92, dated 2nd June 1906.

Page iv.—*Insert* the following as Serial No. 173A :—

173A. Statement showing the result of action taken against Proclaimed Offenders.

No. 98, dated 2nd June 1906.

Police Department.

No. 173-A.

District.

Statement showing the result of action taken against Proclaimed Offenders during the year 190 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class of Proclaimed Offenders.	Number of Proclaimed Offenders residents of the district on 1st January of preceding year.	Number of persons proclaimed during the year in the district.	Number of Proclaimed Offenders residents of the district arrested during the year.	Proportion column 3 bears to the total of columns 1 and 2.	Amount paid as rewards for the arrest of Proclaimed Offenders during preceding year.	Number of Proclaimed Offenders at large at end of year.
Members of registered criminal tribes.						
Others ...						
Total ...						

Dated _____

The 9th

January 190 . }

Superintendent of Police.

(Police Form No. 173-A, prescribed by paragraph 1208).

In the reference at foot of Form No. 173, for paragraphs 1202 and 1207 read paragraph 1204A (3).

Volume I.

REFERENCES BY MAGISTRATES TO THE POLICE UNDER SECTION 202, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

No. 591, dated 2nd June 1906.

Page 457.—Add the following as sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 of sub-head II of the statement given as Appendix I to Chapter XLIX (Correction Slip No. 512):—

(c) Note whether any special increase is observable in the tendency of Magistrates to refer complaints to the police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, giving the number of such cases so referred during the year under review and the preceding year.

No. 592, dated 2nd June 1906.

Page 457.—Add the following as sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 2 of sub-head II of the statement given as Appendix I to Chapter XLIX (Correction Slip No. 512):—

(c) Note whether any special increase is observable in the tendency of Magistrates to refer complaints to the police for enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, giving the number of such cases so referred during the year under review and the preceding year.

DETENTION OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN POLICE CUSTODY.

No. 593, dated 4th June 1906.

Page 493.—Paragraph 1645 (1) is reconstructed as follows:—

1645. (1) If an officer in charge of a police station requires authority to detain an accused person in police custody under the rules contained in paragraphs 1315 and 1316, he shall make application therefor on an incomplete charge sheet in the form given as Police Form No. 194 (Volume II), to which he shall attach, as prescribed by section 167, Criminal Procedure Code, the case diaries in the case, where this course is practicable; otherwise, copies of all entries in those diaries shall be attached.

The Magistrate, when granting the detention, shall be requested to record his order on the reverse of the said form. When the accused is sent up for trial with a complete charge sheet, the incomplete charge sheet shall be attached thereto, but all diaries and any copies of entries in diaries there may be, shall be removed, as they cannot form part of the judicial file.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 1331-B.

Dated 9th June 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for information and guidance, the subjoined letter, No. 15761, dated the 17th January 1906, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, regarding the preparation and punctual submission of travelling allowance bills.

Preparation and punctual submission of travelling allowance bills.

No. 15761, dated 17th January 1906.

From—W. H. MICHAEL, Esquire, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant-General, Punjab,

To—The Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province,

I HAVE the honour to state that a number of travelling allowance bills of the subordinate Police of the * * * District for the month of September 1905 were submitted for payment in the month of December, after those for the month of October and November had been paid. This procedure is most irregular. Bills for travelling allowance of establishments should be presented for payment at the Treasury as soon as possible after the end of the month to which the claim relates. I would further invite your attention to another point in connection with the Police travelling allowance bills in some districts, notably * * *. Instead of one consolidated bill being prepared each month for the whole Police establishment of a district, a number of bills are submitted, each of which has to be separately signed and countersigned.

This means much unnecessary work for the drawing officer, the countersigning officer and the audit office.

Suppose, for example, a Foot Constable puts in a claim in December for a journey performed in September, the drawing officer, in order to satisfy himself that the travelling allowance has not been previously drawn, has to look through all travelling allowance bills which contain claims for September. The controlling officer has to do likewise, as has the audit office.

I have, therefore, the honour to ask you to kindly direct those officers under you who prepare travelling allowance bills to prepare, as soon as possible after the end of the month, a consolidated travelling allowance bill for all Police subordinates for that month. In order to do this, additional sheets will have to be stitched with the present travelling allowance bill, which will thus act as a cover. The middle pages of the interleaved sheets will take the same form as the middle pages of the ordinary travelling allowance bill form: but page 1 of the interleaved sheet will take the form of page 3 of the present travelling allowance bill and page 4 that of page 2.

The total amounts drawn on each page should form part of a progressive total to be carried forward.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

ORDER OF RANGES AND DISTRICTS IN THE PUNJAB.

No. 594, dated 12th June 1906.

Page 443.—For the entries in column 3 of the table appended to paragraph 1465 (Correction Slip No. 583), substitute the following:—

21. Mianwali	...	} Multan Division.
22. Multan	...	
23. Muzaaffargarh	...	
24. Dera Ghasi Khan	...	
25. Gujrat	...	} Rawalpindi Division.
26. Shahpur	...	
27. Jhelum	...	
28. Rawalpindi	...	
29. Attock	...	

ARREAR CLAIMS TO TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

No. 595, dated 12th June 1906.

Page 526, paragraph 1754.—For sub-paragraph (11) (Correction Slip No. 584) read sub-paragraph (12).

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. 904-A.

Dated 13th June 1906.

WITH a view to prevent the introduction of plague or other infectious disease into the Phillour Training School, the Inspector-General of Police directs that in future the following orders shall be given effect to :—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Precautions against plague in the case of men deputed to the school.

- (1) All men whom it is intended to send to the school for training of any kind should be kept under observation in the lines of the district from which they are to be deputed for at least 10 days prior to their deputation. They should then be examined and their Command Certificates countersigned by the Civil Surgeon or Hospital Assistant, after which they should immediately proceed direct to Phillour.
- (2) The practice of giving men casual leave on deputation to the school, and allowing them to join at Phillour on the expiration thereof, is dangerous, and will be discontinued. If it is necessary to give leave to men under orders of deputation to Phillour, such leave should be given in time to allow the men to rejoin their own districts in order that the procedure described in paragraph (1) of this memorandum may be carried out.
- (3) No person will be admitted to the school in regard to whom the above precautions have not been taken.

MEMO. No. 1392-B.

Dated 15th June 1906.

INSTANCES having been brought to notice of delay in the submission of pension papers to the Central Police Office for verification, the Inspector-General draws the attention of Superintendents of Police to Punjab Government printed letter No. 1050, dated the 28th April 1904, circulated to all Police Officers with endorsement No. 1228, dated the 18th May 1904, and requests that the orders contained therein regarding the preparation and submission of an officer's pension papers six months before his retirement may be strictly observed in future.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

CHANDA FUND ACCOUNTS.

No. 596, dated 15th June 1906.

Page 5.—In sub-paragraphs (3) and (5) of paragraph 14, *strike out* all references to the Chanda Fund.

No. 597, dated 15th June 1906.

Page 8.—In paragraph 30 *strike out* all references to the Chanda Fund, and at the end of the paragraph *add* the following :—

For rules regarding money credited to the Chanda Fund, see paragraph 38.

No. 598, dated 15th June 1906.

Page 9.—In the last line of paragraph 38 (1) (Correction Slip No. 457) *strike out* the words "as it is received," and *add* the following as a Note to paragraph 38 (2) :—

Nors.—This *chalan*, when referring only to Chanda subscriptions, shall be submitted with the monthly pay bills in accordance with the provisions of the second clause of paragraph 70.

In the first line of the second clause of paragraph 38 (2), for the word "a guard file" *substitute* "the file of Treasury receipts prescribed by paragraph 30".

No. 599, dated 15th June 1906.

Page 18.—In the second line of the second clause of paragraph 70, for the word "given" *substitute* "referred to", and *add* at the end of this clause the words "sub-paragraph (2)".

REWARDS TO POLICE OFFICERS IN EXCISE CASES.

No. 600, dated 15th June 1906.

Page 58.—In the third line of paragraph (10) of the Instructions to Police Officers regarding their duties as Excise Officers, for "Rs. 2 per *ser*" *read* "Rs. 6 per *ser*" as the duty leviable on *cha'as*.

No. 601, dated 15th June 1906.

Page 60.—For paragraph (16) of the Instructions to Police Officers in respect of their duties as Excise Officers *substitute* the following :—

(16) The Commissioner of Excise has impressed upon all Deputy Commissioners the necessity of granting liberal rewards both to informers and to arresting officers in all Excise cases. There is a budget allotment for rewards given annually to each district. On the conclusion of an Excise case the Deputy Commissioner considers what rewards should be given.

He can sanction rewards whether a fine has been imposed or not; he can reward informers in some cases on his own authority, and in others with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, whether a prosecution has been successful or not.

Rewards to Sub-Inspectors and officers of lower rank can be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, but the sanction of the Financial Commissioner is required for rewards to officers of higher rank.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 914-A.

To all Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents of Police, Punjab.

Dated 15th June 1906.

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the notice published at page 126 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, regarding one Abdulla who was dismissed from the Amritsar Police in February 1906, and to say that several cases have come to my notice in connection with the enrolment of police officers, from which it is clear that sufficient attention is not paid to the previous history and character of such persons and to the rules for enrolment generally.

2. A candidate should always be enrolled conditionally on satisfactory replies to references regarding his history, character and eligibility for enrolment being forthcoming. Should a candidate's history be unsatisfactory, or should it transpire that he is not eligible for enrolment, he ought to be removed forthwith.

3. In a case of re-enrolment, care should be taken to ascertain the circumstances in which the candidate previously left the force, and if these are not satisfactory, he should not be accepted.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

DISTRICTS IN THE PUNJAB IN WHICH HILL STATIONS EXIST.

No. 602, dated 22nd June 1906.

Page 205.—In the list of districts in which hill stations exist, given in Rule (2), paragraph 7, of the subsidiary rules annexed to paragraph 666, after "Mianwali" (Correction Slip No. 102) insert "Attock".

Erratum.

The 25th June 1906.

In line 2 of Correction Slip No. 92, dated the 2nd June 1906, published at page 69 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, for "137A" read "173 A".

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume II.

CLOTHING FUND ACCOUNTS.

No. 94, dated 7th July 1906.

Page 38.—In the fourth entry in column 1 of Forms Nos. 94 and 95 (Correction Slip No. 82), for “ paragraph 396 (3) ” read “ paragraph 396 (1) (c) ”.

Volume I.

INDENTS FOR STORES: PURCHASE OF ARTICLES FROM PARTICULAR FIRMS.

No. 606, dated 19th July 1906.

Page 452.—Add the following as Note 2 to paragraph 1510 :—

NOTE 2.—If indenting officers desire that an article should be supplied from a particular firm, the reasons for the request should be fully stated in the indent.—(Government of India letter Nos. 4781—4798-64, dated the 19th June 1906—Commerce and Industry Department).

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 105C-A.

Dated 20th July 1906.

A CASE of murder has lately occurred at Ambala and has attracted much attention under the name of the “ Bath of Blood Case ”. The theory of the prosecution was that a male infant had been murdered in order that his blood might be used by a woman who was *enciente*, as a charm to bring about the birth of a male child to her.

CRIME.

Male infanticide.

The case resembled very much those cases of male infanticide, reports of which were circulated to all police officers with Inspector-General's Memo. No. 1139, dated 20th March 1901, and the attention of all police officers is invited to this memo. and to the printed report which accompanied, and which contains valuable information regarding this form of crime, which would be useful should any similar case occur at any future time.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

EXCLUSION FROM PAY BILLS OF NAMES OF HEAD CONSTABLES.

No. 604, dated 21st July 1906.

Page 13.—Sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 57 is reconstructed as follows :—

In all subordinate establishment bills the salaries of police officers and other employees shall be drawn by the mere mention of their grades or appointments and total numbers : provided that the names of all persons in receipt of personal allowances shall invariably be given.

No. 605, dated 21st July 1906.

Page 19.—In the fourth line of paragraph 74 strike out the words “ 1st grade ”.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 1083.

*Dated 30th July 1906.***MISCELLANEOUS.**

Routes to be followed by escorts over prisoners for Bannu.

of Superintendents of Police is invited to the orders contained in Memo. No. 78-B., dated the 19th February 1902, published at page 52 of Part I of *Police Gazette* No. 9, dated 26th February 1902, and they are requested to send prisoners for Bannu *via* Dera Ismail Khan and not *via* Mianwali. Telegrams should be addressed to Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, to strengthen the escort at Darya Khan.

**Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.
Volume I.**

**SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED IN THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT.**

No. 607, dated 31st July 1906.

Page 457.—*Add* the following as a Note to clause (1) of sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 2, sub-head IV, Appendix I, Chapter XLIX (Correction Slip No. 512):—

NOTE.—By this shall be held to mean persons with no fixed place of residence, or persons whose place of residence cannot be ascertained, whose P. R. Slips are not on record.

Cancel clause (2) of the above sub-paragraph and renumber the existing clause (3) as (2).

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 1132-A.

*Dated 7th August 1906.***MISCELLANEOUS.**

System of transliteration of the names of persons, etc., in official publications.

In continuation of this office Circular No. 8, dated the 2nd March 1872, the Inspector-General publishes the subjoined Circular by the Government of the Punjab, in the Home Department, No. 3-1435, dated the 18th June 1906, and its enclosures, and requests that all police officers will be careful to adopt the system of transliteration of the names of persons therein prescribed.

CIRCULAR No. 3.*No. 1435, dated Simla, 18th June 1906.*

From—The Hon'ble Mr. E. D. MACLAGAN, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab; the Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab; and all Commissioners and Heads of Departments in the Punjab; and Political Agent, Pothohar States and Bahawalpur.

UNDER orders issued in the Punjab Government's Resolution No. 219, dated 13th February 1872, and the Punjab Government Circular No. 64, dated 3rd October 1873, the system of transliteration from the "vernacular" known as the "Hunterian" or "modified Jonesian" was prescribed "for the spelling of the names of persons and places and also for the transliteration of all oriental words that may be used in official correspondence." From the lists issued with the Circular of 3rd October 1873 it is clear that the object of Government was mainly to ensure a uniform system for the spelling of the names of places, and so far as the names of places are concerned the orders issued in 1872-73 must be held to be still in force.

2. The spelling, however, of the names of *persons* in official publications has recently received further consideration at the hands of the Government of India, and the orders issued by that Government, which are summarized in the following paragraphs, differ in some respects from the existing orders regarding the names of places.

3. The main principle which should, under the orders now issued by the Government of India, be observed, is that each name should be spelt as commonly written and pronounced by an educated native *when writing and speaking the vernacular*. If this principle be consistently followed, it will avoid, on the one hand, the use of Sanscritized versions, such as Rāma Chandra for Rām Chand, and, on the other hand, the use of Anglicized forms, such as Mullick for Malik and Roy or Ray for Rai. In transliterating, the rules prescribed in the appended table should be followed. Attention is invited to the note for guidance in using the table which has been inserted at its foot. The table applies to the Perso-Arabic and Devanagari characters only ; but it can be readily adapted to the use of Punjabi, and other scripts of Indo-Aryan origin, and it will serve as a useful guide in the case of other languages. In applying the rules the most important point to bear in mind is, that the vowel sounds given in the sixth column of the table should invariably be represented as in the fifth column. In transliterating the consonants, c and q must not be used ; nor should diacritical marks be employed.

4. In the following instances, in which several variant spellings of the same name are commonly employed, these should be replaced by the single corrected form now shown against the respective examples :—

<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>	<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>
Kishan	...	Kishan.	Lachhman	...	Lachhman.
Krishan	...		Lakshman	...	
Krishna	...		Lachhmi	...	
Kishen	...		Lakhmi	...	
Sheo	...	Sheo.	Lakshmi	...	Raghubar.
Shib	...		Ragbhar	...	
Shiva	...		Raghubar	...	
Shiv (even Shiv-Dew)	...		Raghunath	...	
Siv	...	Gobind.	Ragnath	...	Raghunath.
Gobind	...		Ragunath	...	
Govind	...				

5. The following list includes further specimens of names which are commonly spelt in an incorrect way and which should in future be spelt in the manner indicated below :—

(1) BENGALI NAMES.

<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>	<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>
Aukhoy	...	Akshay.	Shyamapadao	...	Shyamapada.
Banerji	...	Banarji.	Jagandro	...	Jogendra.
Protul	...	Pratul.	Ghose	...	Ghosh.
Chandar	...	Chandra.	Baroda Kanth	...	Barada Kanta.
Mohindra	...	Mahendra.	Surindra	...	Surendra
(Kali) Parsau (Rai)	...	Prasanna.	Mukarji	...	Mukharji.
Mittar	...	Mitra.			

(2) OTHER HINDU NAMES.

<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
Giyan ...	Gyan.	Rajinder ...	Rajendra.
Diya! ...	Dayal.	Mathra ...	Mathura.
Arjan ...	Arjun.	Maiya ...	Maya.
Dhuk Bhajan	Dukbbhanjan.	Manak ...	Manik.
Narain ...	Narayan.	Madho Sudan	Madhusudan.
Parshad ...	Prasad.	Missar ...	Misra.
Duarka ...	Dwarka.	Chandar Shikar	Chandra Shekhar.
Gokal ...	Gokul.	Ude ...	Udai.
Jawabar ...	Jawahir.	Sadarshan ...	Sudarshan.
Jawala ...	Jwala.	Sumair ...	Sumer.
Kaistha ...	Kayasth.	Balab ...	Ballabh.
Siri ...	Sri.	Ayudhia ...	Ajodhya.
Sambhu ...	Shambhu.	Bishambar ...	Bishambhar.
Narindar ...	Narendra.	Balmokand ...	Bal Mukund.
Narinjan ...	Niranjan.	Basheshar ...	Bisheshar.
Partap ...	Partab.	Sain ...	Sen.
Paran ...	Pran.	Kanwar ...	Kunwar.
Parem ...	Prem.		

(3) PARSİ NAMES.

Marwanj ...	-Mervanji.	Bomanji ...	Bamanji.
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(4) MUHAMMADAN NAMES.

Shekh ...	Shaikh.	Khurshid ...	Khurshed.
Fatih ...	Fateh.	Camrudin ...	Kamr-ud-din.
Fazal Hussain	Fazl Hussain.	Mihdi ...	Mahdi.
Feroz ...	Firoz.	Mubarik ...	Mubarak.
Muhaïy-ud-din	Muhi-ud-din	Yusaf ...	Yusuf.
Haider ...	Haidar.	Ziya ...	Zia.
Hak ...	Hakk.	Rukun-ud-din	Rukn-ud-din.
Hamáyat ...	Himayat.	Ummid (Ali)	Umed.
Mukhdum ...	Makhdum.		

6. In writing Muhammadan names compounded with -ullah, the form Azim-ullah (not Azimullah or Azim Ullah) should be used, except in the word Abdullah. It should be remembered that the final "h" is an integral part of this word and should not be omitted. Similarly the forms Amir-ud-din, not Amir-ud-Din, but Aziz-ur-Rahman, not Aziz-ur-rahman, should be used. The "l" of the Arabic article should invariably be assimilated to the letter following it, when this is required by pronunciation.

7. In conclusion, the following extract from the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3842—74, dated 30th November 1905, is reprinted for the information of all officers in the Punjab :—

"The Government of India would remind Local Governments that the question of securing a reasonable degree of uniformity in the treatment of native personal names is of wider import and larger interest than the mere convenience of persons who have occasion to refer to official lists. It is highly desirable on all grounds that incorrect, variable, and debased spellings should disappear from written usage throughout India in favour of accurate and consistent forms. The present orders relate only to a special and limited class of publications, but the Government of India hope that Local Governments will endeavour to extend the standard forms of spelling now prescribed to all

classes of official documents. They would be glad also to see the influence of high judicial authorities throughout India exerted in the direction of giving wider effect to the reforms now instituted. Native usage in these matters is naturally conservative, and there will doubtless be a tendency for private individuals to adhere to some of the inaccurate variants now current ; but the success which has attended the standard system of transliteration for place names encourages the Government of India to hope that the example of a system of spelling calculated to preserve the historical character and associations of Indian personal names will in course of time commend itself to the feelings of the people."

8. The forms of spelling for personal names which have been prescribed in the instructions detailed in paragraphs 2 to 6 above should accordingly be used in future by all officers in official documents.

RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION.

Every letter in the vernacular must be uniformly represented by a certain letter in the Roman Character as follows :—
VOWELS.

PERSIAN.		DEVANAGARI.		ROMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.
Initial.	Non-initial.	Initial.	Non-initial.		
ا	'(zabar)	अ	not expressed.	a	As in woman.
آ	ا	आ	र	á	" father.
إ	(zer)	इ	फ	i	" bit.
اِ	' or ى	ई	ज	í	" machine.
اَ	'(pesh)	उ	उ	u	" pull.
آ	'	ऊ	उ	ú	" rude.
اِ	ا or ى	ए	ए	e	" grey.
اِ	' or ى	ऐ	ऐ	ai	" aisle.
اِ	'	ओ	ओ	o	" hole.
آ	'	औ	औ	au	As ou in house (nearly), being a combination of the a and u above.

NOTE.—Accented vowels should be used only when needed to guard against mispronunciation; though it must be remembered that the transliteration will be used by many people who have never heard the names pronounced. A safe general rule is, that an accented vowel should be used whenever the accent or stress in pronunciation falls upon the syllable which includes the long vowel, and only then, thus, Maharája, not Mahárája. In some cases the accented vowel is essential to distinguish two otherwise identical names, e.g., Hámid and Hamid, BáI and Bal. The accented e and o should never be used.

CONSONANTS.

PERSIAN.	DEVANAGARI.	ROMAN.
ب	ब	b
به	भ	bh
چ	च	ch
چه	छ	chh
د or ذ	द or ड	d
ده or ذه	ध or ढ	dh
ف	wanting	f
ک	ग	g
ک or غ	घ	gh
ج	ज	j
جه	झ	jh
ق or ک	क	k
خ or که	ख	kh
—	ख	ksh
ل	ल	l
م	म	m
ن	न ज ङ. or anuswara	n
پ	प	p
په	फ	ph
ر or ز	र or ढ	r
زه	ड	rh
ص or م or و	स	s
ض	श or ष	sh
ط or ت or ث	त or ठ	t
ته or ثه	थ or ठ	th
و	व	w or v
ي	य	y
ظ or ض or زو	wanting	z
ژ	ditto	zh
ع	ditto	omitted, the accom- panying vowel only being expressed.
—	व	gy

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.**Volume I.****APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.**

No. 608, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 361.—Sub-paragraph (10) of paragraph 1172 (Correction Slip No. 58) is reconstructed as follows :—

(10). That in all cases of retirement, whether voluntary or compulsory, an application in writing for a pension is obtained from the person retiring and is attached to the printed form of pension application.

NOTE.—The pension will commence from the date of the pensioner's own application for the same, or of his retirement, whichever is the later.

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS WHILE ON LEAVE.

No. 609, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 314.—Add the following as sub-paragraph (2) to paragraph 1033 :—

(2) No gazetted officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowances may, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer, the previous consent of his departmental superior is sufficient authority for the taking of leave with the object of obtaining such employment, provided it is not under a Native State, and for the acceptance of such employment during leave.

But in no case may any officer, gazetted or non-gazetted, while on leave (whether with or without allowances) take service in a Native State, except with the consent of the authority whose sanction is required to the transfer of his services to foreign service under Article 753 of the Civil Service Regulations or otherwise than under the conditions imposed by that article.

DESCRIPTION OF " P. R." CONVICTS TO BE ENTERED IN COLUMN 3 OF REGISTER IX.

No. 610, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 172.—Substitute the following for sub-paragraph (9) of paragraph 539 (Correction Slip No. 207) :—

(9) When a convict has been classed " P. R." under the provisions of paragraph 1788, the letters " P. R." and a general description of him, giving age, colour of hair and eyes, marks, scars, peculiarities of speech and gait, as endorsed on his " P. R." Slip, and entered in column 14 of the Charge Sheet Slip, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1796 (4) with a reference to the District Serial No. of the " P. R." Slip, shall be entered in column 3.

RELEASE NOTICES OF PRISONERS.

No. 611, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 175.—Substitute the following for paragraphs 556, 557 and 558 (Correction Slips Nos. 210, 277 and 352) :—

556. The Superintendent of Police shall send every Saturday to the Superintendent of the Jail and obtain from him the release notices of prisoners residents of the district or whose residence has not been ascertained, classed under the provisions of paragraph 1788 as "P. R." and "P. R. T.", who are to be released during the ensuing week, or of prisoners who may have died or been released before the expiry of the original sentence during the current week. The release notices of prisoners, residents of other districts, will be forwarded direct by the Superintendent of the Jail to the Superintendent of Police concerned a fortnight before the date of release.

557. (1) On receipt of the release notices, which shall be duly entered in the Finger-print Register prescribed by paragraph 1806, the Superintendent of Police shall have them translated and despatched in Police Form No. 182, Volume II, to the police station concerned, with orders to the officer in charge to report, within 10 days of the expiry of the prisoner's sentence, whether he has returned home or not. Should such release notice refer to a person convicted of an offence committed on the railway, an extract shall also be sent to the Superintendent of Railway Police. Release notices referring to prisoners who have no fixed residence, or whose residence cannot be ascertained, shall be sent to the Finger-print Bureau for record, in accordance with paragraph 1829.

(2) The Jail Slips, or release notices of prisoners whose residence has been ascertained, shall be filed, under the provision of paragraph 1799, in the office of the Superintendent of Police in whose district the convict resides.

(3) In the case of acquittal on appeal, the release notice shall be forwarded to the Finger-print Bureau for necessary action, an entry regarding the acquittal being made in the remarks column of the Finger-print Register.

(4) Similar steps shall be taken when it appears from the release notice that a sentence has been enhanced or reduced on an appeal; but in such case the release notice shall not be destroyed, but shall be forwarded by the Bureau, for record, to the district of which the convict concerned is a resident.

NOTE.—For the definition of the word "district" as used in this paragraph, see note to paragraph 1806.

558. The release notices of prisoners who have died shall be forwarded for disposal to the Finger-print Bureau, and the name of such persons shall be erased from Police Station Register No. IX.

MEASURES FOR ASCERTAINING IDENTITY OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

No. 612, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 402. — For sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 1327 substitute the following :—

(4) For further orders regarding the measures to be taken to ascertain the identity, etc., of an accused person, see paragraphs 1789 to 1795. The Superintendent of Police shall give suitable rewards to persons who give or procure valuable information relating to the identity and previous convictions of accused and convicted persons.

No. 613, dated 9th August 1906.

Cancel paragraphs 536, 569 and 1330.

Volume II.

No. 95, dated 9th August 1906.

Page iv.—For Serial No. 182 substitute the following :—

182. Report of arrival at his Home of a " P. R. or " P. R. T." Convict on release from Jail.

No. 96, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 69.—Substitute the following for Form No. 182 :—

No. 182.

Police Department.

District.

REPORT OF ARRIVAL AT HIS HOME OF A " P. R." OR " P. R. T." CONVICT ON RELEASE FROM JAIL.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
District Serial No. of P. R. Slip.	Name, with aliases.	Father's name and coat.	RESIDENCE.		Offence.	Date of release and name of Jail.	Report of officer in charge of police station of convict's arrival at his home or otherwise (to be submitted within 10 days of date of release).	Final orders of Superintendent of Police.
			Village.	Police station.				

Date _____ 190 .

Signature of F. P. Recorder.

(Standard Form No. 182, prescribed by paragraph 557 (1).)

FORMS IN USE IN THE FINGER-PRINT BUREAU.

No. 97, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 1.—Insert the following as Serial Nos. 14-A and 28-A to 28-G :—

14-A.—Register of covers despatched from the Finger-print Bureau and expenditure on postage.

28-A.—Register of Finger-print Search Slips.

28-B.—Register showing disposal of all P. R. Slips prepared or received in a District.

28-C.—Register of Finger-print Search Slips received.

28-D.—Register of persons traced by means of Finger-print Search Slips.

28-E.—Register of P. R. Slips received for record.

28-F.—Register of despatch to, and return from, Courts of P. R. Slips requisitioned for evidence.

28-G.—Register of Finger-print Recorders and Experts.

No. 98, dated 9th August 1906.

Page ii.—Insert the following as Serial No. 74-A :—

74-A.—Statements of Deaths regarding persons whose Finger-prints are on record in the Finger-print Bureau.

No. 99, dated 9th August 1906.

Page iii.—Insert the following as Serial Nos. 138-A and 138-B :—

138-A.—Search Slip of unidentified person or persons accused of an offence relating to coin.

138-B.—P. R. Slip { Bureau copy.
Jail copy.

No. 100, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 10.—Add the following as Form No. 14-A :—

No. 14-A.

REGISTER OF COVERS DESPATCHED FROM THE FINGER-PRINT BUREAU AND EXPENDITURE ON POSTAGE.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date of despatch of the cover.	Contents of the cover.	To whom addressed.	Address.	Amount of labels.	REMARKS.

(Standard Form No. 14-A, prescribed by paragraph 1814 (7).)

No. 101, dated 9th August 1906.

Page 14.—Add the following as Forms 28-A to 28-G :—

No. 28-A.

REGISTER OF FINGER-PRINT SEARCH SLIPS.

[To be maintained in the office of the Superintendent of Police.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TO BE FILLED IN WHEN SEARCH SLIP IS DESPATCHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.						TO BE FILLED IN WHEN THE SEARCH SLIP IS RECEIVED FROM THE BUREAU.		TO BE FILLED IN IN TRACED CASES ONLY WHEN THE SEARCH SLIP IS FINALLY SENT TO THE BUREAU INTIMATING RESULT OF TRIAL.				
Serial No.	Date of despatch. If to other than Phillaur Bureau, give name.	Name and address of accused as given by him.	References to case, giving offence, First Information Report and police station.	Signature of Despatcher.	Date of receipt.	Under what name, etc., traced.	Number of previous convictions.	Result of trial and sentence.	Sentence, adequate or not.	If reported by Search Slip, give date; if by P. R. Slip, give District Serial No.	Date of return of Search Slip to District Police Office.	REMARKS.

(Standard Form N . 28-A, prescribed by paragraph 1807.)

No. 28-B.

REGISTER SHOWING DISPOSAL OF ALL P. R. SLIPS PREPARED OR RECEIVED IN THE DISTRICT OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17																					
District Serial No.*	Name with aliases,		Father's name with caste.		Residence.			Signature of Court Inspector.		To be filled in by F.P. Recorder.							REMARKS.																				
Jail copies (paragraphs 1798 and 1799).		Date of receipt from Jail or other district. If from district, give name of district with Serial No.		Date of despatch to Jail.		Date of despatch of third copy (if any) to Central Bureau, Simla.		Date of despatch of Bureau copy (paragraph 1798 (1) (b)).		To be filled in by F.P. Recorder.							If classed P. R. T ₁ , enter in this column the letter 'T' (paragraph 1788 (2)).																				
Name of district to which despatched.		Date of despatch to other district.		Name of district to which despatched.		To be filled in by F.P. Recorder.																															

* The Serial No. will commence from the last number in old Register No. 28-B, and will continue up to 9999. Thereafter a fresh series should be started commencing with A-1, A-2, etc., up to A-9999, and so on. (Standard Form No. 28-B, prescribed by paragraph 1806.)

No. 28-C.

REGISTER OF FINGER-PRINT SEARCH SLIPS RECEIVED.

(To be maintained in the Finger-print Bureau.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bureau Annual Serial No.	Name of district and police station from which received.	Name and father's name of the accused.	Date of receipt.	Date on which returned to District Police Office.	REMARKS.

(Standard Form No. 28-C, prescribed by paragraph 1814 (1).)

No. 28-D.

REGISTER OF PERSONS TRACED BY MEANS OF FINGER-PRINT SEARCH SLIPS.

(To be maintained at the Finger-print Bureau.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Annual Serial No. in this Register and date of receipt of Search Slip.	District from which the reference was received.	Name given by accused (in blue ink). Name under which traced (in red ink).	Father's name and caste given by accused (in blue ink). Father's name under which traced (in red ink).	RESIDENCE GIVEN BY ACCUSED (IN BLUE INK). Residence under which traced (in red ink).	Section of law under which sent up.	DETAILS OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS TRACKED.	Result of trial.	District Serial No. of P. B. Slip (if any) prepared after result of trial.	REMARKS.
				Village.		Place.			
				Police station.		Date.			
				District.		Section.			
						Term.			

(Standard Form No. 28-D, prescribed by paragraph 181 (2).)

No. 28-E.

REGISTER OF P. R. SLIPS RECEIVED FOR RECORD.

DISTRICT.

(To be maintained at the Finger-print Bureau separately for each district.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Serial No.	Date on which received.	Bureau Serial No.	Name of convict.	Date on which returned as unfit for record.	Why returned.	Date of receipt of P. R. Slip received back after corrections.	Classification and arrangement.	REMARKS.

(Standard Form No. 28-E, prescribed by paragraph 1814 (3).)

No. 28-F.

REGISTER OF DESPATCH TO, AND RETURN FROM, COURTS OF P. R. SLIPS
REQUISITIONED FOR EVIDENCE.

(To be maintained at the Finger-print Bureau.)

1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial No.	SLIP RELATING TO				Classification and arrangement of Slip.	SUMMONS FOR SLIPS.			Date of despatch of Slip.	Initials of Despatching Officer.	Date of return of Slip.	Initials of Receiving Officer.	REMARKS.
	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Residence.		Issued by	No.	Date.					

(Form No. 28-F, prescribed by paragraph 1822 (1).)

No. 28-G.

REGISTER OF FINGER-PRINT RECORDERS AND EXPERTS.

(To be maintained at the Finger-print Bureau.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Name and grade.	Provincial or Constabulary No.	Name.	Date of qualifying.	REMARKS.

(Form No. 28-G, prescribed by paragraph 1814 (2).)

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. 1143.

Dated 10th August 1906.

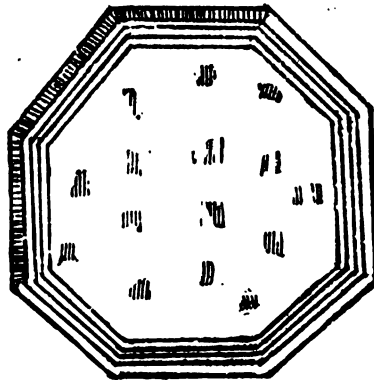
THE following report supplied by the Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is published for information and in order that the Police may

FRAUDS.

Practised at fairs
by the use of false
weights.

be able to assist the public by keeping a watch for false weights at fairs, etc. The attention of Superintendents of Police is also directed to "Selected Paper" No. XVI, regarding frauds practised by the use of false scales, a copy of which was forwarded to all Superintendents of Police with Inspector-General's Memo., dated 18th August 1868 :—

Diagram of one of the weights seized.



" In this case weights were seized which were so made as to appear of correct size and weight, but which were hollow and under weight. The weights bear a kind of indistinct seal on the back, which is no doubt put there to deceive the public into thinking they were tested weights.

" The weights appear to be chiefly used at fairs, where the persons who collect are generally out for the day and are not too particular in seeing they get their full money's worth and weight of sweets or 'Fairings'. The weights are known as 'Hoshiarpuri Wazan', but I cannot say if they are made in Hoshiarpur or not. In all probability these weights are used throughout the province at fairs, etc. I do not think they are often used in towns. Of course the users of these weights also have a set of true weights for use or production when necessity arises."

MEMO. No. A-1146.

Dated 13th August 1906.

The Inspector-General directs the special attention of all Police Officers to the new Chapter, LXII of the Police Rules, on Finger-prints, and to Correction Slip No. 611, dated 9th August 1906, revising paragraphs 556 to 558, Police Rules.

2. The following are the chief points in the new rules which require the special attention of all Superintendents of Police :—

- (1) The definition of " P. R. T." convicts (paragraph 1788).
- (2) Search Slips to be sent direct to the Provincial Bureau by officers in charge of police stations (paragraphs 1789 to 1792).
- (3) P. R. Slips to be ordinarily prepared in duplicate instead of in triplicate, the office copy having been abolished (paragraph 1796 (3)).
- (4) Only two registers to be maintained, *viz.*, the Search Slip Register and the Finger-print Register instead of the present nine registers, which, however, should be preserved for future reference (paragraphs 1805 to 1807).
- (5) In future the Jail release notice is to be the only office copy kept in the Superintendent of Police's office, and all such slips as have been entered in the newly prescribed Finger-print Register are to be filed in accordance with their Serial numbers (paragraph 1799).

NOTE.—Other copies of Finger-print Slips of convicts and members of criminal tribes, taken previously to the issue of these orders, are to be kept in files as hitherto.

- (6) (a) Release notices of *unidentified* convicts to be sent for record to the Finger-print Bureau (paragraph 1799 (2)).
(b) Release notices of convicts, residents of other districts, to be sent direct to the Superintendent of the district concerned by the Superintendent of Jail a fortnight before the date fixed for the release of a convict (paragraph 555, Police Rules, and paragraph 476A of the Jail Manual).
- (7) All references to the Bureau to be made in English (paragraph 1810).
- (8) Indents for all forms required to be included in future in the annual indent submitted to Inspector-General of Police.
- (9) Ink and appliances for taking finger-prints to be obtained by indent on the Controller of Stationery, Calcutta, through the Inspector-General of Police.
- (10) The new procedure to be brought into force immediately, except as regards the new registers, which should be started as soon as these are received from the press.

MEMO. No. A-1165.

Dated 15th August 1906.

IN Part III of this Gazette a précis of a report received from Inspector Shaukat Husain regarding cattle-thefts in the Eastern Range, and an extract from the report of Inspector Arjan Singh, of the United Provinces Police, on the same subject, but referring to the Meerut Division, is published for general information. Both these officers were detailed for special duty in connection with the suppression of cattle-lifting.

2. The Inspector-General invites special attention to the suggestions contained in paragraph (2) of the United Provinces Inspector's report, that all cattle-theft cases should be sent up for trial and tried in the district in which the complainant resided at the time of the theft, and considers that, as far as possible, this procedure should always be followed in the Punjab.

3. At present it would seem that in many districts cattle-thieving is considered more or less an honourable profession, but, no doubt, with the advance of civilization this feeling will gradually die out. In the meanwhile, Superintendents of Police of districts in which this form of crime is rife must do their utmost to suppress it, and, to this end, should pay special attention to the systematic preparation and maintenance of the history sheets of all leading cattle-thieves and *rasagirs*, and should endeavour, by a judicious system of rewards, to induce the public to co-operate with the police.

4. District Magistrates can do much in this connection by bringing pressure to bear on village chaukidars, headmen and zaildars, who at present often screen offenders and connive at offences, and by ordering security proceedings to be taken against well-known but influential cattle-thieves; and Superintendents of Police should bring to the notice of their District Magistrates all facts in connection with this class of crime and consult with them fully regarding the preventive measures that should be taken.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND AGES OF HORSES AND CAMELS ON THE CHANDA REGISTER.

No. 614, dated 17th August 1906.

Page 333.—In the second line of sub-paragraph 5 of paragraph 1091 (Correction Slip No. 459), for "Police Form No. 120-C" read "Police Form No. 61-A".

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS.

No. 615, dated 17th August 1906.

Page 368.—In the first line of paragraph 1208 (Correction Slip No. 589), after the word "statement" insert "in English". In the same line, for "Police Form No. 173-A" read "Police Form No. 59-A".

ANNUAL RETURN OF AGES OF HORSES, ETC., ON THE CHANDA REGISTER.

No. 616, dated 17th August 1906.

Page 467.—In column 1 of the List of Periodical Returns, for "Serial No. 15-A" (Correction Slip No. 460) read "26-A".

STATEMENT SHOWING RESULT OF ACTION TAKEN AGAINST PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS.

No. 617, dated 17th August 1906.

Page 469.—In column 1 of the List of Periodical Returns, for "Serial No. 50" (Correction Slip No. 590) read "24-B".

Transfer this Correction Slip to page 467.

Volume II.

No. 104, dated 17th August 1906.

Page iii.—Renumber Serial No. 120-C (Correction Slip No. 53) as 61-A, and transfer the Correction Slip to page ii.

No. 105, dated 17th August 1906.

Page iv.—Renumber Serial No. 173-A (Correction Slip No. 92) as 59-A, and transfer the Correction Slip to page ii.

No. 106, dated 17th August 1906.

Page 45.—Renumber Form No. 120-C (Correction Slip No. 55) as 61-A, and transfer the Correction Slip to page 24.

No. 107, dated 17th August 1906.

Page 64.—In column 5 of Police Form No. 173-A (Correction Slip No. 93), for the figures 3, 1 and 2 read 4, 2 and 3.

Renumber Form No. 173-A as 59-A, and insert the form at page 24.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. A-1182.

Dated 18th August 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined letter from the Government of India, in the Army Department, No. 3677-A. D., dated the 9th July 1906, in which sanction is conveyed to

MISCELLANEOUS.

Change in designation of Mian Mir Cantonment.

the designation of the Cantonment of Mian Mir being changed to "Lahore Cantonments".

No. 3677-A. D., dated Simla, 9th July 1906.

From—Major General A. W. L. BAYLY, Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

To—The General Officer Commanding 3rd (Lahore) Division (through Quartermaster-General in India).

In reply to your letter No. 6128-R, dated the 24th May 1906, to the Quartermaster-General in India, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India sanction the designation of the Cantonment of Mian Mir being changed to "Lahore Cantonments".

No. 132-A.—SEARCH SLIP, ETC.—CONT'D.
(TO BE FILLED UP IN THE BUREAU.)

Primary Classification.		Details of Primary Search.						Secondary Classification when Loops predominate.				
Digits.								Digits taken in pairs.				
1	R. T.							R. T.	R. L.	R. M.	R. R.	R. L.
2	R. I.							L. T.	L. I.	L. M.	L. R.	L. L.
3	R. M.											
4	R. R.											
5	R. L.											
6	L. T.											
7	L. I.											
8	L. M.											
9	L. R.											
10	L. L.											
Pigeon-hole numbers.												
Name under which traced												
Aliases												
Son of												
Pigeon-hole No.												
Date of the receipt of Slip												
Date of reply												
Remarks, if any												
Classified by												
Tested by												
Searched by												
Dated 190												

Officer in charge of the Finger-print Bureau.

Right Thumb.	Right Index.	Right Middle.	Right Ring.	Right Little.
اُنگلی	کلمہ کی اُنکلی	وسطی اُنکلی	چھوٹی اُنکلی	چھلی اُنکلی
Left Thumb.	Left Index.	Left Middle.	Left Ring.	Left Little.
اُنگلی	کلمہ کی اُنکلی	وسطی اُنکلی	چھوٹی اُنکلی	چھلی اُنکلی

Left hand with the mitten on.
بائیں ہاتھ مٹن پہن

Right hand with the mitten on.
دائیں ہاتھ مٹن پہن

Prints taken by دستخط انصاف علی گڑھ

Son of ولدیت

Name of accused, ملزم

No. 138-B.—SEARCH SLIP, ETC.—CONTD.

BUREAU COPY.

P. R. SLIP.

BUREAU SERIAL No.

DISTRICT SERIAL No.

PUNJAB POLICE.

- (1). Full name with ^{T.}aliases. { _____

- (2). Caste _____ Religion _____
- (3). Father's name _____ Village _____
- (4). Police Station _____ District _____
- (5). Crime, sentence, date, Court by { _____
which convicted. _____
- (6). How classed, *i. e.*, P. R. or P. R. (paragraphs 1788^{T.}
and 1791 (8), Police Rules). If P. R. add the { _____
name of the Jail where the convict should be^{T.} released on expiry of the sentence. _____
- (7). Date of issue to Jail of P. R. Slip. _____

Peculiarities of speech, gait, appearance, etc., also a few conspicuous marks and scars.
(To be omitted in the case of female convicts.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

DISTRICT.

Age on _____ between _____ and _____ years.

CONVICTIONS.

No.	Place.	Date.	Section.	Term.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

No. 138-P.—SEARCH SLIP, ETC.—CONTD.

CLASSIFICATION No.

RIGHT HAND.

Right Thumb.	Right Index.	Right Middle.	Right Ring.	Right Little.

LEFT HAND.

Left Thumb.	Left Index.	Left Middle.	Left Ring.	Left Little.

LEFT HAND.

Plain impressions of ring, middle and index fingers of the left hand (taken simultaneously).

RIGHT HAND.

Plain impressions of ring, middle and index fingers of the right hand (taken simultaneously).

Reference to First Information Report No. and date of Search Slip submitted, if any:—

NOTE.—(If none submitted, note if the identity of the convict was ascertained locally by means of finger prints or otherwise).

Impressions taken by

Rank

District

Signature of Gazetted Officer in verification of the fact that the impressions above were taken before him and that they are the impressions of the convict named on the reverse.

Signature

Rank of office

Tested by

Rank

District

Place

Date

Classified at Bureau by

Rank

Date

Tested at Bureau by

Rank

Date

No. 138-B.—SEARCH SLIP, ETC.—CONTD.

JAIL COPY.

P. R. SLIP.

DISTRICT SERIAL NO.

PUNJAB POLICE.

N.B.—The letters P. R. or $\frac{P. R.}{T.}$ to be entered in red ink against the name in the Jail Admission Register and Jail History Ticket.

- (1). Full name with aliases. { _____

- (2). Caste _____ Religion _____
- (3). Father's name _____ Village _____
- (4). Police Station _____ District _____
- (5). Crime, sentence, date, Court by which convicted. { _____

- (6). How classed, i. e., P. R. or $\frac{P. R.}{T.}$ (paragraphs 1788 and 1791 (3), Police Rules.) If $\frac{P. R.}{T.}$ add the name of the Jail where the convict should be released on expiry of the sentence. { _____

- (7). Date of issue to Jail of P. R. Slip _____

Signature of Superintendent of Police in verification of the above facts (vide paragraph 1796 (1), Police Rules).

Superintendent of Police.

District.

[To be filled in by Jail Department before returning this slip as a release notice prior to release of prisoner (vide paragraph 556, P. R.)

Prisoner's No. in Prison Register _____ }
Here give full particulars of the circumstances and date of the prisoner's leaving Jail. If released on bail pending appeal, this should be specially noted. If sentence is reduced or enhanced on appeal, give reference to order. }

Former residence as stated in warrant _____	Proposed residence _____
Village _____	Village _____
Police Station _____	Police Station _____
District _____	District _____

Remission, if any, and conditions _____

Conduct of prisoner during imprisonment _____

Names of identifying officers or warders _____

_____ Prison : } Superintendent.
The _____ 190 . } _____ Jail.

No. 138.—B. SEARCH SLIPS, ETC.—CONCLD.

CLASSIFICATION No.

RIGHT HAND.

Right Thumb.	Right Index.	Right Middle.	Right Ring.	Right Little.

LEFT HAND.

Left Thumb.	Left Index.	Left Middle.	Left Ring.	Left Little.

LEFT HAND.

RIGHT HAND.

Plain impressions of ring, middle and index fingers of the left hand (taken simultaneously).

Plain impressions of ring, middle and index fingers of the right hand (taken simultaneously).

Impressions taken by _____ Rank _____ District _____

Signature of Gazetted Officer in verification of the fact that the impressions above were taken before him and that they are the impressions of the convict named on the reverse.

Tested by _____ Rank _____ District _____

Place _____ Date _____

Peculiarities of speech, gait, appearance, etc., also a few conspicuous marks and scars. (To be omitted in the case of female convicts.)

Signature _____

Rank or office _____

Age on _____ between _____ and _____ years.

CONVICTIONS.

No.	Place.	Date.	Section.	Term.	No.	Place.	Date.	Section.	Term.
1					6				
2					7				
3					8				
4					9				
5					10				

Volume I.

SPECIAL RULES REGARDING MEMORIALS.

No. 618, dated 21st August 1906.

Page 138.—For the full stop at the end of paragraph 442 substitute a comma and add “as amended by Notification No. 1508, dated the 27th June 1906”.

Substitute a comma for the full stop at the end of paragraph 443 and add the following :—

“as amended by Notification No. 2530, dated the 21st July 1905”.

ENTRY OF CONVICTIONS, ETC., IN THE GENERAL CRIME REGISTER.

No. 619, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 168.—For paragraphs 527 and 528 substitute the following :—

527. Convictions and orders to execute bonds in all cognizable police cases shall be entered in the General Crime Register (prescribed by paragraph 1138) and the First Information Report Book (prescribed by paragraph 1580). Such convictions and orders, in the cases detailed in paragraph 525, shall also be entered in the Conviction Register, Part III, of Village Crime Book (prescribed by paragraph 525).

528. In all cases the entries shall be made—

- (a) if there is no appeal immediately ;
- (b) if there is an appeal, and an appeal is made, on intimation being received that the conviction has been upheld on appeal ; and
- (c) when no appeal has been made, when limitation has expired.

No. 620, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 169.—For paragraph 529 substitute the following :—

529. The entries shall ordinarily be made from the Charge Sheet Slips referred to in paragraph 1613 (c), and in cases under clause (a) above such slips shall be sent for this purpose to the police station, from which the case was sent for trial, as soon as possible after the entry has been made in the General Crime Register ; in cases under clauses (b) and (c) the official in charge of the General Crime Register shall place the slips in pigeon-holes. (a separate pigeon-hole shall be provided for each police station) and shall, under the orders of the Court Inspector, note up at the close of each day (and, if necessary, correct) and send to the police station, from which the case was sent for trial, the slips appertaining to cases in which the appeal has been decided, or in which limitation has expired, after entry as aforesaid. When such official retains a slip as above ordered, he shall send a brief intimation of the conviction to the officer in charge of the police station concerned.

CONVICTION SLIPS.

No. 621, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 170.—For paragraphs 530 to 534 substitute the following :—

530. If the Charge Sheet Slip refers to the conviction of one or more convicts, residents of a police station other than that from which the case was sent for trial, and refers to a case included under paragraph 525, such official shall, at the time of despatching the Charge Sheet Slip above referred to, send a Conviction Slip (Standard Form No. 202, Volume II) to the police station of which the convict is a resident: Provided that if such police station is in another district, such slip shall be sent through the Superintendent of Police concerned, and, if situated in a province other than the Punjab, North-West Frontier or United Provinces, such slip shall be written in English.

531. The above rules, so far as they relate to entries in the Conviction Register, Part III, of Village Crime Book, shall also apply to the Magistrate's Conviction Slip in all cases included under paragraph 525, dealt with by them direct, of which a form is given below :—

" Statement showing cases taken up by Magistrates on complaints under sections of the Indian Penal Code and other Acts, of which the Police Department maintain a record, where such cases end in conviction (paragraph 525). "

Column 1. District in which trial is held.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| " | 2. Name, parentage, caste, residence and occupation of person convicted. |
| " | 3. Offence of which convicted. |
| " | 4. Sentence. |
| " | 5. Date of sentence. |
| " | 6. Name and powers of Magistrate. |
| " | 7. Remarks. |

Magistrate.

53. A Despatch Register of Charge Sheet Slips and Conviction Slips referring to cases included under paragraph 525 shall be maintained in Police Form No. 152-A (see Volume II).

Separate pages shall be allotted in such register for each police station of the district and for the Conviction Slips received from other districts.

Such register shall be maintained by the official in charge of the General Crime Register under the personal supervision of the Court Inspector.

533. (1) If, on receipt at a police station of any such Charge Sheet Slip or Conviction Slip, it is found that the convict is on security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour, the fact, with the necessary evidence, shall be communicated at once to the Superintendent of Police concerned.

(2) After necessary entries have been made in the First Information Report Book and Conviction Registers, Charge Sheet Slips and Conviction Slips shall be returned for record to the office of the Superintendent of Police from whose district they were despatched.

534. (1) Careful attention shall be paid to the instructions contained in Chapter LXII of these rules for the record of finger-prints of convicts classed as "P. R." ("Police Registered").

(2) For the procedure to be adopted to ascertain the identity of accused and convicted persons, see paragraphs 557, 1327 (4), 1350 (2) and 1799 to 1795.

No. 622, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 171.—*Cancel* paragraph 536.

No. 623, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 172.—For the last seven words of paragraph 540 *substitute* the following :—

and further action shall be taken in accordance with paragraph 532."

Cancel paragraph 541.

CHARGE SHEET SLIPS.

No. 624, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 405.—For sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1333 *substitute* the following :—

(3) The Charge Sheet Slip shall, after it has been filled in under the orders of the Criminal Court trying the accused, be returned to the office of the Superintendent of Police for disposal under the rules contained in paragraphs 528 to 530.

No. 625, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 486.—In the second line of paragraph 1607 *strike out* the words "sub-section (3)", and for "1327, Chapter XLIV", *substitute* "529".

No. 626, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 487.—In the last line of paragraph 1613C (Correction Slip No. 450), for the figures "527" *read* "529".

Volume II.

No. 108, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page iii.—*Insert* the following as Serial No. 152 :—

152.—Receipt and Despatch Register of Charge Sheet Slips, etc.

No. 109, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page iv.—*Insert* the following as Serial No. 202 :—

202.—The Conviction Slip.

No. 111, dated 22nd August 1906.

Page 72. — Insert the following as Standard Form No. 196 :—

No. 196.

POLICE STATION. _____

DISTRICT. _____

CHARGE SHEET SLIP TO ACCOMPANY CHARGE SHEET No. _____

Serial No. of Charge Sheet Slip Despatch Register. _____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No. of First Information Report.	Date of report.	Number of persons arrested.	Name of accused arrested, parentage, caste, residence, occupation, description and special mark of identification.	Offence under which charged by the police and place of occurrence.	Recovered.	Stolen.	Date of arrest.	Date of transfer or escape.	Date of sending up for trial.	Date of arrival in Court.	Offence which has been proved against the accused or in which he has been acquitted.	Sentence, date of sentence and in what Court, together with name of the judicial officer, the district in which the trial was held, the powers exercised by the Court, and whether the case was tried summarily or otherwise.	Dist-ice Serial No. of P. B. Slip (if any) as entered in P. B. Register.
												(Signature of Magistrate).	

(Standard Form No. 196, prescribed by paragraph 1613 (c), Police Rules).

Signature of officer in charge of

Police Station with date _____

No. 112, dated 22nd August 1906.

Insert the following as Form No. 202:—

No. 202.

PUNJAB POLICE.

DISTRICT.

CONVICTION SLIP OF A PERSON CONVICTED IN THE ABOVE DISTRICT WHO IS SUPPOSED TO RESIDE IN THE POLICE STATION OF _____, DISTRICT _____

Serial No. of Charge Sheet Slip Despatch Register.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of First Information Report, with name of police station.	Name, occupation and aliases.	Description, age, height and particular marks as shown in Charge Sheet Slip.	RESIDENCE.	Brief account of offence with section and law under which conviction was obtained and place of offence.	Sentence, date of sentence and in what Court, together with name of the judicial officer, the district in which the trial was held, the powers exercised by the Court, and whether the case was tried summarily or otherwise.	If classed as "P. R.", here give District Serial No. of P. R. Slip, with descriptive roll as shown therein.
	Caste.		Village.			
	Parentage.		Police station.			
			District.			

"You are requested to return this statement in the event of its being discovered that the convicted person does not commonly reside in your police station or district.

Date _____ 190 .

Superintendent of Police.

(Standard Form No. 202, prescribed by paragraph 530.)

Date of entry in the Conviction Register of the police station, with the signature of Clerk, Head Constable and the Serial No. of the entry.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. 1210-A.

Dated 27th August 1906.

THE attention of Superintendents of Police is directed to this office Memo. No. 687-A., dated the 30th April 1906 (published at page 52 of Part I of the *Police Gazette*), regarding the theft of

CRIME.

Theft of copper telegraph wire.

telegraph wire at Khurja, in the Bulandshahr District, United Provinces.

In similar cases which have occurred in the Lahore District, it has been ascertained that the wire is melted and is used for making articles such as handles for boxes, etc.

Special enquiries in this direction should be made ; and as crime of this class is increasing, the Inspector-General trusts that every endeavour will be made to bring facts to light.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.**Volume I.****MOUNTED POLICE.***No. 627, dated 5th September 1906.*

Page 198.—In the first line of paragraph 628, for the words " Sergeants of the 3rd and 2nd grades " substitute " Head Constables ".

Cancel paragraphs 629 and 630.

No. 628, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 331.—*Cancel* clause (b) of paragraph 1075.

In the second line of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1076 *cancel* the words " Sergeant, 1st grade, or "

No. 629, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 332.—Paragraph 1085 is reconstructed as follows :—

1085. All Mounted Constables shall subscribe to the Chanda, and all Mounted Constables promoted to higher grades may do so.

DECLARATION OF RESIDENTS OF VILLAGE SALOONI, LYALLPUR DISTRICT, AS A CRIMINAL TRIBE.*No. 630, dated 5th September 1906.*

Page 37.—*Add* the following to the table showing the tribes that have been declared to be criminal tribes :—

12	Tharanas, Bars, Mochis, etc., of village Salooni.	No. 297, dated 27th July 1906...	Lyallpur.
----	------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------

No. 631, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 403.—At the end of the list of criminal tribes in the Punjab appended to paragraph 1329, for the full stop substitute a comma and add the following :—

Giloi Bilochi, Gutka and Tharana, Bar, Mochis, etc., of village Salooni, Lyallpur District.

THE FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM.*No. 632, dated 5th September 1906.***Chapter LXII—**

Page 8.—In the first line of paragraph 1799, for the word " of " substitute the word " or "

No. 633, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 10.—In the second line of clause (5) of paragraph 1804, for " 537 " read " 557 ".

No. 634, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 11.—*Add* the following as sub-paragraphs (7) and (8) of paragraph 1806 :—

(7) When a P. R. Slip is prepared of an *ex-convict* who has not been recently convicted, or of a registered member of a criminal tribe (*vide* Note to paragraph 1788 (c)), the word “ *ex-convict* ” or the letters “ O. T.” shall be entered in the column for remarks.

(8) The fact of a P. R. Slip having been returned as defective (paragraph 1801) shall be noted in the column of remarks by the Court Inspector.

No. 635, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 12.—*Add* the following as sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1807 :—

(3) When a search slip is returned as defective the fact shall be recorded in the column of remarks.

No. 636, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 18.—*Cancel* paragraphs 1824 and 1825.

In the third and fourth lines of paragraph 1826 *strike out* the words “ in the jail or working almshouses, as the case may be ”, and in the penultimate and last lines *expunge* the words “ or transferred to.”

No. 637, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 21.—*Add* the following as column 13 to the form of F. P. Register (Form 28-B.) :—

13. Date on which release notice is due from the jail in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 556.

Renumber the existing columns 13 to 17 as 14 to 18.

Volume II.

No. 113, dated 5th September 1906.

Page 14.—*Add* the following as column 13 to Form 28-B (Correction Slip No. 101) :—

13. Date on which release notice is due from the jail in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 556.

Renumber the existing columns 13 to 17 as 14 to 18.

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. 1262-A.

Dated 7th September 1906.

IN continuation of Memo. No. 1834-A., dated the 16th December 1905
 A.M.S., ETC. (published at page 220 of Part I of the Punjab Police Gazette for 1905), the Inspector-General publishes, for
 Manufacture and information, the subjoined Notification by the Government
 sale of explosives. of India, in the Commerce and Industry Department, No.
 5631—17, dated the 20th July 1906, directing certain amendments to be made
 in section III of the rules regarding explosives.

No. 5631—17.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

Explosives.

Dated Simla, the 20th July 1906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5484—4-10 (Explosives), dated the 2nd October 1905, namely :—

In section III, for the word " exception " the word " exceptions " shall be substituted and the following clause shall be added, namely :—

(b) Picric Acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(i) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(ii) crystallized sulphate of soda when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(iii) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

MEMO. No. B-1985-S.

Dated 10th September 1906.

In reference to paragraph 2 of *Police Gazette* Memo. No. B-2290, dated the 3rd November 1905, the Inspector-General notifies that

ALLOWANCE.

Conveyance allowance to Inspectors, Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors.

allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem, with effect from the 1st September 1906, to the Inspectors, Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors detailed in Punjab Government letter No. 1697-S, dated the 28th August 1906, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, which is published below for general information and necessary action.

2. The conveyance allowance should be drawn in establishment bills for all non-gazetted officers mentioned in the Government letter commencing with the bills for September 1906.

3. For Circle Inspectors who are not included in the present sanction, and are therefore not entitled to the conveyance allowance, the daily allowance of Re. 1 per diem, as lately sanctioned by the Government of India (*vide* Appendix 20, entry No. 30, Civil Service Regulations), should be drawn in travelling allowance bills with effect from the 1st September 1906, whenever such officers are absent from their circle (at present the District or Sub-Divisional) head-quarters on duty.

4. Any cases of doubt as to whether an Inspector should, under these orders, receive the monthly allowance or be entitled to travelling allowance should be referred for orders.

No. 1697-S., dated Simla, 28th August 1906.

From—A. B. KITTLEWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.

WITH reference to the Government of India Police Resolution No. 248-259, dated the 21st March 1905, communicating the orders of the Government of India in regard to the Police reorganization scheme, I am directed to report, for the information of the Government of India, that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned, under the powers conferred on him by paragraph 22 of the Resolution referred to, a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to all Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors (except when employed as clerks or attached to the Railway Police) with effect from the 1st September 1906. I am to suggest that the necessary addition to Appendix 26 of the Civil Service Regulations necessitated by the above sanction may now be made. I am at the same time to ask that the conveyance allowance, sanctioned for Inspectors in charge of towns, and prosecuting, reserve and Criminal Investigation Department Inspectors by the Government of India in paragraphs 24 and 37 of their Resolution above quoted, may also be incorporated in the Appendix of the Civil Service Regulations referred to.

No. 1698-S.

COPY forwarded to the Accountant-General, Punjab, for information and guidance, in continuation of Punjab Government letter No. 284, dated the 25th of October 1905.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

RELIEF OF ESCORTS PROCEEDING OUT OF, AND COMING INTO, THE PUNJAB.

No. 638, dated 11th September 1906.

Page 262.—Add the following to paragraph 890 under sub-head (a) *Escorts proceeding out of the Punjab* :—

For Peshawar by North-Western Railway ... shall be relieved at Peshawar Cantonment.

Under sub-head (b) *Escorts coming into the Punjab* add the following :—

From Abbottabad by North-Western ... shall be relieved at Serai Kala Railway. (Rawalpindi District).

From Peshawar by North-Western Rail- ... shall be relieved at Campbellpur way. (Attock District).

From Kohat by North-Western Railway ... shall be relieved at Rawalpindi.

From Dera Ismail Khan by North-Western...shall be relieved at Muzaffargarh Railway.

Erratum.

In the first and second lines of Correction Slip No. 108, dated the 22nd August 1906, published at page 105, Part I, of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, for the figures " 152 " read " 152-A."

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. A-1276.

Dated 12th September 1906.

THE subjoined letter No. 3420, dated the 21st July 1906, from the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, on the subject of tampering with the M. H. muskets, etc., in possession of the Punjab Police, is published for information and guidance.

ARMS, ETC.
Prohibition against
tampering with M.H.
muskets, etc.

No. ³⁴²⁰₂₈₆ O., dated Rawalpindi, 21st July 1906.

From—Colonel F. T. T. Fowls, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle,
To—The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to request you will please issue the necessary orders to all Police districts under your control that on no account are any parts of the arms on charge to be tampered with.

2. In a recent case a Civil Chief Master Armourer, who inspected the arms of a certain Police district, found a large percentage of the arms had had their breech actions tampered with, and in some cases the authorized Government components had been replaced by country-made ones. This is a serious matter, and it is very necessary that all concerned should be warned to prevent this.

Erratum.

The 19th September 1906.

In the penultimate line of letter No. 1697-S., dated the 28th of August 1906, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the address of the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, published at page 110, Part I, of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, for the figures " 37 " read " 87 ".

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. B-2038.

Dated 20th September 1906.

IN continuation of paragraph 3 of Inspector-General's Memo. No. B-1985, dated the 10th September 1906, published at page 109 of the *Police Gazette*, Part I, for the current year, the Inspector-General directs the attention of all Superintendents of Police to exception (r), entry No. 30, Appendix No. 20 (Correction Slip No. 152, dated 18th November 1905), Civil Service Regulations, Volume II, and points out that as, for the present, the district has been held to be the Inspector's Circle,

DAILY ALLOWANCE.
To Constables
deputed on duty
beyond the limits of
their respective
districts.

all Constables deputed on duty beyond the limits of their respective districts after the 1st September 1906 will be entitled to daily allowance at the rate of two annas per diem, irrespective of whether they belong to the Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 grade.

MEMO. No. 2071-B.

Dated 24th September 1906.

IN continuation of Memo. No. B-1985, dated the 10th September 1906, published at page 109 of the *Police Gazette*, Part I, for the current year, the Inspector-General publishes, for general information and guidance, copy of Punjab Government letter No. 345, dated the 15th September 1906, to the address of the Accountant-General, Punjab, together with a copy of the statement referred to therein.

2. The necessary promotions in the grades of Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables should now be made by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Ranges and the Superintendents of Police, respectively, with effect from the 1st September 1906: provided that in the districts of the Central and Western Ranges vacancies in the 2nd grade of Head Constable shall not be filled up without first obtaining the sanction of the Deputy Inspector-General concerned. This is necessary in order that the adjustments (either by transfer or reduction) necessitated by the reduction in the numbers of 2nd grade Head Constables in certain districts (*vide* remarks column of statement) may be duly carried out in accordance with the instructions issued with Inspector-General's Memo. No. B-103-4-S., dated 10th September 1906.

3. The re-grading in the 1st and 2nd grades of Head Constables has been based on the fixed percentage approved by the Government of India, *vis.*, 20 per cent. and 35 per cent., respectively, on the total number of Head Constables eventually to be sanctioned, which is considerably less than the existing number—the balance being all shown in the 3rd grade. This reduction, however, in the total number of Head Constables will not take effect till later, but in the meanwhile, all future promotions to the 3rd grade of Head Constables should be made on the distinct understanding that the men so promoted are liable to revert whenever this is found necessary.

No. 345, dated Lahore, 15th September 1906.

From—A. B. KETLEWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Accountant-General, Punjab.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 1657—99-S., dated the 28th August 1906, I am now directed to forward a statement showing by districts the revision of grades of the existing strength of Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables of the Foot Police which has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1906, and to request that the promotions and alterations made in the Province and in the several Ranges and districts in accordance with this revision may be accepted by your office pending submission in due course of formal proposition statement for each district by the Inspector-General of Police who has been instructed accordingly. This request is made as a matter of expediency, as it is very desirable that the extra expenditure entailed on the current year's grant should be brought to account at the earliest possible date.

2. I am to add that the above sanction, which has been approved in the Financial Department of this Government, involves an increased expenditure of Rs. 73,720 per annum. The expenditure incurred in the current year will be met from the provision made for the reorganization of the Punjab Police.

*Statement showing revision of grades of Non-Gazetted Officers of the
Nos. 345-46, dated*

[illegible]

Punjab Police as sanctioned in Punjab Government letters the 10th September 1906.

5						6				7
SUB-INSPECTORS.						HEAD CONSTABLES.				REMARKS.
1st, Rs. 100. 5 %.	2nd, Rs. 80. 20 %	3rd, Rs. 70. 25 %.	4th, Rs. 60. 34 %.	5th, Rs. 50. 16 %.	Total.	1st, Rs. 20.	2nd, Rs. 17-8-0.	3rd, Rs. 15.	Total.	
..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	Involves reduction of 1 Head Constable from 2nd to 3rd grade.
1	6	6	9	4	26	17	30	38	85	
1	3	4	5	3	16	10	18	24	52	
1	4	5	7	3	20	13	23	29	65	
1	4	6	7	4	22	22	38	54	114	
1	6	6	9	5	27	16	28	33	77	
1	5	6	7	4	23	18	31	56	105	
1	2	2	3	2	10	10	17	18	45	
1	3	5	8	3	20	13	22	30	65	
1	3	5	7	3	19	13	21	28	61	
1	3	4	6	2	16	12	21	29	62	
10	40	50	69	33	202	144	249	340	733	
On 80 49	On 65 59	On 50 94	...	...	202	94	257	382	733
...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	
1	3	2	4	2	12	4	5	7	16	
2	6	11	14	6	39	34	59	78	171	
1	4	5	7	3	20	13	22	31	66	
1	4	5	8	3	21	17	29	39	85	
1	4	7	6	4	22	12	21	27	60	
2	6	11	13	6	36	38	66	99	203	
1	5	3	8	3	20	23	40	53	116	
1	5	5	7	4	22	14	25	31	70	
1	4	6	6	4	21	17	29	38	84	
1	5	3	7	3	19	13	24	31	68	
1	5	6	8	4	24	12	21	49	82	
1	4	5	7	3	20	12	21	46	79	
14	56	70	98	45	281	210	362	530	1,102	
On 80 57	On 65 73	On 50 151	...	...	281	137	389	576	1,102

*Statement showing revision of grades of Non-Gazetted Officers of the
Nos. 345-46, dated*

1	2	3					4			
		INSPECTORS.					SERGEANTS.			
		Special, Rs. 250. 5 %.	1st, Rs. 200. 20 %.	2nd, Rs. 175. 35 %.	3rd, Rs. 150. 40 %.	Total.	1st, Rs. 100. 20 %.	2nd, Rs. 90. 35 %.	3rd, Rs. 80. 45 %.	Total.
	Deputy Inspector-General, Western Range.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Multan ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1
	Muzaffargarh ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ghazi Khan ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Gujrat ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Shahpur ... ..	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi ... ..	...	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...
	Attock ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Mianwali ... ..	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Total sanctioned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total existing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL SANCTIONED	5	20	35	41	101	4	8	10	22
	GRAND TOTAL EXISTING	8	17	18	63	101	3	5	14	22

*Punjab Police as sanctioned in Punjab Government letters
the 10th September 1906—concluded.*

5						6				7
SUB-INSPECTORS.						HEAD CONSTABLES.				REMARKS.
1st, Rs. 100. 5 %.	2nd, Rs. 80. 20 %.	3rd, Rs. 70. 25 %.	4th, Rs. 60. 34 %.	5th, Rs. 50. 16 %.	Total.	1st, Rs. 30.	2nd, Rs. 17-8-0.	3rd, Rs. 16.	Total.	
..	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	2	
1	5	6	8	5	25	20	34	42	96	
1	4	5	7	3	20	10	18	28	56	
1	4	7	6	4	22	14	25	28	67	
1	3	3	6	3	16	10	17	17	44	
1	4	5	8	8	21	13	23	43	79	Involves reduction of 4 Head Constables from 2nd to 3rd grade.
1	3	5	7	3	19	12	21	27	60	
1	4	5	7	3	20	18	32	58	103	Involves reduction of 5 Head Constables from 2nd to 3rd grade.
1	4	4	5	3	17	11	19	44	74	Involves reduction of 8 Head Constables from 2nd to 3rd grade.
1	4	5	7	3	20	13	23	38	69	
9	36	46	62	30	183	122	212	316	650	
On 80 40	On 65 50	On 50 98	...	...	183	84	235	331	650	
88	132	166	227	108	666	476	823	1,186	2,485	
On 80 146	On 65 182	On 50 338	...	...	666	315	881	1,289	2,485	

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.**Volume I.****GRANTS OF LAND TO PRIVATE PERSONS FOR ASSISTANCE
RENDERED TO THE POLICE.***No. 639, dated 24th September 1906.*

Page 475.—*Add the following as sub-paragraph (2) to paragraph 1538 as amended by Correction Slip No. 251 :—*

(2) A Local Government may, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, in recognition of special service rendered to the police or to the criminal administration by a private person, inclusive of a village headman or watchman, make a gift to that person, or to his heir or widow, of State land of a value not exceeding Rs. 500, or may grant him, or his heir or widow, an assignment of land revenue not exceeding Rs. 15 a year for one life or for a term of twenty-five years, whichever period may be the longer. The grant may be made partly in the form of a gift of land, and partly in the form of an assignment, either of the land revenue of that land or of other land ; but the total estimated value of the grant should not exceed Rs. 500. The grant should be made on the condition that it will not be alienated without the sanction of the Collector ; and when it is in the form of an assignment of land revenue, it should be subject to the condition of loyalty and good conduct.—(Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, circular No. 8—29-3, dated the 29th May 1906.)

**SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION OF THE NAMES OF PLACES
AND PERSONS.***No. 640, dated 25th September 1906.*

Page 139.—*Add the following as Note II to paragraph 444 :—*

NOTE II.—For the orders regarding the system of transliterating the names of places and persons, see Inspector-General's Circular No. 8, dated the 2nd March 1872, and Punjab Government Circular No. 3—1435, dated the 18th Jun, 1906, published at pages 81 to 85 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for 1906.

Memorandum.**MEMO. No. C. I. D—41-S.***Dated 28th September 1906.*

The Inspector-General publishes, for information, the rules and conditions under which officers are employed in the Finger-print Bureau at Phillaur.

The Finger-print Bureau.

The qualifications required of officers who wish to serve in the Bureau are :—

- (1) Integrity of character.
- (2) Strong physique.
- (3) Good eye-sight.
- (4) Ability to read and write English well.

Preference will be given to officers who are qualified Finger-print Recorders and who have worked in districts as Finger-print Recorders.

Superintendents of Police are requested to forward to the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Finger-print Bureau, with their remarks, the names of such Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables who volunteer for work in the Bureau.

To keep the list complete any changes in such officers' rank, or position, or their transfer from one district to another, should be communicated to the Bureau from time to time.

Superintendents are requested to supply the following particulars when sending up the names of officers volunteering for duty in the Bureau :—

- (1) Name of the officer.
- (2) Rank.
- (3) Date of enlistment.
- (4) Age on enlistment.
- (5) If the officer has passed any educational test, these should be particularly noted.
- (6) Their deliberate opinion serially as to the applicant's qualifications as enumerated above.

Officers will be selected by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Crime, on 6 months' probation ; if they give satisfaction they will remain attached to the Bureau ordinarily for four years.

Officers appointed to the permanent staff of the Bureau are entitled to the following special monthly allowance :—

Sub-Inspectors, Rs. 30.

Head Constables, Rs. 7.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

GRANT OF HOUSE-RENT IN LIEU OF FREE ACCOMMODATION TO NON-GAZETTED POLICE OFFICERS.

No. 641, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 378.—Insert the following as paragraph 1243 :—

1243.—All executive police officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent are entitled to free accommodation at their headquarters, or house-rent allowance in lieu thereof. The amount of house-rent allowance under this rule shall be decided and sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police after

considering the circumstances of each case, provided that in no case shall an allowance of more than 20 per cent. of an officer's pay be sanctioned.

RELATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER TO THE POLICE.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 642, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 79.—*Cancel* the first proviso to paragraph 204.

ENTRIES IN CHARACTER ROLLS.

No. 643, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 112.—In the second line of paragraph 340, *expunge* the words "by Commissioners and"

Cancel the last sentence of that paragraph.

Cancel sub-paragraph (1).

Cancel sub-paragraph (2) (Correction Slip No. 242).

CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION FOR GAZETTED POLICE OFFICERS.

No. 644, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 137.—In paragraph 430 *strike out* Serial No. 5 "Commissioner".

In the third line of the second clause of the same paragraph *strike out* the words "or to the Commissioners".

Cancel paragraph 431.

STANDING ORDERS.

No. 645, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 143.—*Cancel* the last clause of paragraph 461.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES, ETC.

No. 646, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 136.—Paragraph 495 is reconstructed as follows:—

495. (1) Apart from the general control which he exercises through the District Magistrate over the criminal administration, the Commissioner shall be responsible for the maintenance of cordial and intelligent co-operation between the police and the magistracy, and between the police of the Province and of Native States; for measures for the control of crime on the borders of British territory and Native States and for the control of security proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code. He will give attention to special reports and statistical returns of crime which pass through his hands; to questions relating to the location of punitive police, the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and of the track system; and to special types of crime, such as traffic in women, commonly known as *bardi firoshi*, etc.

(2) For the purposes of prevention and detection of crime by the police, the Deputy Inspector-General is, in his own sphere, responsible. He will see to the maintenance of co-operation between the police of different districts and to the surveillance of bad characters; and he will satisfy himself that important cases are investigated on the spot by a suitable

agency and that gazetted officers of the police take an adequate share in the work. The Deputy Inspector-General will also take an active interest in all the matters specified in the last preceding paragraph; but in dealing with them he will act in consultation with the Commissioner.

ORGANIZED CO-OPERATION.

No. 647, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 157.—*Strike* out the first five words of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 503; and in the first line of sub-paragraph (3) *expunge* the words "a Commissioner in consultation with".

PUNISHMENTS.

No. 648, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 229.—In line 8 of paragraph 726 I (a) (Correction Slip No. 99), for the word "Commissioner" *read* "Deputy Inspector-General of Police"; and in line 3 of paragraph 726 II, for the word "Commissioner" *read* "Deputy Inspector-General of Police".

Throughout paragraph 727, for the word "Commissioner" *read* "Deputy Inspector-General of Police".

In paragraph 727 A (Correction Slip No. 177), for the word "Commissioners" *read* "Deputy Inspectors-General of Police"; and for the words "of the Eastern Circle" *read* "Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department".

INSPECTION RETURNS.

No. 649, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 282.—In the second line of paragraph 936 *strike* out the word "Commissioner."

In line 2, sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 937, for the word "Commissioner" *substitute* "Inspector-General of Police", and *cancel* lines 3 to 8 of the same sub-paragraph.

No. 650, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 283.—Sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 938 (Correction Slip No. 79) is reconstructed as follows:—

(4) A Deputy Inspector-General of Police may choose his own date of arrival at, and departure from, the hill station; but if he leaves for the hills earlier than the 15th May, or stays in the hills later than the 15th October, he should report the reasons for this arrangement to the Inspector-General of Police, for the information of Government. He should keep the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner informed of his movements.

Paragraph 941 is reconstructed as follows:—

941. Commissioners when on tour will make such enquiries as to them may appear necessary in respect of all the matters mentioned in paragraph 495; and they will particularly observe the work of the prosecuting agency (other than police officers).

DUTIES OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

No. 651, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 284.—In paragraph 942, *for* the words "paragraph 941", in the third line, *substitute* "paragraphs 495 (1) and 941".

Cancel entry, Serial No. (2), under the above paragraph.

GENERAL RULES REGARDING PROMOTION.

No. 652, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 420.—In the first line of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1367 *strike* out the words "with the concurrence of the Commissioner" and *strike* out the last sentence of this sub-paragraph.

PROMOTIONS IN THE RANKS OF INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

No. 653, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 422.—Paragraph 1378 (Correction Slip No. 63) is reconstructed as follows :—

1378. (1) All promotions in the ranks of Inspector and Sergeant *shall* be made under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police.

(2) Each Superintendent of Police shall submit annually to the Inspector-General of Police, through the Deputy Inspector-General, a report on the Inspectors serving under his orders. It shall be particularly stated whether they are considered to have done well since last promotion, and, in the case of Inspectors below the 1st grade, whether they are considered deserving of further grade promotion. The return will be submitted on the 1st May, and will be in the form given below :—

Report on the Inspectors serving in the _____ District as to whether they have done well since their last step and deserve further promotion.

Column 1. Serial No.

" 2. District.

" 3. Name.

" 4. Grade.

" 5. Provincial No.

" 6. Remarks by Superintendent of Police.

" 7. Remarks by the District Magistrate.

" 8. Remarks by Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

(3) A similar but separate return shall be submitted at the same time, and through the same channel, of all Sergeants, and of any Sub-Inspectors of the 1st grade, serving under his orders, whom the Superintendent of Police recommends for promotion to the rank of Inspector. The return relating to Sub-Inspectors shall ordinarily include only those officers whose names are amongst the first 100 in the latest printed list of Sub-Inspectors, 1st grade. *

(4) Whenever required, Recommendation Rolls, in Police Form No. 127 (Volume II), with the Character Rolls of the officers recommended for promotion, shall be submitted.

PUNISHMENT AND APPEAL.

No. 654, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 424.—*Cancel* paragraph 1390.

In paragraph 1391, for the words "through the Deputy Inspector-General to the Commissioner for his decision and orders" *substitute* "to the Deputy Inspector-General for his decision and orders".

POWERS OF POLICE OFFICERS TO AWARD PUNISHMENT.

No. 655, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 427.—In Serial No. 6, column 1, of the table appended to paragraph 1401 *strike* out the words "Commissioner, and", and in column 3, *against* the same Serial No, *expunge* the words "Inspectors dealt with by Commissioner under the procedure prescribed in paragraph 1390".

AWARD OF DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENT.

No. 656, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 429.—In the first line of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1406 *strike* out the words "the Commissioner or"

No. 657, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 430.—In the second and third lines of paragraph 1416 (1) *strike* out the words "or Commissioner, if the award is in respect to a case as referred to in paragraph 1390".

No. 658, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 431.—*Cancel* the second clause of paragraph 1421.

In lines 1 and 7 of paragraph 1422 *strike* out the words "or Commissioner".

RETIREMENT OF INSPECTORS.

No. 659, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 441.—*Strike* out the last 24 words in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1459.

INSPECTION RETURNS.

No. 660, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 466.—In column 4 of the list of periodical returns, *against* Serial No. 13 *strike* out the words "and Commissioner".

No. 661, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 468.—*For Serial No. 36 substitute the following :—*

36	Report on Inspectors, Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors.	1st May	Through District Magistrate and Deputy Inspector-General to Inspector-General.	Chapter XLV, paragraph 1378.
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REWARDS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

No. 662, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 474.—In paragraph 1535 (1) (b) *strike out the words " Commissioner or "* and *cancel sub-paragraph (2) of the same paragraph.*

TRANSFER OF ENROLLED OFFICERS.

No. 663, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 522.—Paragraph 1746 is reconstructed as follows :—

1746. The expression " proper authority " means in regard to Inspectors and Sergeants, the Inspector-General of Police; in respect of police officers of or below the rank of Sub-Inspector, transferred within the range in which they are serving, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of that range; and when they are transferred from one range to another, the Deputy Inspectors-General of the ranges concerned.

Volume II.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PROMOTION.

No. 114, dated 29th September 1906.

Page 47.—In Form No. 127 *strike out column 14.*

Volume I.

RULES FOR MOBILIZING POLICE HEADQUARTERS RESERVES IN THE PUNJAB.

No. 664, dated 1st October 1906.

Page 241.—In the heading to Chapter XXIII *insert the following :—*

Part I A.—Mobilization Rules.

No. 665, dated 1st October 1906.

Page 242.—*Insert the following after paragraph 791 :—*

PART I A.—RULES FOR MOBILIZING POLICE HEADQUARTERS RESERVES IN THE PUNJAB

791A.—(1) For mobilization purposes the reserves of each district and range shall be of three descriptions and of the strength shown in the statement given as Appendix VII to this Chapter.

(2) (a). The first reserve of each district will consist of a force of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 25 Constables, and will be mobilized under the orders of the Deputy Inspector-General of the range in such numbers and in such manner as he may think necessary, but will only be moved from one range to another under the orders of the Inspector-General.

(b). Men required for the first reserve will be selected from the standing guards and reserves at headquarters, and Superintendents will be held responsible that their full first reserves are at all times available and ready for despatch within twenty-four hours of the receipt of orders.

(3) (a). The second reserve of each district will consist of the force shown in Appendix VII (being 5 per cent. of the sanctioned strength of Constables in each district, *plus* the men undergoing training at the Provincial Training School), and will be mobilized when and in such manner as the Inspector-General may direct.

(b). The men for the second reserve may be obtained by calling into headquarters 5 per cent. of the strength of the police employed in cities and cantonments; stopping all leave; utilizing, as far as possible, all personal guards and orderlies; and, when necessary, substituting recruits for men on standing guard duties.

(4) (a). The third reserve of each district will consist of the force shown in Appendix VII, and will only be mobilized in cases of urgent necessity and under the orders of Government.

(b). The men may be obtained by calling in from police stations not more than three Constables from each station with a strength of 10 Constables and four Constables from each station with a strength of over 10 Constables. The actual men composing the third reserve will be selected from the Constables so transferred and the standing guards and reserves at headquarters.

(c). When considered necessary—and this procedure is sanctioned by Government—selected Chaukidárs shall be appointed as special Constables to fill the place of Constables thus transferred from police stations.

(5) (a). Superintendents of Police will be responsible that suitable officers and men are selected for all reserves, special attention being paid to their physique, knowledge of drill, etc., and for this purpose shall see that the orders contained in paragraph 665, requiring each man to be called in from police stations for a month's training every year, are duly observed.

(b). When necessary Lance Head Constables may be appointed to take the place of Head Constables deputed with the reserves.

(c). When the reserves of two or more districts are amalgamated, the Deputy Inspector-General of the range will appoint an Inspector to the command of such reserves, and, should a gazetted officer be considered necessary, will apply for one to the Inspector-General.

(d). In all orders for mobilization, detailed instructions shall be issued as to the number of tents required, the description of arms and ammunition to be carried, whether horses are to be taken, etc., etc.

No. 666, dated 1st October 1906.

Page 277.—Add the following as Appendix VII to Chapter XXIII :—

APPENDIX VII.

Serial No.	Districts.	FIRST RESERVE.			SECOND RESERVE, 5 PER CENT. OF TOTAL STRENGTH.			THIRD RESERVE, 1st PER CENT. OF POLICE SANCTIONED STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
		Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.
	<i>Eastern Range.</i>										
1	Hissar	1	2	25	1	3	31	1	6	57	
2	Rohtak	1	2	25	1	2	20	1	3	32	
3	Gurgaon	1	2	25	1	2	25	1	4	43	
4	Delhi	1	2	25	1	5	49	1	4	34	
5	Karnal	1	2	25	1	3	29	1	6	61	
6	Ambala	1	2	25	1	3	33	1	5	47	
7	Simla	1	2	25	1	2	17	...	1	6	
8	Hoshiarpur	1	2	25	1	2	22	1	4	42	
9	Jullundur	1	2	25	1	2	21	1	2	32	
10	Ludhiana	1	2	25	1	3	27	1	3	34	
	Total	10	20	250	10	27	274	9	39	388	
	<i>Central Range.</i>										
11	Training School ... ..	...	...	...	2	8	80	...	...	...
12	Kangra	1	2	25	1	2	18	1	5	45	
13	Ferozepore	1	2	25	1	3	32	1	5	54	
14	Montgomery	1	2	25	1	2	20	1	5	53	
15	Lahore	1	2	25	1	7	73	1	7	68	
16	Amritsar	1	2	25	1	4	43	1	4	39	
17	Gurdaspur	1	2	25	1	3	28	1	6	54	
18	Sialkot	1	2	25	1	3	31	1	5	52	
19	Gujranwala	1	2	25	1	3	23	1	4	41	
20	Lyalpur	1	2	25	1	2	20	1	5	46	
21	Jhang	1	2	25	1	2	22	1	3	35	
	Total	10	20	250	12	39	390	10	49	487	
	<i>Western Range.</i>										
22	Mianwali	1	2	25	1	2	24	1	5	46	
23	Multan	1	2	25	1	4	36	1	5	51	
24	Muzaffargarh	1	2	25	1	2	17	1	4	43	
25	Dera Ghazi Khan	1	2	25	1	3	26	1	5	53	
26	Gujrat	1	2	25	1	2	16	1	4	35	
27	Shahpur	1	2	25	1	2	23	1	5	51	
28	Jhelum	1	2	25	1	2	21	1	4	37	
29	Rawalpindi	1	2	25	1	3	35	1	4	36	
30	Attock	1	2	25	1	2	18	1	3	34	
	Total	9	18	225	9	22	216	9	39	366	
	GRAND TOTAL	29	58	725	31	88	880	28	127	1,261	

$$= 88 + 273 + 2,866$$

$$= 3,227$$

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. A-1353.

Dated 1st October 1906.

THE Inspector-General of Police directs that in future only the entry into, and departure from, a district of a wandering gang need be entered in columns 6 and 7, respectively, of the Statement of the Movements of Wandering and Criminal Tribes in the Punjab submitted for publication in the *Police Gazette*. The movements of a gang within a district need not be reported.

CRIME.

Statement of the movements of wandering and criminal tribes in the Punjab.

MEMO. No. B-2128.

Dated 5th October 1906.

IN continuation of *Police Gazette* Memo. No. 3268, dated the 29th November 1897, the Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined Resolution by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4678-A., dated the 20th August 1906, on the subject of advances for house-building purposes.

No. 4678-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.ADVANCES.*Simla, the 20th August 1906.*

RESOLUTION.—Rule 1 of the Rules for the grant of house-building advances, published with the Resolution in this Department, No. 2721-A., dated the 30th June 1892, lays down that advances can be made for building houses at places where no houses are available, or where house-rent is exceptionally high. Some doubt has been expressed whether this rule contemplates an advance for building a house at a place other than the station in which the officer requiring the advance is serving, and it has come to the notice of the Government of India that the practice observed is not uniform. The Governor-General in Council considers it desirable that the intention of the rule should be more clearly defined, and is accordingly pleased to prescribe the following Rule in substitution for the existing Rule 1 :—

“Advance may be made, under the sanction of Local Governments and Administrations and Heads of Imperial Departments, to officers who desire to build houses, for occupation by themselves, at places where no houses are available, or where house-rent is exceptionally high. No advance is permissible for the construction of a house except at the place in which the officer is actually serving, or at which he is permitted to reside while in active service.”

MEMO. No. A-1363,

Dated 6th October 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined letter from the Government of the Punjab, in the Financial Department, No. 2186-S., dated the 25th September 1906, regarding the disposal of cocaine confiscated in the Punjab.

PROCEDURE.
Disposal of cocaine
confiscated in the
Punjab.

No. 2186-S., dated Simla, 25th September 1906.

From—A. B. KETTLEWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

IN reply to your letter No. 4698-Exc., dated 20th August 1906, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to the proposal to make over all cocaine confiscated in the Punjab to the nearest medical store depôt for disposal. The necessary orders will be issued accordingly.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

FINGER-PRINTS.

No. 667, dated 9th October 1906.

Page 175.—In the third line of paragraph 556 (Correction Slip No. 611), after the word "ascertained" insert the following:—

"or who are residents of a province other than the Punjab or North-West Frontier."

In the penultimate line of the same paragraph, after the word "districts" insert the following:—

"in the Punjab or North-West Frontier."

In the penultimate line of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 557, after the word "ascertained" insert the following:—

"or who are residents of a province other than the Punjab and North-West Frontier."

No. 668, dated 9th October 1906.

CHAPTER LXII—

Page 8.—In the first line of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1799, after the word "unknown" insert the following:—

"or if resident of a province other than the Punjab or North-West Frontier."

No. 669, dated 9th October 1906.

Page 9.—Add the following as a Note to paragraph 1802:—

NOTE.—For orders regarding the appointment to the Bureau of Finger-print experts, see Memo. No. C. I. D.—41-S., dated the 28th September 1906, at page 120 of *Police Gazette*, Part I.

WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

No. 670, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 41.—In the second line of paragraphs 143 and 144, for the word "Sansis" substitute the words "Registered members of Criminal Tribes"; and in the third line of paragraph 143 and in the second clause of paragraph 144, for the word "Sansis" substitute the words "such persons".

No. 671, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 42.—In the second line of paragraph 150, for the word "eight" substitute the figures "148".

No. 672, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 42.—Add the following as paragraph 151B:—

151B. The Government Rules regarding the working of the Criminal Tribes Act are contained in Resolution No. 75, dated the 4th March 1902, a copy of which was sent to all Police Officers with Inspector-General's Memo. No. 1154, dated the 17th March 1902. Extracts, i.e., paragraphs 4 to 16, are republished at page 134 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for 1906.

Attention is also directed to the provisions of paragraph 1342 on the subject of employing members of criminal tribes as approvers.

HOUSE-RENT ALLOWANCES.

No. 673, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 14.—Sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 57 is reconstructed as follows:—

(4) Personal, local and house-rent allowances, duly sanctioned, shall be drawn by a separate entry, and the charge shall be supported by a nominal roll of the officers for whom they are drawn attached to the salary bill.

No. 674, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 104.—Add the following as paragraph 317A:—

317A. For orders regarding house-rent allowances, see sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 57.

DESTRUCTION OF PUNISHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

No. 675, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 430.—Add the following to paragraph 1418:—

The record of such proceedings shall be destroyed five years after the date of the final order.

DESTRUCTION OF OBSOLETE RECORDS.

No. 676, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 471.—Add the following as Appendix IV-A to Chapter XLEX :—

APPENDIX IV-A.

Statement showing the periods after which the returns prescribed in Table A, Appendix IV, for submission by Superintendents of Police, may be destroyed.

1	2	3	4
Serial No. of Table A of Appendix IV.	Name of Return.	Period after which Return may be destroyed.	REMARKS.
1	Superintendent's Diary ...	2 years.	
2	Assistant Superintendent's Diary ...	2 "	
5	Officers' Establishment Bill ...	10 "	
6	Subordinate Establishment Bill ...	10 "	
7	Salary Bill of Gazetted Officers ...	10 "	
9	Duty State ...	1 year.	
10	Return of Police Income ...	3 years.	
11	Bill for Rewards for killing Snakes ...	1 year.	
12	Punishments and Rewards ...	2 years	
13	Inspection Return ...	2 "	
15	Working of the State Carriage Act ...	1 year.	
15A	Return showing the number and ages of all Horses and Camels on the Chanda Register.	1 "	
16	General Contingent Bill ...	3 years.	
17	Bill for Lithographic Printing ...	3 "	
18	Bill For Country Paper ...	3 "	
19	Bill for Petty Articles from Jails ...	3 "	
19A	Statement of Equipment Fund Account ...	1 year.	
20	Bill for Enrolled Police Officers' Travelling Expenses	3 years.	
21	Abstract of Contingent Bill ...	3 "	
22	Return of Cognizable Offences ...	2 "	
24	Administration Report ...	Permanent record.	
24A	Statement of Title-holders ...	1 year.	
24C	Criminal Tribes Report ...	Permanent record.	
25	Memo. of Stores in hand ...	5 years.	
26	Return of Country-bred Remounts ...	1 "	
27	Target Practice Return ...	1 "	
28	Return of Officers over 55 years of age ...	1 "	
29	Acknowledgment of Permanent Advance ...	3 years.	
30	Indent for War Medals ...	1 year.	
31	Muster Roll ...	1 "	
31A	List of Candidates for Examination ...	1 "	
31B	Indent for spare component parts of Arms in possession of the Police.	1 "	
32	Indent for Stores not obtainable from magazine ...	1 "	
33	Statement of anticipated increase to establishment ...	1 "	
33A	Estimate of Contingent Expenditure ...	1 "	
34	Estimate of Stores required from England ...	1 "	

APPENDIX IV. A—concluded.

Statement showing the periods after which the returns prescribed in Table A, Appendix IV, for submission by Superintendents of Police, may be destroyed—concluded.

1	2	3.	4
Serial No. of Table A of Appendix IV.	Name of Return.	Period after which Return may be destroyed.	REMARKS.
35	Return of Stores obtained from England ...	1 year.	
36	Report on Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors ...	1 "	
37	Indent for Stores required from England ...	1 "	
38	Indent for Tents	1 "	
39	Distribution Returns	1 "	
40	Ammunition Indent	1 "	
41	Budget Estimate of Police Lines Contingent Grant ...	1 "	
42	Indent for Forms	1 "	
43	Indent for Stationery	1 "	
45	Report on Survey Pillars	1 "	
46	List of Fairs to be held next year ...	1 "	
	<i>Vernacular Returns.</i>		
47B	Statement of Transactions of the Equipment Fund ...	1 year.	
47C	Statement of Transactions of the Clothing Fund ...	1 "	
50	Statement showing the result of action taken against Proclaimed Offenders.	1 "	

NOTE.—The period of retention shall count from the expiry of the calendar year in which the return was filed in the record-room.

MEMO. OF ISSUES OF CLOTHING.

No. 677, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 118.—In the last line of paragraph 370 *insert* the word "calendar" before the word "years".

TARGET PRACTICE.

No. 678, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 94.—In the first and second lines of paragraph 277, for the words "during the most convenient season of the year, in the cold weather if possible," substitute "throughout the year".

PREPARATION OF ROUGH PLANS AND ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR WORKS.

No. 679, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 101.—Add the following to the list of Government orders appended to sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 302 (Correction Slip No. 464):—

Punjab Government (Public Works Department) Resolution No. 2214-G., dated the 12th September 1906.

REMITTANCES.

No. 680, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 31.—In the fourth line of paragraph 126 *expunge* clause “(e), medical stores”.

In the first line of sub-paragraph (2) of the same paragraph *expunge* the letter “(e)”.

No. 681, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 32.—For sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 126 *substitute* the following :—

(5) Sums due under clause (d) are adjusted by book debit.

PUNISHMENTS.

No. 682, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 426.—In the second line of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1397 (Correction Slip No. 428), *after* the word “duty” *insert* “after the date of award of the last black mark”.

For the full-stop at the end of sub-paragraph (6) of the same paragraph *substitute* a comma and *add* the following :—

“and, in the latter case, he shall be supplied with a copy of such order”.

Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph 1398 are reconstructed as follows :—

1398 (1).—An award of reduction in respect of a Constable shall mean reduction to a lower rate of pay than that which he is drawing at the time of the award.

(2) When making an award of reduction in respect of a Constable, the Superintendent of Police shall state specifically the number of years' approved service, if any, such Constable shall retain to his credit : this shall not be more than two years.

Example.—A Constable with 11 years' service commits an offence which, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police, merits reduction to the Rs. 8 grade for one year. The order will direct reduction to the grade of Constable with two years' approved service ; and the Constable must render uninterrupted good service for a year before he can, ordinarily, again be promoted to the Rs. 9 grade.

No. 683, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 428.—The first proviso to paragraph 1401 is reconstructed as follows :—

Provided that an officiating Superintendent of Police shall not, unless he has been specially empowered in this behalf by the Deputy Inspector-General, carry out an award made by him of reduction or dismissal of a Head Constable, or of dismissal of a Constable, unless and until such award has been confirmed by the Inspector-General.

APPOINTMENT, TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE IN THE PUNJAB (PROVINCIAL SERVICE).

No. 684, dated 13th October 1906.

Page 81.—Add the following as paragraph 205A:—

205A.—For the appointment, training and promotion of Deputy Superintendents of Police in the Punjab (Provincial Service), the following rules shall have effect:—

1. Deputy Superintendents of Police shall be appointed—

Class A—by the promotion of Inspectors of Police:

Class B—by direct recruitment;

Class C—by selection from amongst officers employed in departments of Government other than the executive Police:

~~Provided that not more than one-half of the total number of appointments shall be made by methods B and C, except when suitable candidates in the Inspector class are not forthcoming.~~

II.—In all three classes candidates must be statutory natives of India, domiciled in the Punjab or North-West Frontier Province or Baluchistan, or in a Native State under the political control of the Punjab Government, or in territory under the political control of the North-West Frontier Province or the Baluchistan Administration.

III.—In all three classes candidates shall produce satisfactory evidence that they possess a *minimum* educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance Standard of the Punjab University; provided that in special cases the Lieutenant-Governor may dispense with a knowledge of English as part of a candidate's qualification.

IV.—Appointments from Class A will be made by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Police.

V.—The qualifications of candidates from Class B shall be as follows:—

- (a) The candidate must not be under 21 or over 25 years of age last birthday.
- (b) He must furnish the certificate of physical fitness, prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations, under the rules of the Police Department.
- (c) He must give satisfactory evidence of (i) good moral character; (ii) good physique; (iii) habits of personal activity; (iv) ability to ride; and (v) gentlemanly bearing.
- (d) If Urdu is not his vernacular, he must have passed the examination in that language by the Higher Standard as laid down in the Army Regulations, India, or produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a good practical knowledge of the language. If Urdu is his vernacular, he must give satisfactory evidence that he can read Urdu fluently and write the Persian character with facility.

VI.—In addition to the qualifications mentioned in Rule V, the applicant must possess at least one of the following further qualifications; that is to say, he must be either—

- (a) a member of a family of tried loyalty and distinguished service; or
- (b) a person of good social status and influence in the country; or
- (c) a person of superior educational attainments, such as a distinguished graduate of an Indian University; or
- (d) a member of a class whose introduction into the public service the Government desires specially to encourage.

Explanations.—Clause (a).—The mere fact that a man's father or other relation has served with credit as an official does not give a claim under this clause. Such claim arises only by reason of really distinguished services or some conspicuous act of loyalty performed by the father, or grandfather, or other very near relative.

[Clause (b).—A claim under this clause does not arise from mere respectability of status, or influence such as that which a member of a Municipal Committee may have in his town, but from high social status, such as that of a member of a family having an unofficial seat in Darbar or territorial influence or influence due to great wealth.]

VII.—The qualifications of a candidate from Class C shall be those described in clauses (c) and (d) of Rule V and in clauses (a) and (b), with explanations, and clause (c) of Rule VI, with the additional alternative qualification that he is an officer who has shown exceptional ability and promise of fitness for high office.

VIII.—A register of accepted candidates for the post of Deputy Superintendent will be maintained, in the form prescribed by the Local Government, in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

IX.—The applications of all candidates will be submitted by the Inspector-General of Police to the Lieutenant-Governor, under whose orders names will be entered in the register.

X.—Every candidate whose name is admitted to the register will receive a certificate in the form given in Schedule A attached to these rules.

XI.—Appointments will be made from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor by selection from amongst the names on the register.

XII.—All appointments made from Classes B and C will, in the first instance, be probationary, and candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for one year at the Police Training School, during which they will be required to pass the examinations prescribed for Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police; provided that, in the case of C Class candidates, the Lieutenant-Governor may, for special reasons, exempt any candidate from going through the course of training or passing the prescribed examinations.

XIII.—Should a candidate of Class B or C fail to pass his examinations within the prescribed time, his services will be dispensed with if he belongs to Class B, or, if he belongs to Class C, he will be reverted to his substantive appointment; provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may, at his discretion, extend the time allowed for passing by a further period of six months.

XIV.—After passing out of the School, a Deputy Superintendent will be required to undergo a further probationary period of training for one year in a district. He will then, if favourably reported on, be confirmed; otherwise his services will be dispensed with if he belongs to Class B, or, if he belongs to Class C, he will be reverted to his substantive appointment.

XV.—The Deputy Inspector-General will submit to the Inspector-General of Police, for the information and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, two reports on the working of each Probationary Deputy Superintendent in his range,—the first report six months after the date of the probationer's posting to a district, and the second at the end of the year of probation. For this purpose Deputy Inspectors-General will be required to pay special attention to, and carefully supervise, the work of the Probationary Deputy Superintendents in their ranges.

XVI.—During the period of training at the School, probationers of Class B will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem; probationers of Class C will receive such allowance as the Lieutenant-Governor may in each case determine; provided that it is not less than the probationer's pay in his own department, or less than Rs. 100. On being posted to districts, probationers will receive the pay of the grade to which they are appointed.

XVII.—All appointments to the post of Deputy Superintendent shall be ordinarily in the lowest grade; but the Lieutenant-Governor may, at his discretion, in special cases, appoint a candidate of any class to any grade and determine his position therein.

XVIII.—Promotions amongst Deputy Superintendents will ordinarily be made by seniority to the 3rd and 2nd grades. Promotions to the 1st grade will be made strictly by selection.

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFIED that _____ has been accepted as a candidate for the appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Punjab (Provincial Service).

Dated _____ }
The _____ 190 . } *Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.*

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. A-1405.

Dated 15th October 1906.

In continuation of Memo. No. 104, dated the 10th January 1898, published at page 5 of the *Police Gazette*, the Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1957, dated the 20th August 1906, regarding the importation of rifles of a non-sporting character by an exempted person, through an agent.

ARMS, ETC.

Inspection of rifles.

No. 3289, dated Bombay Castle, 18th June 1906.

From—The Honourable Sir STEYNING W. EDGERLEY, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to refer to Mr. Luson's letter No. 2542-Public, dated the 9th December 1897, forwarding, for the information of the Government of Bombay, a copy of a letter, No. 2531 of the same date, to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, stating that a person exempted from the operation of the Arms Act can, without an order or license, import rifles of a non-sporting character through an agent when the arms are consigned to him direct, and the agent only clears them at the Customs House and forwards them for him.

2. Major Magrath, of the 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), has applied to this Government for a refund of Rs. 20 on account of license fees levied on the import of a rifle and a 20-bore double-barrelled gun cleared for him by Messrs. MacIver, Mackenzie and Company and Messrs. Latham and Company, respectively, both of Karachi. License fees were charged because the agents did not show that Major Magrath's name was entered in the bills of lading. Bills of lading, the Commissioner in Sind points out, are usually made out to the order of the shippers, who endorse them blank, and when the owner of the weapons lives in or near the port where the arms are landed it is easy for the agents to enter the name of the owner and obtain his signature on the bill. But when, as in this case, the owner lives at a distance, this procedure involves delay, and the agents generally prefer to obtain a certificate from the owner that the weapons are his property. This course was followed in the present case; and though the Commissioner in Sind considers that the criterion mentioned in the penultimate sentence of paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India, Home Department, No. 973, dated the 22nd June 1895, is satisfied by the certificate furnished by Major Magrath, import license fees were charged because the case was not covered by the orders quoted in paragraph 1 of this letter.

3. The Governor in Council, I am to say, agrees with the Commissioner in Sind that such cases can fairly be treated as direct importations, and proposes to authorize a refund in this particular case. I am to request that the Government of India may be moved to authorize that all similar cases, *viz.*, those in which the fact of his ownership is evidenced by a satisfactory certificate from a person exempted from the operation of the Act, and it is clear that the agent merely imported on his account should be treated as direct importations.

No. 1957, dated Simla, 20th August 1906.

From—G. B. H. FELL, Esquire, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

IN reply to your letter No. 3289, dated the 18th June 1906, I am directed to say that, in order to provide more fully for the importation of rifles by agency firms on behalf of persons residing at a distance from the port of importation, the Governor-General in Council hereby modifies the orders contained in the penultimate sentence of paragraph 2 of the Home Department letter No. 2531, dated the 9th December 1897, to the address of the Government of Burma, and, in lieu thereof, directs that an exempted person may, without an order or license, import rifles of a non-sporting character through an agent,

when the arms are consigned to him direct, or when, if the arms are consigned to an agent, the latter obtains a certificate from the exempted person that the imported arms are *bonâ fide* his property, and the agent only clears them at the Customs House and forwards them for him.

MEMO. No. A-1407.

Dated Lahore, 16th October 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for the information and guidance of all Police Officers, the subjoined extract, paragraphs 4 to 16, inclusive, from the Resolution of the Government of the Punjab, in the Home Department, No. 75, dated the 4th March 1902, regarding the working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

4. The proclaimed criminal tribes of the Punjab generally commit crime in districts in which they do not themselves reside, and they go to very far distances from their homes on their organized predatory expeditions. The members of the tribe who do not accompany these expeditions share in their proceeds and there is very great difficulty in drawing distinction between the criminal and the non-criminal members of these tribes. All branches of a criminal tribe are likely to be equally criminal wherever resident, and it is difficult to exercise a proper control over a tribe if a part of it resident in one district is registered while another part, resident in another district, is unregistered. It is desirable to secure a more systematic record than has been possible in the past of all offences committed by criminal tribes, not only in the districts in which they are resident, but throughout the Province and, if possible, in places outside the Province. In securing such a record assistance can be obtained from the scientific means of identification which are now available through the development of the system of taking and recording finger impressions. The registration of all members of criminal tribes who are capable of committing crime will afford an opportunity for securing the necessary evidence for their identification and ascertaining the exact amount of crime which is committed by the tribe as a whole. And the registration of all members of a criminal tribe, provided that persons of proved good character are granted reasonable exemptions from the more irksome consequences of registration, will not in the case of honest members of any criminal tribe entail any more hardships or liabilities than those to which they are subject simply because of the proclamation of the tribe to which they belong: the retention on the register of the names of exempted persons will, it is true, render such persons, under section 19 B of the Act, liable to punishment if they are found anywhere under suspicious circumstances: but this is a matter in which His Honour thinks that such persons are not deserving of special consideration. His Honour recognizes the necessity for registering a proclaimed criminal tribe in all the districts in which its members are found and to which the proclamation of the tribe extends, and not only in the districts in which the tribe is most numerous or in which resident members of the tribe are known to commit offences. This is the matter in which the modification of the existing system of working the Act is most necessary; and Sir Mackworth Young is therefore pleased to direct the general registration, in the manner prescribed below and with the exemptions prescribed below, of all members of the proclaimed crimina

tribes of the Punjab, viz.: (i) the Bauriahs, (ii) the Sansis, (iii) the Pakhiwaras, (iv) the Harnis, (v) the Tagus, (vi) the Minas of Gurgaon, (vii) the Biluchis of the proclaimed villages of Karnal, (viii) the Giloi Biluchis of Chak No. 402 in the Samundri Tahsil of Jhang, (ix) the Mahtams of Mahtam in Lahore, and (x) the Bhats of Jhamnat and Chak Lala in Sialkot.

5. Before proceeding to deal with the details of the system of registration and exemption which is to be observed in future, His Honour thinks it necessary to point out that in all districts and places and in respect of unregistered as well as registered members of a proclaimed criminal tribe, it is, under section 21 of the Act, the duty of the village officers of a village and of the owners, occupiers and agents of land where a member of such a tribe has been residing to report at the nearest police station his departure when he leaves that village or land, while the village officers as well as all owners, occupiers and agents of land are in all villages bound to report at the nearest police station the arrival of persons suspected to belong to such a tribe. His Honour has already called attention to the circumstance that this provision of the law is often overlooked, and instructions for its stricter observance were in 1899 issued to all Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to learn whether any effect has been produced in arousing the persons concerned to a sense of their responsibility. It is probably known well enough in all districts what tribes are proclaimed, but it has been suggested there really is ignorance on this point among village officers; and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires that efforts should be made to remove that ignorance by publishing in all districts—whether with or without resident criminal tribes—a list of all proclaimed tribes and a statement of the duties of lambardars and others who are bound under the Act to make reports regarding the movements of all members of proclaimed tribes.

6. The form of register to be maintained under the Criminal Tribes Act has been prescribed by the Punjab Government with the sanction of the Government of India and is set forth in clause I of Punjab Government Notification No. 530, dated 11th February 1893. In order to secure the taking of the finger impressions of all registered persons, which, as already noted, His Honour thinks is very necessary for the scientific identification of such persons, no change in the prescribed form of register is required; and His Honour has decided that in the fifth column of the register headed "Peculiar marks and peculiarities of features," etc., etc. each person, when his name is registered, shall make a mark with his left thumb, while two finger impression slips of the registered person shall also be taken separately in accordance with the rules in force in the Police Department for the taking of such records. One of these finger impression slips shall be retained with the register by the District Superintendent of Police of the district, and the other shall be forwarded to the Police Identification Bureau at Phillaur for record.

7. It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the registers maintained under the Act are in many instances not kept duly up to date. These registers are maintained in accordance with sections 10 and 11 of the Act, which prescribe that the District Superintendent of Police shall have the custody of the register, and shall from time to time point out to the District Magistrate any changes that are required, such changes then being made under the District Magistrate's initials. It has been suggested that the orders requiring District Magistrates to write up the registers themselves have had a material effect in making the

Form of register:
instructions regard-
ing the taking of
finger impressions.

Procedure for mak-
ing alterations in re-
gisters: necessity for
keeping registers up
to date.

Act less operative than it might have been. His Honour, however, desires to draw attention to an opinion recorded by him to the effect that "an entry in a register under the Act is to the full as important as an order in a criminal judicial case, and the one may as properly be required to be recorded by an officer in his own hand as the other." Under these circumstances, and in view of the necessity for correct registration in order to secure the effective working of the Act, Sir Mackworth Young trusts that District Magistrates will realize the importance of keeping the registers correct and up to date and will take such action as is necessary in the matter.

8. Sir Mackworth Young is satisfied that the women of the Punjab criminal tribes are not generally in the habit of committing crime without the assistance of male members of their tribes; and he is therefore of opinion that the registration of females may be dispensed with, and that, for the detention and prevention of the crime to which the criminal tribes are addicted, the object of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act regarding registration will be sufficiently secured by the registration only of male members of the tribes. His Honour is therefore pleased to direct that the names of all women now on the registers be erased, and that women be not registered in future.

9. As to male children, His Honour is of opinion that the present practice of bringing them on to the register when they attain the age of 12 should be maintained, and that boys who are between the ages of 7 and 12, and have been convicted of a criminal offence, may be brought on to the register under the special orders of the District Magistrate. As registration will now entail the taking of the finger impressions of the registered person, it will be convenient for purposes of identification that the finger impressions of all persons registered as boys be taken again when such persons become adult. While, therefore, boys will continue to be brought on to the register ordinarily at the age of 12, His Honour is pleased to direct that their identification records and finger impressions be verified and re-taken in all cases when they attain the age of 20 years.

10. Except females and boys under 12 all other members of proclaimed criminal tribes will be brought on to the register. Exemptions will, however, be allowed to persons of good character from the obligation placed by the rules on registered persons to reside within stated limits; to obtain leave of absence before leaving these limits, and to observe any conditions on which such leave is granted; to report their presence every evening within the limits of their registered places of residence; and to submit to the taking of such occasional roll-calls as may be ordered by the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police. The rules in force provide for the grant of exemptions to any registered person who is able to prove that he is earning an honest livelihood and has been doing so for one year before the date on which the exemption is granted. His Honour is now pleased to direct that an exemption shall be granted also to any registered person who has not been convicted of any offence and who holds land as a proprietor or occupancy tenant in quantity sufficient for the maintenance of himself and his family; to all members of criminal tribes who, on account of old age or infirmity or otherwise, are incapacitated from pursuing a life of crime; and to all members of a criminal tribe who can establish a character for respectability. Exemptions which are now in force in the case of any members of a criminal tribe for reasons other than those now prescribed will be withdrawn, and steps must be taken to give to

all persons already on the registers the benefit of the exemption which they can claim in accordance with the orders contained in this paragraph.

11. Except in case any person registered proves that he is not a member of a criminal tribe liable to registration, His Honour is pleased to direct that the name of a person who has once been brought on to the register shall not be erased from the register unless the registered person dies, or emigrates, or is permitted to transfer his residence to another district. In the case of migration or transfer action must be taken at the time of erasing a name from the registers of a district from which the registered person migrates or is transferred to ensure his name being brought on to the registers of the district in which he takes up his residence. The names of all persons who are exempted from the operations of the rules under the Act regarding residence within fixed limits and attendance at roll-calls shall be retained on the registers, and a note in red ink shall be made to the effect that exemptions have been granted to them; but such names shall not be included in the lists of registered persons which, in order to facilitate the surveillance of registered persons, are furnished to officers in charge of police stations, zaildars and the headmen of villages. Facts regarding the death, migration, etc., of exempted persons should be ascertained from time to time and their names struck off the register or transferred to the registers of the district to which they have migrated, and the numbers of exempted males resident in each district should be ascertained and verified by special enquiries made at the end of each calendar year.

12. His Honour desires to draw attention to the existing rules as to the authorized absences of a registered person who has not been exempted from the operation of the rules under the Act regarding residence within fixed limits. Such a person can leave his town or village without a pass only if, after giving notice to the headman, he proceeds on business direct to the nearest police station or Magistrate. A pass in the prescribed form, which provides for the record of a description of the person to whom it is granted, of particulars of the business and period for which absence is sanctioned, and of the places where the grantee must report himself, may be given for periods up to 14 days by the officer in charge of the police station in which the residence of the grantee is situated, and for more than 14 days by the District Superintendent of Police or District Magistrate. Moreover, power has been granted to District Superintendents of Police in the case of certain tribes to grant permanent passes, worded so as to permit a registered and non-exempted person absenting himself habitually from his village during daylight, in order to pursue an honest calling, and sanction has also been accorded to the grant by selected lambar-dars of passes to Sanais for the day only for absences within a distance not exceeding five miles from the village. His Honour has considered the advisability of extending the power to grant passes so as to permit of the grant to non-exempted registered persons of good character of permanent leave of absence by night as well as by day from their registered places of residence. He has, however, come to the conclusion that such an extension of the system is not desirable, though he is pleased to extend to District Superintendents of Police and selected lambar-dars in all districts and with respect to all criminal tribes the authority, which at present has been conferred on District Superintendents of Police and lambar-dars in respect of particular districts and tribes only, of granting permanent passes for absence during the day and of granting passes for absence during the day within a limit of five miles from the village. His Honour is of

opinion that with this extension the pass system will be sufficiently liberal; and he desires District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police to give attention to its working in order to afford to registered and non-exempted members of the criminal tribes adequate facilities for earning their livelihood.

13. Rule 14 of the Rules under the Act prescribes that every registered and non-exempted person, unless incapacitated by illness, infirmity, or authorized absence, must report himself every evening at his place of residence to a headman or police officer who is appointed to take reports. It has been brought to His Honour's notice that this rule is not worked strictly enough to secure to the full extent the control which under it can be exercised over the movements of members of the criminal tribes. His Honour is of opinion that more use should be made of lambardars in the matter, and that the responsibility of these officials to bring promptly to notice all unauthorized absences should be enforced, with a view to the institution of the necessary proceedings against absentees. Sir Mackworth Young thinks that much advantage would result from the working of the rule, and that the appointment of special police officers for the taking of daily reports will be unnecessary if attention is paid to the punishment of lambardars who exhibit laxity in taking and bringing to notice the results of the daily reports; and he desires that District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police will take such action as is required in order to secure the efficiency of the system of daily reports to lambardars.

14. It has been brought to His Honour's notice that Magistrates, on the conviction of a registered member of a criminal tribe for unauthorized absence from the prescribed limits of his residence, often award light punishments. Sir Mackworth Young, therefore, desires to point out to all Magistrates the necessity for the award of adequately severe punishments in such cases. Section 19 of the Act provides severe punishment for this offence and for the breach of conditions of absence. His Honour is of opinion that the Act should be worked strictly against registered and non-exempted persons; and it is clear that one of the conditions essential for the effectual working of the Act is that absenteeism should be severely dealt with, for absence without leave in the case of a member of a criminal tribe almost certainly means absence for the purpose of committing crime.

15. It has hitherto been customary in the Punjab to refrain from applying the provisions of section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code against registered and non-exempted members of criminal tribes who are absent without leave. It has been suggested that discretion should be given to Magistrates to order that such absentees should be proclaimed as offenders under the Criminal Procedure Code, and that their property should be confiscated if they do not appear. His Honour accepts this suggestion, and desires that, in cases where this course is considered advisable, Magistrates will have no hesitation in bringing the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code into force.

16. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor notes that the law (section 20 of the Act) directs that a registered member of a criminal tribe found outside his district absent without leave, or against the conditions of his leave, may be arrested without warrant, and shall, if taken before a Magistrate "be removed to the district in which he ought to have resided . . . there to be dealt with according to the rules under this Act." The procedure prescribed by section 20 has not been observed in all the cases to which it is applicable. In particular Sir Mackworth Young notices that Pakhiwaras who are registered in Sialkot have been allowed to leave that district and to take up their residence in Ferozepore, where they have escaped the consequences of registration. It is unnecessary to point out the importance of section 20 of the Act in making the registration of criminal tribes really effective, and particularly in preventing such tribes from obtaining a footing in districts which have hitherto been free of them. His Honour desires that District Magistrates will secure strict compliance in future with the provisions of the law.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

RULES FOR MOBILIZING POLICE HEADQUARTERS RESERVES IN THE PUNJAB.

No. 685, dated 30th October 1906.

Page 277.—For the heading to columns 9, 10 and 11 of Appendix VII to Chapter XXIII (Correction Slip No. 666) substitute the following :—

Third Reserve.

One-third of the sanctioned strength of Police Stations.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

No. 686, dated 3rd November 1906.

Page 37.—Add the following to the table showing the tribes that have been declared to be criminal tribes :—

12	Nur Mahram and Akla Hayata Bilochis.	No. 53, dated 20th February 1905.	Jhang.
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In column 3 of the above table, against "Giloi Bilochis", for "Jhang" (Correction Slip No. 74) substitute "Lyallpur".

No. 687, dated 3rd November 1906.

Page 403.—At the end of the list of criminal tribes in the Punjab appended to paragraph 1329, after the words "Lyallpur District" (Correction Slip No. 631), for the full stop substitute a comma and add the following :—

Nur Mahram and Akla Hayata, Bilochis.

FIFTY-FIVE YEAR ROLL OF POLICE OFFICERS.

No. 688, dated 3rd November 1906.

Page 441.—In the fourth line of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 1459 (Correction Slip No. 291), for "Article 263" read "Article 463".

Memorandum.**CORRECTIONS TO BE MADE IN THE PUNJAB POLICE DRILL MANUAL, 1904.**

For paragraph 6, section 45, Part II, page 70, read—

"Before any movement in close order is carried out, arms will be sloped by word of command. Arms will be retained at the slope until the command 'Order arms', 'Stand at ease' or 'Stand easy' is given".

For the order "*Tell off the Company*" on page 73, line 3, section 46, Part II, read "*Tell off by sections*".

Page 73.—Add to the foot-note the words "by giving the command *Close ranks—March*".

To section 47, Part II, page 74, add the following:—

A company column moving in fours may form column of fours on the right or left half-company or section. On the Company Commanders command "*Right (or Left) half-company (or section) to the front, Left (or Right) half Company (or Remainder) Right (or Left) wheel*", the named half-company or section will continue to move forward, the remaining half-company or section will wheel to the right (or left), and, on reaching the line of advance of the leading half-company or section, will wheel to the left (or right) by the orders of their Commanders and follow it in column of fours.

A company moving in fours in column of half-companies or sections may form line, facing the same direction, on the command "*On the Right (or Left) form half-companies (or sections)*", followed by the command "*Forward—By the right (or left)*" as soon as the formation is complete, half-companies or sections acting as in squad drill, section 30.

To section 52, page 77, Part II, add the following:—

A company in fours forming company column.

A company moving in fours may form company column in fours on the right or left of the leading half company. On the command of the Company Commander "*Company column on the leading half-company, Left (or Right) half-company, Right (or Left) incline—Double*", the leading half-company will continue to advance, the rear half-company will incline to the right (or left), and will double to its position in company column and the rear half-company Commander will give the order "*Right (or Left) incline—Quick*", to his half-company, when the leading fours of his half-company are at half-company interval from, and in line with, the leading fours of the right or left half-company. The half-company on which the formation is made will direct unless otherwise ordered

A company moving in fours may form company column in fours on the right or left of the leading section. On the command of the Company Commander "*Company column on the leading section, Remainder, Right (or Left) incline—Double*", the leading section will continue to advance, the remaining sections will incline to the right (or left), and will double to their positions in company column, each section, as soon as its leading fours are at section interval from, and in line with, the leading fours of the section on its left or right, being successively ordered to "*Left (or Right) incline—Quick*," by its Commander. The section on which the formation is made will direct unless otherwise ordered.

Section 61, page 82, line 8.—*For* the words "*Tell off the Battalion*" *read* "*Tell off by companies*".

Cancel paragraph 13. Instead of this, act upon the instructions laid down in paragraph 6, page 70.

Part IV, page 90, paragraph 4, line 4.—*For* "*Right*" *read* "*Left*".

Part IV, page 92, section 71.—*Cancel* the command "*Slope arms*".

Part IV, page 93, section 72, 17th line.—*Cancel* the words "*Will come to the order*".

Part IV, section 77, page 98, line 6.—*After* the word "*Salute*" *add* "*as described in paragraph 2, section 77*".

Part IV, section 80, page 102, line 20.—*For* "*one pace behind*" *read* "*in*"

For the word "*Ready*", in the first, fourth and twelfth lines of page 109, section 84, paragraph 1, Part IV, *read* "*Engage (but without drawing back the right foot)*". *Add* the following foot-note above paragraph 2 of this section:—

N.B.—In coming to the "*Engage*", from the "*slope*", seize the rifle with the right hand at the small of the butt and come to the "*Engage*".

Cancel lines 20 to 29 of page 111, Chapter IV, section 86, beginning with on the order "*Quick—March*" and ending with "*Halt, about turn—Dress*", and *add* the following:—

On the order "*March*", the front and rear rank men will close on the rear Quick (or Double) rank men of the named file. The front rank men will incline March. and close by the shortest way.

Cancel the commands from "*Quick—March*" to "*Dress*", inclusive.

Part VI, section 10, page 122, lines 1st and 2nd.—*Cancel* the words "*Raise the bayonet, about one inch*".

Add the following *after* the word "*Slope*" in the 2nd line of page 125, section 14, Part VI:—

And salute by placing the right hand smartly on the small of the butt, back of the hand to the front, thumb and fingers around it. He will commence the salute three paces before reaching the officer, and will lower his hand three paces after passing him.

Add the following *after* the last line of section 14, page 125, Part IV:—

Sentries (except when presenting arms) will salute as above.

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. B-2379.

Dated 10th November 1906.

THE Inspector-General publishes, for information, the subjoined copy of paragraph 1 of Punjab Government letter No. 366, dated the 19th October 1906, in which sanction is conveyed to Constables of 17 years' service or the pay of all Constables of the Punjab Police of 17 years' service or over being increased to Rs. 10 per mensem, with effect from the 1st September 1906, pending the introduction of the complete scheme for the re-grading of Constables.

2. The instructions contained in Inspector-General's Memo. No. 2290-B, dated the 3rd November 1905, published at page 175 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for 1905, should be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, in making promotions and drawing the pay of Constables affected by the new order; and the certificate attached to pay-bills prescribed by paragraph 3 (3) of the Memo. referred to above should be revised so as to show the number of Constables of over 17 years' service not approved, and the number of over 17 years' approved service for whom pay at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem is drawn.

No. 866, dated the 19th of October 1906.

From—A. B. KITTLEWELL, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—the Accountant-General, Punjab.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 345, dated the 15th September 1906, I am directed to convey sanction to the pay of all Constables of the Punjab Police of over 17 years' service being increased to Rs. 10 per mensem, with effect from the 1st September 1906, in connection with the Police reorganisation scheme, and to request that necessary instructions may be issued to all Treasury Officers in regard to the payment of all arrear claim and the acceptance in the future of pay-bills at the increased rate of pay now sanctioned.

MEMO. No. B-2372.

Dated 12th November 1906.

IN continuation of Memo. Nos. B-1985-S and B-2038, dated the 10th and 20th September 1906, published at pages 109 and 116, respectively, of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, the Inspector-General directs that in future in all bills in which daily allowance is drawn for Circle Inspectors the following information shall be given in column 1:—(a) Name; (b) Circle; (c) District; (d) Circle Head-quarters: Thus, for example:—

“ Circle Inspector, Ambala Circle, Ambala District, Circle Headquarters, Ambala ”.

2. In regard to the allowance of 2 annas a day sanctioned for Constables (not Head Constables) while on duty outside their Inspectors' Circles,

the following certificate shall be added by the Superintendent of Police at the foot of each bill in which such allowances are drawn :—

“ Certified that no daily allowance has been drawn for any journey that did not take a Constable outside the limits of his Inspector's Circle. ”

3. Head Constables will, for the present continue to draw daily allowances under existing rules.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume II.

STANDARD FORMS.

No. 115, dated 20th November 1906.

Insert the following instructions on the 1st page of Volume II of the Police Rules :—

“ Forms marked as Standard Forms in Volume II of the Police Rules are printed Forms obtainable, if in English, by indent on the Central Police Office ; if in Vernacular, by indent on the Central Jail Press, Lahore,—it being sufficient in all cases to quote only the number of the form required. Forms not marked as Standard Forms should ordinarily be prepared in manuscript.”

The following is the list of Forms which have been classed as Standard Forms :—

English Forms.

1, 2, 3 to 14, 14-A, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 20-A, 21, 22, 22-A, 23 to 25, 27, 28, 28-A to 28-G, 30 to 39, 42, 43 to 45, 47 to 50, 52 to 56, 58, 59, 59-A, 61-A, 63 to 65, 68 to 70, 74-A, 76, 77, 79-B, 80 to 84, 85 to 95-A, 98, 99, 103, 104, 106 to 118, 120-A, 120-B, 121 to 129, 131 to 138, 138-A to D.

Vernacular Forms.

140, 144, 147, 147-A, 147-B, 149, 150, 150-A, 151, 151-A, 151-B, 152, 152-A, 153, 154, 156, 158, 161, 162, 163, 165, 165-J, 169, 169-A, 170, 171, 171-A, 171-B, 172, 173, 178 to 180, 180-A, 181, 182, 184 to 188, 188-B, 189, 192, 194 to 196, 196-A, 196-B, 196-C, 198, 199, 201 and 202.

Volume I.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

No. 689, dated 21st November 1906.

Page 37.—In column 1 of the table showing the tribes that have been declared to be criminal tribes (Correction Slip No. 686), *against* Nur Mahram and Akla Hayata Biloches, for “ Serial No. 12 ” read “ 13 ”.

PERIODICAL RETURNS TO BE SUBMITTED BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, AND PERIOD AFTER WHICH OFFICE COPIES OF SAME MAY BE DESTROYED.

No. 690, dated 21st November 1906.

Page 443.—Add the following as paragraph 1465A :—

1465A. (1) A list of all periodical returns which have to be submitted by Superintendents of Police is given as Appendix IV, Table A, and the statement given as Appendix IV-A shows the period after which the office copies of such returns may be destroyed.

(2) A similar list showing the returns to be submitted by Deputy Inspectors-General is given as Table B of Appendix IV.

No. 691, dated 21st November 1906.

Page 469.—Renumber Serial Nos. 47B and 47C (Correction Slip No. 304) as Nos. 36A and 36B, respectively.

No. 692, dated 21st November 1906.

Page 471.—Appendix IV-A (Correction Slip No. 676)—

Renumber Serial No. 15A as 26A.

Renumber Serial Nos. 47B and 47C as 36A and 36B, respectively.

Renumber Serial No. 50 as 24B.

Cancel the heading " Vernacular Returns".

No. 693, dated 21st November 1906.

Chapter LXII—

Page 19.—In the penultimate line of paragraph 1828, for the word "two" substitute the word "five".

Memoranda.

MEMO. No. C. I. D.-831.

Dated 22nd November 1906.

SEVERAL cases having recently been brought to notice in which reports of deaths of P. R. convicts have been communicated to the Finger-print Bureau and have subsequently been found to be false, the Inspector-General of Police considers it necessary to direct the attention of all Superintendents of Police to the new rules on the subject (paragraphs 1809 (4) and 1828) and to the importance of fully testing the accuracy of such reports before submitting them to the Bureau.

Every case in which an incorrect report is proved to have been submitted must be carefully enquired into, and the result showing the action taken must invariably be communicated to the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Bureau, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.

MEMO. No. B.-2594.

Dated 27th November 1906.

IN continuation of Memo. No. B.-2372, dated the 12th November 1906, published at page 150 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, the Inspector-General notifies that the daily allowance of Rs. 1 sanctioned for Inspectors is intended to cover the expense these officers are put to when absent from their headquarters on duty within their districts; and the provision of Articles 1052 to 1055 of Civil Service Regulations apply to the grant of this allowance.

2. When Inspectors are absent on duty outside their district limits, the ordinary travelling allowance rules will apply.

3. In the case of journeys within district limits performed partly by road and partly by rail, Inspectors are entitled, in accordance with the provisions of Article 1065 (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations, to both the daily allowance of Rs. 1, for the portion of the journey performed by road and the ordinary travelling allowance for the portion of the journey performed by rail.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.

Volume I.

QUALIFICATIONS OF FINGER-PRINT EXPERT.

No. 694, dated 3rd December 1906.

Chapter LXII—

Page 9.—*Add the following as paragraph 1802A :—*

1802A. A Finger-print Bureau Expert should be deemed to be an officer of not less rank than a Sub-Inspector attached to the Finger-print Bureau, who has worked there for a period of not less than one year and who has attained a certificate of proficiency from the Superintendent of Police in charge of the Bureau.

No. 695, dated 3rd December 1906.

Page 17.—*Add the following as sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 1822 :—*

(4) For definition of a Finger-print Bureau Expert, see paragraph 1802A.

Memorandum.

MEMO. No. B-2727.

Dated 7th December 1906.

IN continuation of Memo. No. B-1985-S., dated the 10th September 1906, published at page 109 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for the current year, the Inspector-General notifies that Cantonment Inspectors and Training School Inspectors are included among the officers for whom a conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1906.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.**Volume I.****FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM.***No. 696, dated 13th December 1906.***Chapter LXII—****Page 2.—***Add the following to the Note to paragraph 1788 (1) (c) :—**“ and also to the Central Bureau, Simla.”**No. 697, dated 13th December 1906.***Page 6.—***In the third line of paragraph 1796 (3), after the figure “ (2) ” insert “ and (3) ”.**No. 698, dated 13th December 1906.***Page 8.—***Add the following as sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1798 :—**(3) The P. R. Slips of all registered members of criminal tribes taken in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1788 (1) and the Note thereto shall also be forwarded to the Central Bureau, Simla.*

Memorandum.**MEMO. No. C. I. D.-906.***Dated 13th December 1906.*

THE attention of Superintendents of Police is directed to the amendments to the Punjab Police Rules published at page 157 of Part I of the *Police Gazette* for the current year.

Submission to the Central Bureau, Simla, of Finger-print Slips of registered members of criminal tribes.

In accordance therewith, all existing office copies of Finger-print Slips of registered members of criminal tribes should be forwarded at once to the Central Bureau, Simla, and a report sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Crime, showing the number of slips so sent.

Addenda and Corrigenda to Punjab Police Rules.**Volume I.****INVALIDMENT OF POLICEMEN.***No. 699, dated 14th December 1906.***Page 293.—***For the second part of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 968 substitute the following :—**The examining Medical Officers in certifying on the case will be guided by the provisions of Article 447 (a), Civil Service Regulations.**For sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 968 substitute the following :—**(2) Should the certificate state that the person examined is fit for less laborious work on lower pay, the Superintendent of Police shall report the case for orders in reference to the provisions of Article 447 (b), Civil Service Regulations.*

MOUNTED POLICE.*No. 700, dated 18th December 1906.*

Page 331.—Sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1075 is reconstructed as follows:—

(c) Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors, other than those employed as clerks, or as Court Inspectors or in the Railway Police, the Criminal Investigation Department or the Phillaur Training School.

No. 701, dated 18th December 1906.

Page 333.—In the second and third lines of paragraph 1096 (2), for the words "eleven rupees" substitute "fifteen rupees".

No. 702, dated 18th December 1906.

Page 338.—In the second and third lines of paragraph 1125 III, for the words "deductions shall be made from his pay at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem" substitute "he shall forfeit his conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem".

Paragraph 1125 IV is reconstructed as follows:—

IV.—The Superintendent of Police shall attach a certificate to the office copy of pay bills of officers required to maintain horses to the effect that the officers actually maintained horses according to rule during the month. Any conveyance allowance forfeited under the provisions of paragraph 1125 III shall not be drawn.

TRIBES DECLARED TO BE CRIMINAL TRIBES.*No. 703, dated 18th December 1906.*

Page 37.—Add the following to the table showing the tribes that have been declared to be criminal tribes:—

14	Dhillons of Mouzia Dhillon.	No. 371, dated 23rd October 1906.	Lahore.
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No. 704, dated 18th December 1906.

Page 403.—At the end of the list of criminal tribes in the Punjab appended to paragraph 1329, after the word "Biloches" (Correction Slip No. 687), for the full-stop substitute a comma and add the following:—

Dhillons of Mouzia Dhillon, Lahore District.

MONTHLY ABSENTEE STATEMENTS.*No. 705, dated 18th December 1906.*

Page 14.—In the fourth line of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 57, for the words "superior in rank to Sergeant, 2nd grade", substitute "in receipt of salary of over Rs. 20 per mensem".

For the colon in the fifth line of the above paragraph, substitute a full stop and cancel the remainder of the paragraph, including the form of certificate appended thereto.

FIFTY-FIVE YEAR ROLL OF POLICE OFFICERS.

No. 706, dated 18th December 1906.

Page 441.—In the sixth line of paragraph 1459 (1) (Correction Slip No. 391), for the words "such officers" *substitute* "officers who desire to obtain extensions".

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

No. 707, dated 31st December 1906.

Page 528.—Add the following as clause (7) to paragraph 1756 :—

(7) Police officers of the Attock District journeying to and from Lawa are permitted to travel *viâ* Massan under sanction conveyed in Punjab Government (Financial Department) letter No. 3076, dated the 26th November 1906.

WATCH OF POLICE STATIONS AND POSTS.

No. 708, dated 31st December 1906.

Page 202.—Sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 645 is reconstructed as follows :—

645. (1) At a police station where married quarters are provided, married police officers shall ordinarily sleep in such quarters; and at police stations where there are no married quarters, the officer in charge may permit police officers, whose wives are living at the place where such station is situate, to sleep at their houses; provided that in either case at least one Head Constable and three Constables shall remain all night at such police station.

No. 709, dated 31st December 1906.

Page 265.—Paragraph 914 is reconstructed as follows :—

914. (1) A standing sentry at police stations shall ordinarily not be posted, but at night one of the Constables sleeping at the station shall be told off by the senior officer present to sleep in front of the door of the police station, which shall be securely fastened.

(2) In cases where the lock-up contains prisoners, or there is valuable property in the store-room or animals in the cattle-pound, there shall be a Constable on watch, who shall be posted with special regard to the protection of the lock-up, the store-room or the cattle-pound, as the case may be; and he shall be responsible for its safe custody. In exceptional tracts, at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police, subject to the general control of the Deputy Inspector-General, a Constable may be always, or at specified times, on watch; and he shall ordinarily remain on duty at or near the entrance, and during his tour of duty shall not go inside the station, but he may shelter himself from sun and rain in the gateway or verandah.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Constable on watch to direct applicants to the officer in charge of the station or other officer conducting the duties mentioned in the following sub-paragraph.

(4) Ordinarily there shall be from sunrise to sunset a police officer, who shall usually be the senior police officer present at the station-house, available and ready, in proper uniform, to receive information and complaints and to afford such assistance as may be lawful and necessary; and at every

out-post and post there shall be at all times one police officer in charge of the building and property, but such police officer may be in undress and shall not be expected to do more than keep on the alert.

No. 710, dated 31st December 1906.

Page 267.—Paragraph 915 is reconstructed as follows :—

915. With respect to the duties at police stations, the following rules shall have effect, that is to say :—

(1) At sunrise and at sunset the officer in charge of the police station or, in the absence of all police officers superior in rank to a Constable, the senior officer present shall parade the police present at the station, excluding the Constable, if any, actually on watch, tell off the party, if any, for watch, and repeat to the police on parade all orders it may be necessary to explain to them.

(2) A party told off for watch duty shall be in charge of a Head Constable or, if no Head Constable is available, of the senior Constable.

(3) The officer in charge of a watch shall personally post the first Constable for watch duty ; in the case of police station where a permanent sentry is sanctioned, this shall be done immediately after the morning parade, and the first Constable for watch duty immediately after sunset parade. Whenever it is possible these watches shall be posted in the presence of the party told off for watch duty. It is the duty of the officer of the watch to ascertain that each police officer told off for watch duty understands the duty required of him, and the time or times when he is to go on watch.

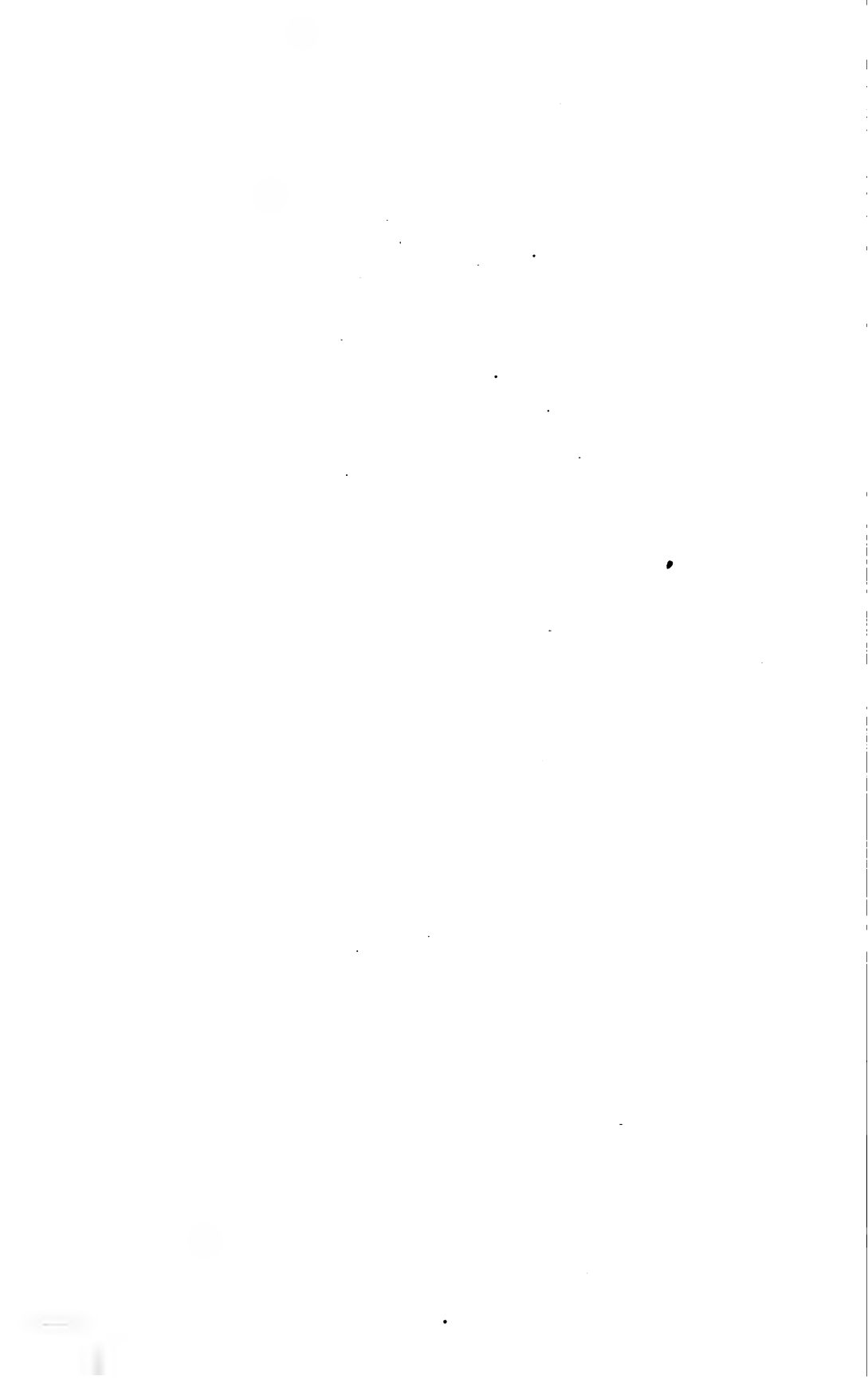
(4) At other times of the day and night a Constable on watch may obtain his relief at the proper hour by calling for the Constable told off to relieve him.

(5) It is the duty of the officer in charge of a watch to remain by night so close to the beat of the watchman that the latter may be able, if necessary, to obtain his assistance to procure relief or other needful aid without leaving his post.

It is to be understood that a Constable on watch is not to call on the officer in charge of the watch for assistance to obtain relief when he can obtain it by calling for the Constable whose duty it is to relieve him.

Cancel paragraph 916.

JAIL DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1906.



JAIL DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1—140.

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 11th January 1906.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have decided to abolish Registers Nos. 23 and 24 of the Jail Series, relating, respectively, to Judicial sentences of solitary confinement and to the occupation of cells, and shall be obliged if you put both registers out of use and redistribute the clerical work accordingly, should you consider the latter necessary, owing to the relief it will afford the subordinate officer hitherto entrusted with the upkeep of these books.

2. There are obvious reasons for abolishing these registers, as the information contained in them is recorded elsewhere, often more than once; and I trust the result of my order in the present case will be that the entries concerning solitary confinement in other registers and records will be correctly and punctually made.

3. All periods of Judicial solitary confinement undergone are, in the first place, recorded on the prisoner's warrant, and the History Ticket and the Cell Ticket of the prisoner should likewise show the dates of being placed in and removed from the cell, besides other particulars, such as the nature and amount of task-work, while the Lock-up Register and Register No. 26 should show how the cells are being utilized. Lastly, paragraph 229 (e) of the Jail Manual requires the Jailor to report daily the number of cells unoccupied.

4. In order to prevent the possibility of any inconvenience resulting from the abolition of Registers Nos. 23 and 24, I must ask that the following further instructions be attended to:—

- (1) When a prisoner is placed in a cell, the number of the cell should be given in the History Ticket against the entry.
 - (2) The total confinement undergone on warrant should be shown in the History Ticket as a separate entry on each occasion the prisoner is removed from such confinement.
 - (3) On the discharge of a prisoner from jail, an entry should be made in Register No. 2, showing the total amount of solitary confinement on warrant undergone.
5. A slip amending the Jail Manual will issue in due course.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 172-G. I.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 13th January 1906.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter, No. 14484-S. A., dated the 22nd December 1905, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, setting

forth the principles which should govern the grant of acting allowances to Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Jail Teachers under the newly sanctioned graded service, and in doing so to request that the instructions contained therein may be carefully noted for future guidance.

Copy of a letter, No. 14484-S. A., dated the 22nd December 1905, from W. H. MICHAEL, Esquire, I.C.S., Officiating Accountant-General, Punjab, to Major R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

As some misapprehension appears to exist regarding the acting allowances admissible in case of Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors and Jail Teachers, these appointments having been graded since 1st June 1905, I have the honour to bring the following principles to your notice.

In the case of acting appointments in a graded class, the acting allowance is calculated on the average pay of the grades without reference to the number of appointments in each grade. But in such cases the Civil Service Regulations, as interpreted by the Government of India, lay down certain maxima and minima for acting allowances.

(a) In the case of an officer holding a substantive appointment in the same Department, his salary (*i. e.*, substantive pay and acting allowance) shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade unless both the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(i) the acting appointment is a temporary one, not lasting longer than three months, and

(ii) if the rule be strictly applied, the officer acting would draw less than his salary in the appointment he would have continued to hold but for the acting appointment.

Illustration.

A. has a substantive post on Rs. 50 and is appointed to act in a graded appointment of which there are three grades on Rs. 100 per mensem, Rs. 80 per mensem, Rs. 60 per mensem. Here the average pay of the grade is Rs. 80, and the acting allowance at the rate of one-fifth of this would equal Rs. 16; but since the salary of the officer is limited to that of the lowest, Rs. 60, grade, the acting officer cannot draw more than Rs. 60 unless (i) the acting appointment is not for longer than three months, and (ii) the officer would have drawn more than Rs. 60 had he continued to act in his former appointment, in which case he may be allowed to draw what he would have drawn had he continued to act in his old appointment. In this connection it should be noted that no officer in the same Department may be appointed to act in any except the lowest grade of any particular class.

(b) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment in a Department other than that in which he is appointed to act (a comparatively rare case), the salary of the acting officer is limited to the pay of the lowest grade *unless he shall be especially appointed to act in a grade other than the lowest.*

Illustration.

Suppose in the above case the officer whose substantive pay is Rs. 50 belongs to a department other than the Jail Department, then if he is not appointed to act in any particular grade in the Jail Department his salary will be limited to Rs. 60, that of the lowest grade; but if he be specially appointed to act in the Rs. 100 or Rs. 80 grade he may draw Rs. 66, *i. e.*, Rs. 50 + one-fifth of the average pay of the grades of the class in which he acts.

- (c) In the case of an officer having no substantive appointment, the minimum pay he can draw is half the pay but not less than half the minimum pay of the particular appointment in which he is appointed to act, and this is the pay which will be allowed by this office to all acting men, unless the officer appointing him grants him a special allowance (under Article 147 (ii), Civil Service Regulations) not exceeding the pay of the appointment.

Illustration.

A. is an officer without a substantive appointment and is appointed to act in the Rs. 60 grade. This office will only allow him Rs. 40 unless the officer appointing him says he is to get Rs. 50 or Rs. 60, Rs. 60 in this case being the maximum admissible.

If he be appointed to act in the Rs. 100 grade, this office will allow him only Rs. 50, unless there are special orders to the contrary.

In this connection it will be necessary for the officer who appoints the acting man to bear in mind the provisions of Article 147 (iii), Civil Service Regulations, by which it will be seen that the absentee can only draw while on leave, other than privilege leave, the difference between his pay and the sum of the acting allowances drawn in consequence of his leave. Thus if an outsider acting in the Rs. 60 grade be granted an acting allowance of Rs. 40, the absentee will only be able to draw Rs. 20.

The above rules should be carefully observed in calculating acting allowances in the Jail Department and in making acting appointments.

I would ask you to issue instructions in accordance with the above to all officers under you, in order that they may prepare the salary bills of their establishment in accordance with the above.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1148-G. I.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd April 1906.

COPY of the following is forwarded for general information and guidance.

Copy of a Circular letter No. 2431, dated the 9th April 1906, issued by the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to all Commissioners in the Punjab.

SUBJECT :

Supply to Superintendents of Jails, whenever required, of copies of the daily price current list.

It has been represented to the Financial Commissioner by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, that it is necessary, in order to enable them to exercise an effective check on bills for purchase of jail supplies, that Superintendents of Jails should occasionally be furnished, on application, with copies of the daily price-list from which the monthly jail list, prescribed by Revised Revenue Circular No. 6, Part III, paragraph 7, is compiled. I am directed to say that Deputy Commissioners are accordingly requested to direct Tahsildars to comply with applications for such copies, which will in all cases be restricted to the articles enumerated in the Statement in Revised Revenue Circular No. 6, Part III, paragraph 7.

It is understood that the demands so made by Superintendents of Jails will not be of frequent occurrence.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS AND CANTONMENT
MAGISTRATES IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 21st June 1906.

CIRCULATES the Budget Estimate for Charges of the Jail Department for 1906-07, and, in doing so, invites special attention to the instructions regarding contingent expenditure conveyed in this Office Circular No. 9, dated 20th July 1892.

—

**BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR CHARGES OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT
FOR 1906-07.**

Budget Estimate for Charges of

Serial No.	Jails and Lock-ups.	Contingent Guard.	DIETING CHARGES.					HOSPITAL	
			Rations.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Dieting Garden and Agricultural Charges.	Proportionate share of Dairy Expenses.	Total Dieting Charges.	Sick Diet or Extras for Patients.	Cost of Extra or Special Diet for Prisoners in week health but not in Hospital.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CENTRAL JAILS.								
2	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,500	30,000	1,400	250	10	31,680	3,000	300
3	Montgomery Central Jail	2,000	40,000	2,000	250	10	42,260	3,000	250
	CONVICT CAMPS.								
4	Multan Central Jail ...	2,000	30,000	1,500	250	...	31,750	3,000	300
5	Reserve ...	...	33,000	700	...	...	33,700	2,340	...
	DISTRICT JAILS & LOCK-UPS.								
6	Hissar ...	250	5,000	200	40	...	5,240	250	70
7	Rohtak ...	500	3,500	100	50	...	3,650	150	70
8	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Delhi ...	500	9,000	500	200	5	9,705	500	250
10	Karnal ...	400	2,000	100	50	...	2,150	100	50
11	Ambala ...	250	9,000	700	200	5	9,905	600	400
12	Simla ...	60	500	20	10	...	530	10	20
13	Dharmasala ...	200	3,000	170	100	...	3,270	200	50
14	Hoshiarpur ...	300	1,000	40	20	...	1,060	50	100
15	Jullundur ...	500	4,500	250	70	...	4,820	200	50
16	Ludhiana ...	350	4,500	250	100	...	4,850	200	300
17	Ferozepore ...	600	7,000	150	50	5	7,205	300	200
18	Lahore District Jail ...	600	8,000	1,000	50	...	9,050	600	500
19	Do. Female ...	...	300	250	50	...	600	100	300
20	Amritsar ...	600	3,200	250	50	5	3,505	200	100
21	Gurdaspur ...	150	3,000	200	50	...	3,250	100	50
22	Sialkot ...	300	4,000	200	50	...	4,250	200	270
23	Gujranwala ...	300	5,500	170	50	...	5,720	300	100
24	Gujrat ...	300	2,000	50	50	...	2,100	50	20
25	Shahpur ...	300	3,000	100	150	...	3,250	150	50
26	Jhelum ...	400	5,000	350	50	...	5,400	200	100
27	Rawalpindi ...	600	8,000	1,200	260	5	9,405	1,800	700
28	Attock ...	400	5,000	200	170	...	5,370	300	50
29	Mianwali ...	200	5,000	500	150	...	5,650	300	150
30	Lyallpur ...	200	5,000	400	100	...	5,500	300	150
31	Jhang ...	300	4,000	400	50	...	4,450	300	100
32	Multan ...	300	8,000	500	70	5	8,575	1,000	400
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	250	4,000	150	70	...	4,220	200	50
34	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ambala Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Jullundur "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Ferozepore "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Mian Mir "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Sialkot "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Rawalpindi "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Multan "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	14,610	2,55,000	14,000	3,000	50	2,72,050	20,000	5,500

the Jail Department for 1906-07.

CHARGES.			for Clothing and Bedding Prisoners.	Sanitation Charges.	CHARGES FOR MOVING PRISONERS.			MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.					Serial No.
Medicines and Hospital Equipment.	Proportionate share of Dairy Charges.	Total Hospital Charges.			Transfer Charges and Road subsistence for Convicts.	Transportation Charges.	Lighting Charges.	Disciplinary Charges.	Uniform and Equip- ment for Warders.	Money-payments and Rewards for recap- ture and service.	Execution Charges.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3,000	2,000	8,300	7,000	1,000	1,000	3,650	1,000	900	2,000	500	540	2	
1,500	1,000	5,750	10,000	1,000	1,500	20	800	400	1,000	500	20	3	
1,500	800	5,600	8,000	1,000	1,650	...	800	400	1,000	500	...	4	
1,000	750	4,090	6,600	5,500	...	...	800	300	4,900	600	...	5
300	...	620	800	300	800	5	180	150	250	100	20	6	
300	50	570	700	200	200	5	150	150	200	100	10	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1,000	300	2,050	2,500	1,000	800	10	600	250	300	300	30	9	
300	...	450	600	100	400	5	100	200	250	100	10	10	
1,000	300	2,300	4,000	700	1,000	50	350	800	2,000	200	10	11	
50	...	80	200	100	50	...	40	30	200	50	10	12	
100	...	350	500	300	500	50	200	200	200	100	...	13	
150	...	300	500	100	100	10	80	100	150	100	10	14	
300	...	550	1,000	500	300	20	300	300	300	100	20	15	
350	...	850	1,000	1,000	200	20	350	300	300	100	10	16	
500	150	1,150	2,000	500	800	50	400	300	300	200	10	17	
900	...	2,000	1,800	1,000	400	50	550	400	300	150	20	18	
300	...	700	500	200	300	50	20	70	100	150	...	19	
400	100	800	700	600	250	100	400	200	250	150	20	20	
300	...	450	500	200	200	100	250	200	300	100	10	21	
400	100	970	1,000	300	500	10	300	200	250	200	10	22	
400	...	800	1,000	200	400	10	200	200	300	100	20	23	
200	...	270	400	200	250	10	250	150	300	100	10	24	
400	50	650	1,000	400	400	10	230	100	300	100	20	25	
450	...	750	1,000	200	400	10	300	200	300	100	50	26	
1,600	400	4,500	3,600	1,500	1,200	100	800	300	400	300	40	27	
100	...	450	500	200	500	50	300	300	300	100	...	28	
800	150	1,400	1,800	300	800	20	500	200	300	150	20	29	
400	150	1,000	1,800	300	800	20	500	200	250	150	30	30	
400	...	800	1,000	300	400	5	200	200	300	150	20	31	
700	500	2,600	2,000	500	1,100	10	350	150	400	200	10	32	
400	200	850	1,000	300	800	50	200	150	300	250	20	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
19,500	7,000	52,000	65,000	20,000	18,000	4,500	11,500	8,000	18,000	6,000	1,000		

Budget Estimate for Charges of the Jail

Serial No.	Jails and Lock-ups,	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES— <i>consolid.</i>		Travelling Allowance.	Rents, Rates and Taxes.	Postage Charges.	Telegram and Telephone Charges.	Current Office Expenses.	Office Furniture.	Registers and Stationery.	CONTINGENT
		Other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.	Total Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.								
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendence ...	...	...	1,800	...	2,000	225	743	100	140	
	CENTRAL JAILS.										
2	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,000	6,940	250	100	200	80	200	100	5	
3	Montgomery Central Jail	4,000	6,720	250	...	300	40	250	70	5	
	CONVICT CAMPS.										
4	Multan Central Jail ...	2,000	4,700	300	30	380	40	300	100	5	
5	Reserve ...	5,900	12,500	1,400	1,640	...	400	160	240	5	
	DISTRICT JAILS & LOCK-UPS.										
6	Hissar ...	600	1,300	100	20	90	10	100	40	...	
7	Rohtak ...	400	1,010	100	10	80	10	80	20	...	
8	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Delhi ...	1,500	2,980	100	200	200	20	200	40	5	
10	Karnal ...	250	910	50	...	100	20	100	20	...	
11	Ambala ...	1,500	4,860	150	...	250	20	250	30	...	
12	Simla ...	80	410	50	80	20	5	30	10	...	
13	Dharmasala ...	500	1,200	100	...	40	10	100	30	...	
14	Hoshiarpur ...	1,20	560	80	...	50	5	50	10	...	
15	Jullundur ...	500	1,520	50	...	120	20	150	50	5	
16	Ludhiana ...	700	1,760	50	...	80	20	100	20	5	
17	Ferozepore ...	800	2,010	80	...	160	20	100	30	5	
18	Lahore District Jail	600	2,020	60	20	160	10	100	30	5	
19	Do. Female "	250	590	20	...	50	5	50	20	...	
20	Amritsar ...	250	1,270	20	50	90	20	100	20	5	
21	Gurdaspur ...	400	1,260	60	10	100	10	100	20	5	
22	Sialkot ...	700	1,660	50	...	90	20	100	20	3	
23	Gujranwala ...	800	1,620	20	...	100	10	150	20	4	
24	Gujrat ...	250	1,060	20	10	100	10	100	20	3	
25	Shahpur ...	500	1,250	50	...	100	10	100	30	...	
26	Jhelam ...	400	1,350	60	...	100	20	100	30	...	
27	Rawalpindi ...	2,000	3,840	140	...	200	50	280	50	...	
28	Attock ...	2,000	3,000	100	...	140	20	100	20	...	
29	Mianwali ...	2,000	3,170	80	10	100	20	100	50	...	
30	Lyallpur ...	1,500	2,630	80	320	100	20	100	50	...	
31	Jhang ...	800	1,670	150	...	100	15	150	20	5	
32	Multan ...	1,300	2,410	100	...	300	20	100	50	5	
33	Dera Ghazi Khan	400	1,320	80	...	100	20	100	40	...	
34	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ambala Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Jullundur "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Ferozepore "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Mian Mir "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Sialkot "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Rawalpindi "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Multan "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,000	79,500	6,000	2,500	6,000	1,225	4,743	1,400	220	

Department for 1906-07—continued.

CIES.		JAIL MANUFACTURES.								Total Jail Manufactures.	Serial No.
Total Contingencies.	Extraordinary Charges, Live-stock, Tools and Plant.	Total Jails.	Purchase of Raw Materials.	Contingencies.							
				Postage Charges.	Telegraph Charges.	Carriage-hire and Railway freight of Goods.	Other Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Contingencies.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3,208	...	5,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
685	1,500	63,485	16,000	240	10	6,506	1,500	8,256	24,256	2	
665	1,494	71,659	14,000	80	10	2,000	520	2,610	16,610	3	
855	1,001	56,856	4,000	5	5	800	600	1,410	5,410	4	
2,445	312	66,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
260	300	9,975	1,800	...	...	120	30	150	1,450	6
200	400	7,535	600	...	...	100	20	120	720	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
665	600	20,910	3,500	5	5	200	100	310	3,810	9	
240	200	5,505	800	...	...	100	5	105	905	10
550	800	24,565	4,000	5	5	400	330	740	4,740	11	
145	50	1,675	80	...	...	...	5	5	85	12
180	150	6,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
115	100	3,225	70	...	...	...	5	5	75	14
345	300	9,905	1,200	...	...	220	50	270	1,470	15
225	300	10,605	1,000	...	3	200	35	238	1,238	16	
315	300	15,010	2,500	...	2	250	90	342	2,842	17	
325	500	17,805	3,000	...	2	800	100	902	3,902	18	
125	200	3,285	2,000	...	...	400	100	500	2,500	19
285	200	8,330	800	...	...	40	25	65	865	20
245	200	6,615	1,000	...	...	60	20	80	1,080	21
233	400	9,673	2,000	5	...	300	70	375	2,375	22	
284	500	10,854	2,000	...	...	200	30	230	2,230	23
243	200	5,053	350	...	...	20	5	25	375	24
240	300	7,850	800	...	...	150	20	180	980	25
250	200	10,020	2,000	...	...	120	30	150	2,150	26
585	600	26,070	4,000	5	5	500	80	580	4,590	27	
280	200	11,050	500	...	...	20	...	20	520	28
280	1,000	14,700	500	...	...	50	10	60	560	29
590	1,000	13,920	500	...	...	50	20	70	570	30
290	400	9,765	1,500	...	...	300	60	360	1,860	31
475	500	18,570	4,000	5	2	600	100	707	4,707	32	
260	386	9,466	1,000	...	1	100	30	131	1,131	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
16,088	14,543	5,62,291	75,000	350	50	14,606	4,000	19,006	94,096		

Budget Estimate for Charges of the Jail Department for 1906-07—concluded.

Serial No.	Jails and Lock-ups.	LOCK-UP CHARGES.							Grand Total.
		Dietary Charges.		Clothing and Bedding.	Charges for moving Under-trial Prisoners.	Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.		Total Lock-up Charges.	
		Dietary Charges of Prisoners under trial.	Cooking Utensils and Earthen Vessels.			Lighting Charges.	Other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
	CENTRAL JAILS.								
2	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,741
3	Montgomery Central Jail ...	305	5	150	300	20	30	900	89,109
	CONVICT CAMPS.								
4	Multan Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,206
5	Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,930	1,930	68,477
	DISTRICT JAILS & LOCK-UPS.								
6	Hissar ...	1,245	5	150	800	40	20	2,260	13,688
7	Rohtak ...	295	5	100	100	10	10	520	8,778
8	Gurgaon ...	1,470	30	200	250	40	150	2,140	2,140
9	Delhi ...	490	10	150	250	30	20	950	25,870
10	Karnal ...	790	10	150	300	10	20	1,280	7,600
11	Ambala ...	487	10	200	320	7	25	1,049	30,354
12	Simla ...	95	5	50	70	20	10	250	2,010
13	Dharmasala ...	680	20	490	510	60	450	2,120	8,820
14	Hoshiarpur ...	195	5	100	80	10	10	400	3,700
15	Jullundur ...	350	10	100	130	10	30	630	12,005
16	Ludhiana ...	395	5	100	100	20	50	670	12,513
17	Ferozepore ...	1,790	10	200	550	15	35	2,600	20,452
18	Lahore District Jail ...	2,430	20	200	1,050	35	150	3,885	25,592
19	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,785
20	Amritsar ...	1,990	10	200	200	70	50	2,520	11,715
21	Gurdaspur ...	695	5	150	220	20	20	1,110	8,805
22	Sialkot ...	660	10	150	170	15	35	1,040	13,088
23	Gujranwala ...	995	5	150	200	10	10	1,370	14,454
24	Gujrat ...	495	5	150	250	20	10	930	6,358
25	Shahpur ...	995	5	150	150	20	10	1,380	10,100
26	Jhelam ...	995	5	150	800	30	30	2,010	14,180
27	Rawalpindi ...	1,175	10	260	650	20	30	2,085	32,745
28	Attock ...	590	10	250	1,270	30	100	2,250	13,820
29	Mianwali ...	1,590	10	150	700	30	120	2,600	17,860
30	Lyallpur ...	590	10	150	500	30	100	1,380	15,873
31	Jhang ...	1,990	10	300	550	20	100	2,970	14,595
32	Multan ...	820	10	200	550	13	25	1,688	24,065
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	2,490	10	300	350	60	250	3,460	14,057
34	Muzaffargarh ...	1,690	10	100	350	40	100	2,290	2,290
35	Ambala Cantonment ...	300	3	...	30	3	25	361	361
36	Jullundur ...	38	2	...	20	10	10	80	80
37	Ferozepore ...	95	5	...	50	5	5	160	160
38	Mian Mir ...	145	5	...	50	5	...	208	208
39	Sialkot ...	75	5	...	30	5	5	120	120
40	Rawalpindi ...	500	15	...	50	10	20	595	595
41	Multan ...	95	5	...	50	7	5	162	162
	Total ...	30,185	315	5,000	12,000	800	4,000	52,300	7,08,897

GYAN CHAND,

Head Accountant, Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Budget Estimate for Jail Press Charges for 1906-07.

Serial No.	Jails and Lock-ups.	JAIL PRESS CHARGES.						Total Jail Press Charges.
		Purchase of Materials.	Contingencies.					
			Postage Charges.	Telegraph Charges.	Carriage hire and Railway freight of Goods.	Other Miscellaneous Charges.	Total Contingencies.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Superintendence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CENTRAL JAILS.							
2	Lahore Central Jail ...	83,740	180	5	3,900	880	4,915	38,655
3	Montgomery Central Jail ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	CONVICT CAMPS.							
4	Multan Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DISTRICT JAILS & LOCK-UPS.							
6	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Delhi ...	200	5	2	20	5	32	232
10	Karnal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ambala ...	150	5	1	20	7	33	183
12	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmasala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Hoshiarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Jullundur ...	110	...	...	10	5	15	125
16	Ludhiana ...	150	...	...	10	5	15	165
17	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore District Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	D Female Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Gurdaspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sialkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala ...	200	...	...	10	7	17	217
24	Gujrat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi ...	250	5	1	15	13	34	284
28	Attock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mianwali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Lyalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Multan ...	300	5	1	15	8	29	229
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ambala Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Mian Mir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Sialkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Multan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35,000	200	10	4,000	880	5,090	40,090

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2134.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 17th July 1906.

In order to facilitate the audit of Jail Manufactory Accounts that is now carried out in all Jails, I have the honour to inform you that I have, with the approval of the Accountant-General, Punjab, cancelled the use of the separate forms of *chalans* prescribed in my office General Letter No. 281-A. M., dated 7th March 1899, viz., "(b) Jails Manufactory Receipts" and (c) "Jail Press Receipts," and substituted the annexed form for them.

2. The form should be presented at the Treasury in triplicate. The triplicate copy will be retained in the Treasury Office, the duplicate copy forwarded to my office as heretofore, and the original copy kept in your Jail office for the use of the Local Fund Account Auditors, who will require them for audit purposes.

3. The new form should be brought into use as soon as it is printed and supplied to your Jail.

TRIPPLICATE.
Punjab Jail Form No. 100-B.
Chalan of cash paid into the
Treasury by the Superintendent, _____ Jail,
on the _____ 190____.
(To be retained at the Treasury.)

On what account.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE, JAILS.	
1. Hire of convicts	
2. Proceeds of articles manu- factured at Jails.	
3. Manufactory, miscellaneous (as per detail on reverse).	
XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	
1. Recoveries on account of printing work performed by Jail Presses for local bodies and individuals.	
2. Cost of printing work per- formed for Public Depart- ments by Jail Presses.	
Total (in words) ...	

Cash received. Examined and entered.
Treasurer. Accountant.
Treasury Officer.

DUPLICATE.
Punjab Jail Form No. 100-B.
Chalan of cash paid into the
Treasury by the Superintendent, _____ Jail,
on the _____ 190____.
(To be submitted to the Controlling Officer.)

On what account.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE, JAILS	
1. Hire of convicts	
2. Proceeds of articles manu- factured at Jails.	
3. Manufactory, miscellaneous (as per detail on reverse).	
XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	
1. Recoveries on account of printing work performed by Jail Presses for local bodies and individuals.	
2. Cost of printing work per- formed for Public Depart- ments by Jail Presses.	
Total (in words) ...	

Cash received. Examined and entered.
Treasurer. Accountant.
Treasury Officer.

ORIGINAL.
Punjab Jail Form No. 100-B.
Chalan of cash paid into the
Treasury by the Superintendent, _____ Jail,
on the _____ 190____.
(To be kept in Jail.)

On what account.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
XVI B.—LAW AND JUSTICE, JAILS.	
1. Hire of convicts	
2. Proceeds of articles manu- factured at Jails.	
3. Manufactory, miscellaneous (as per detail on reverse).	
XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	
1. Recoveries on account of printing work performed by Jail Presses for local bodies and individuals.	
2. Cost of printing work per- formed for Public Depart- ments by Jail Presses.	
Total (in words) ...	

Cash received. Examined and entered.
Treasurer. Accountant.
Treasury Officer.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2199-G. I.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 21st July 1906.

It having been brought to the notice of Government that the practice, at present adopted by certain Superintendents of Jails, of advertising their jail manufactures through the medium of the newspapers, is against the spirit of the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in Home Department Resolution No. 20-1406-19, dated the 22nd September 1882, paragraph 20, I have the honour to request that, if this practice obtains in your Jail, you will be good enough to discontinue it forthwith.

2. In future, should you wish to advertise your manufactures, you should apply to me, furnishing me with all the necessary particulars, and I shall take steps to have it inserted in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, which is the only publication in which such advertisements will be allowed to appear.

3. There is no objection to your sending circulars of your wares to wholesale and retail traders, but all such circulars must first receive my approval.

4. Your attention is specially invited to paragraph 689 of the Jail Manual, in which is given an abstract of the orders on the subject of the sale of manufactured articles. The chief points to bear in mind are—

- (a) articles manufactured in *Jails* should, if intended for sale to the public, be such as are least likely to compete with any local industry ;
- (b) traders, wholesale and retail, should be dealt with in preference to private consumers ; and
- (c) the market must not be undersold and private enterprise thereby interfered with, in the case of sales to persons other than traders.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2330-G. I.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 7th August 1906.

WITH reference to my General Letter No. 1451, of the 12th May 1906, on the subject of bullocks and their food, I have the honour to say that the distribution of these animals throughout the Jails of the Province, no less than the manner of their feeding and treatment, calls for some remarks with a view both to economy and to the introduction of some sort of system which now does not appear to exist.

2. The first question with regard to bullocks is that of number. There are far more of them in many Jails than are really necessary, and an earnest endeavour should be made to reduce them to the number that is absolutely requisite, after making all reasonable allowances for the work that has to be done.

3. Bullocks unfit for work, whether through age or otherwise, should be got rid of, as they only consume a quantity of food without giving any adequate return for it. In this matter, the Superintendent of a Jail is expected to exercise the same economy that an ordinary private owner would exercise

with regard to his stock which he wished to make a source of profit. Jailors are apt to be indifferent or sentimental in matters of this description, and continue to keep on old and extra animals in a way they would never do, if the animals belonged to themselves. This entails much loss to Government.

4. The next point I wish to touch upon is that of feeding. The returns forwarded to me, in response to my General Letter above quoted, disclose a marked want of system, not to speak of extravagance in many cases, and it seems desirable that some method should be introduced to alter this state of things. In some jails 3 seers of gram are issued daily to each working animal, while other jails issue but 1 seer, and their bullocks are by no means in bad condition. The inference to be drawn from this is that much food is wasted, or more probably misappropriated.

5. The following scale of food daily for a working bullock is taken from Isa Tweed's book on cow-keeping in India, and should be adopted in every jail :—

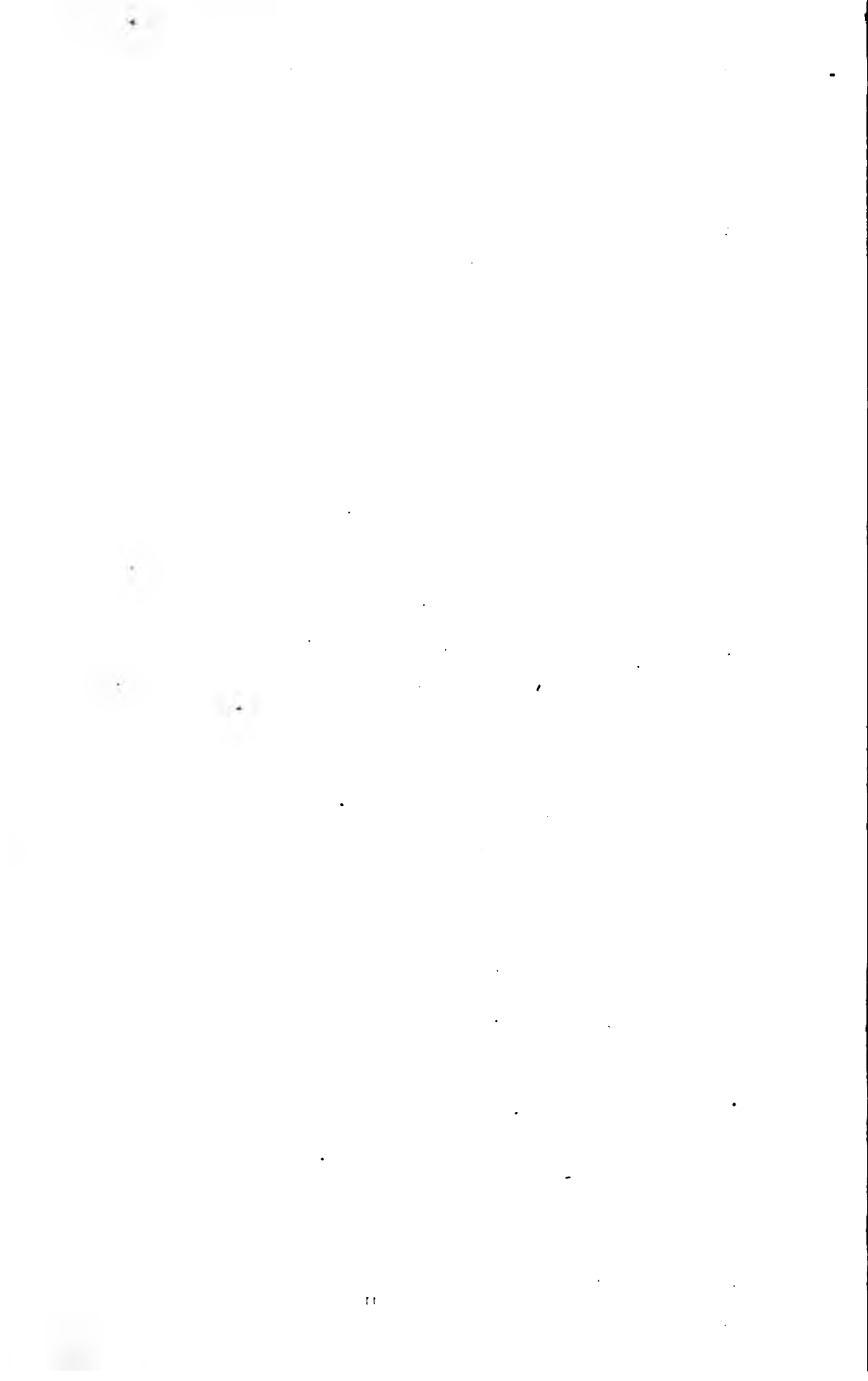
(1) Gram	...	...	...	1	seer,
(2) Oilcake	...	...	...	1	"
(3) Bran	...	...	...	1	"
(4) Green grass	...	...	...	2	seers,
(5) Chaff	...	...	...	1	seer,
(6) Salt	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	chittak,
(7) Sulphur	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"

together with 15 seers of green grass, or 10 seers of bhusa or hay if green grass is not available. A large Hansi bull requires double the above amount. All these articles are readily obtainable at all seasons, with perhaps the occasional exception of green grass and chaff, though sufficient grass can almost at all times be obtained from the jail garden water-courses or plots of grass on the jail land. Chaff, when not available, can be substituted by green grass or an equal quantity of bhusa.

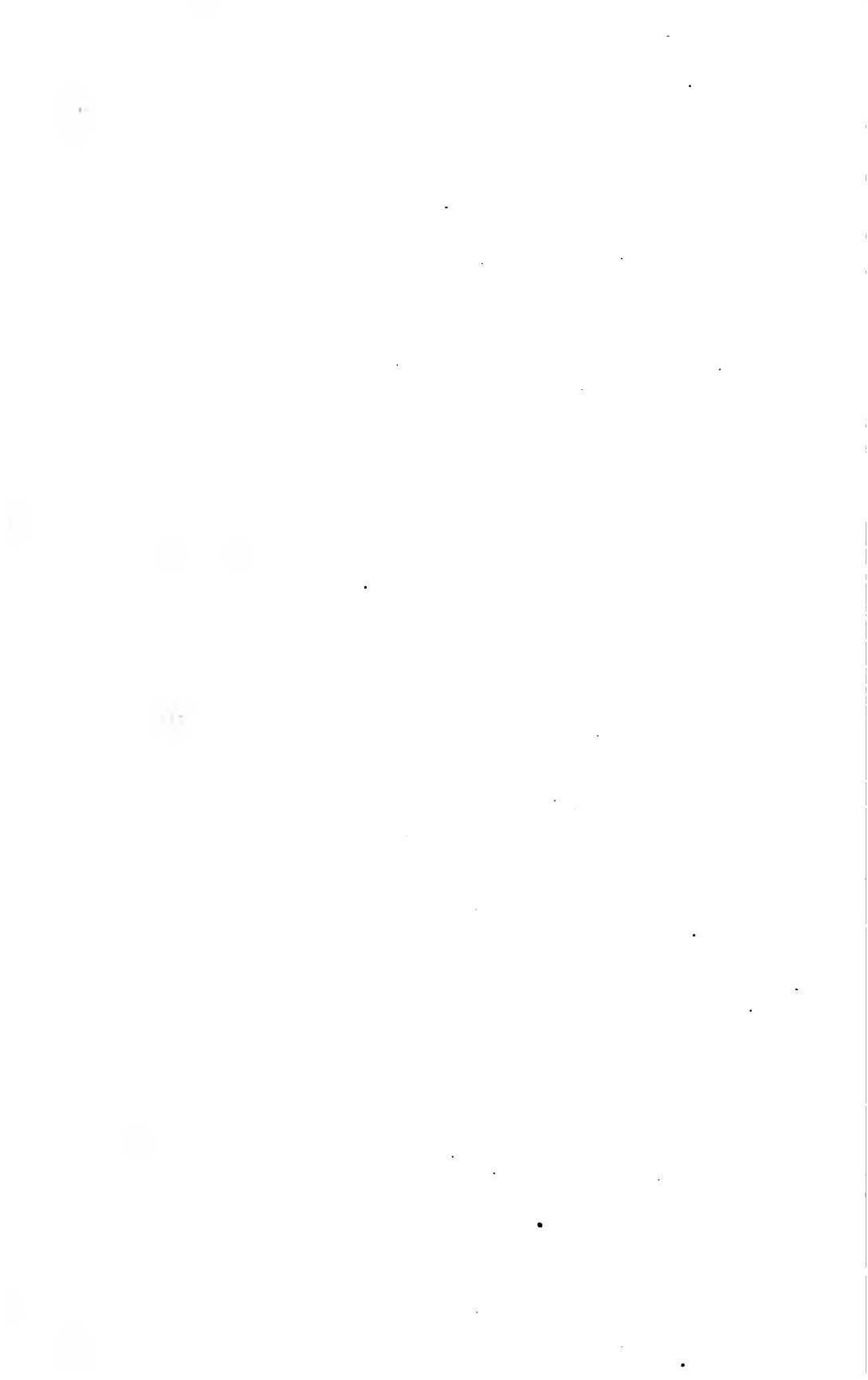
6. Every endeavour should be made to raise all articles of fodder on the jail premises, so as to avoid the need of purchases as far as possible. Lots of green food is the main article to rely on. The garden bullocks who cannot do their share in raising fodder for themselves, in addition to vegetables for the prisoners, hardly justify their being kept, and the expense of keeping bullocks is sometimes so great as to make it a matter of doubt whether it would not be an economical arrangement to give up jail gardening altogether and purchase vegetables in the market. This is a grave reflection on the management of any jail, with its free land, ample water-supply, free labour and refuse such as bran, waste vegetables, and the like.

7. Jail bullocks should get three meals a day, viz., at day-break, 1 p.m., and at sunset. No animal should be worked immediately before, nor for two hours after a meal. Further, they should get clean water to drink, be groomed daily, and not exposed unnecessarily to the midday sun in hot weather or to heavy rain or intense cold. In very cold weather a jhool made of discarded blankets should be provided for each animal at night, and their houses should at all times be kept clean and well ventilated.

8. I hope to enlist your personal interest in this matter for the sake of the animals themselves, no less than for the sake of economy. It is not the desire that jail bullocks should be either underfed or overworked, but rather that they should be well and systematically treated and a reasonable amount of work got from them.



**ACCOUNT DEPARTMENTAL
ORDERS, 1906.**



ACCOUNT DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

GENERAL LETTER No. 52-B.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 5th January 1906.

As some of the Treasury Accounts for the month of December 1905 were not despatched (ten were received only to-day) on the last working day of that month as laid down in this office Standing Order No. 96,—an omission which has necessitated the issue of telegraphic reminders,—I have the honour to invite your attention to my General Letter No. 39, dated the 9th January 1905, and to request that your Cash Accounts and Second List of Payments for the months of January and February 1906, with the necessary Schedules and Vouchers, may be despatched positively on the last working days of these months.

GENERAL LETTER No. 53-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 8th January 1906.

In modification of the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of Accountant-General's Standing Order No. 78, regarding the countersignature of the Deputy Commissioner of the District on Municipal cheques of 2nd Class Municipalities, I have the honour to inform you that under Rule 5 of the Municipal Account Code, published in *Punjab Gazette* of 20th July 1905, such countersignature is not necessary, and that, in future, money may be paid from the Municipal Fund on a cheque signed by the President or Vice-President and one Member of the Committee.

Copy of letter, No. P. A.-1018, dated the 5th January 1906, from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

In forwarding herewith a copy of letter No. 38-A., dated the 4th January 1906, from the Government of India, Finance Department, to the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to make special arrangements to enable the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to draw money and to purchase service stamps at Treasuries on the day of arrival of the Royal Party at a place, and also on other days when the Treasuries may be ordinarily closed for business during the Royal stay.

GENERAL LETTER No. 54-T. M.

Dated 10th January 1906.

Copy, together with copy of the enclosure, forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

Copy of a letter, No. 38-A., dated 4th January 1906, from the Finance Department, to the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 1499-T., dated the 28th ultimo, asking that arrangements may be made to enable money to be drawn from Treasuries and service stamps purchased on the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a place, I am directed to inform you that the necessary instructions have been issued to the Comptroller, India Treasuries. I am also to request that you will advise the local Treasury Officer, beforehand, as to the date and hour on which the Treasury should be kept open for the transaction of the special business.

GENERAL LETTER No. 56-B.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 22nd February 1906.

It has been brought to my notice that the instructions contained in Article 663 (b) and Note 1 under Article 664 of the Civil Account Code, which require that the receipt for a remittance and the detailed report on the result of the examination should be forwarded to the Remitting Treasury immediately on the close of the examination, are frequently not observed by Treasuries. I have the honour accordingly to request that you will see that these orders are carefully acted upon, and that the report mentioned in Note 1, quoted above, is sent to the remitting officer without any delay.

2. When remittances are accompanied by a Potdar, the receiving Treasury Offices should also note on the Potdar's certificate the amount of rejected coins, if any, found in the remittance and made over to the Potdar, so that the Treasurer of the remitting office may know the exact amount to be recovered from the Potdar.

GENERAL LETTER No. 57-D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 28th February 1906.

INSTANCES having occurred in which encashment of Remittance Transfer Receipts have been refused by certain Treasury Officers on the ground that the amount was not entered in the native character by the Treasurer, I have the honour to invite your attention to the concluding portion of Article 374 (f) of the Civil Account Code, under which the Treasurer should enter the amount in the native character at the same time as he signs the bill.

Copy of a letter, No. 890-T., dated 8th March 1906, from the Deputy Commissioner, Attock, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to report that the headquarters of the Attock District Treasury will close for transactions at Rawalpindi on 19th and 20th, and open at Campbellpur (permanent headquarters) on 21st March 1906, and that all correspondence connected with this Treasury should subsequent to the above dates be addressed to the latter station.

2. All Treasury Officers in the Province, etc., may kindly be informed on the subject.

GENERAL LETTER No. 58-T. M.

Dated 16th March 1906.

Copy forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information.

Copy of a letter, No. 4050-G. A., dated 14th March 1906, from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

With reference to the Government of India (Commerce and Industry Department) Resolution No. 1245—1252, dated 19th February 1906, relating to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the system under which Indian and English-made stores are at present purchased for the use of the various Government Departments in India, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to instruct the Treasury Officers under your control to pay the officers noted in the margin their pay or salary according to the rates mentioned in their Last Pay Certificates and deputation allowance of 20 per cent. on pay or salary or Rs. 10 a day, whichever is less. The Secretary should be paid a fixed deputation allowance of Rs. 350 a month in addition to pay or salary. The Treasury Last Pay Certificates need not be countersigned by Accountants-General.

The travelling allowance of the President, Members and Secretary should be paid under the Civil Service Regulations.

GENERAL LETTER No. 59-G. A.

Dated 17th March 1906.

Copy forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

GENERAL LETTER No. 60-D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 22nd March 1906.

It has been observed that annual acknowledgments of advances in stamps held by Sub-Postmasters, as required by Accountant-General's Standing Order No. 22, are generally received late in this office, I have therefore the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain from the Sub-Postmasters in your district the acknowledgments of advances in stamps held by them on 31st March 1906, and forward them to this office not later than the 15th April 1906.

Copy of a letter, No. 511-Res., dated the 28th March 1906, from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

I HAVE the honour to request that, pending receipt of specific instructions from this office in terms of Article 433A, Civil Account Code, you will be good enough to issue the necessary instructions to the Treasury Officers in your Province for the encashment of the bills presented for payment by the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1906-07.

GENERAL LETTER No. 61.*Dated 27th March 1906.*

COPY forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

No. 20300-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 27th March 1906.

At the instance of the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of the Punjab, I have the honour to request that, with effect from 1st April 1906, bills for fees and travelling allowance presented for payment by Government Pleaders and other practitioners for attending in criminal cases should not be paid by the Treasury unless they are countersigned by the Legal Remembrancer.

GENERAL LETTER No. 62-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE,
AND AGENTS, BANK OF BENGAL, DELHI AND LAHORE.*Dated 28th March 1906.*

It has been reported that the accounts of Cash Assignments granted in favour of the Presidents of Military Farms for (1) Dairies and (2) Grass Farms are not separately kept by the Treasuries, which leads to confusion and may cause an over-charge in one or other of the accounts, I have the honour, therefore, to request that the accounts of the two Assignments may be separately kept in the Treasury Registers according to the particulars given in the Letter of Credit issued by this office.

GENERAL LETTER No. 1-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCEPT GUERMAON)
AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 19th April 1906.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform me at a very early date of the period after which the Treasurer's Balance Sheets are destroyed in your Treasury.

GENERAL LETTER No. 2-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 19th April 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to the instructions contained in Article 591A of the Civil Account Code, and to request that you will have Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand only) examined in the manner indicated. The examination should be made from the 8th to the 12th May 1906, both days inclusive. Your return, showing the result of the examination should be despatched so as to reach me by the 18th May at latest.

2. Any coin found dated with other years than those given in Form 77-A of the Civil Account Code should be put aside and sent to me.

GENERAL LETTER No. 3-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 1st May 1906.

At the instance of the Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, Western Circle, I have the honour to request that the Forest Revenue paid into your Treasury on behalf of the United Provinces may be received by the Treasury Officer without the chalang being countersigned by a Forest Officer.

2. In such cases a copy of the chalang should be forwarded by your Treasury Officer direct to the Divisional Forest Officer immediately the amount is received by you, in order that the revenue may be brought to account in the books of the latter as required by Article 442 (3) of the Civil Account Code. I have the honour to state that the Procedure above laid down does not apply to Forest Revenue received on account of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; in such cases the Chalang which accompany the payment require countersignature by a Forest Officer.

No. 2048-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 4th May 1906.

WITH reference to Punjab Government Circular No. 99, dated the 2nd April 1906, addressed to all Commissioners of Divisions in the Punjab, I have the honour to inform you that, with effect from 1st April 1906, one-fifth of the local rate receipts should cease to be collected and credited to Provincial Revenues, and that the whole of the local rate collections at the rate now fixed will be credited to the District Fund with effect from that date.

Copy of an extract from the Secret Abstract for the current year.

No. 756-S. B.

Dated 6th June 1906.

The Criminal Identification, Simla, write to say that a series of counterfeit coins of the year 1904, known as the "Ahmedabad Series," which has as its distinguishing features a dot between the letters R and U in the word rupee and one above the U in the same word, has been put in circulation. These counterfeits are so excellent that they are likely to escape notice.

GENERAL LETTER No. 12-B.

Dated 2nd July 1906.

Copy forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province; the Agent, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and Lahore; and the Treasury Officer, Gilgit, for information.

Copy of a letter, No. 2682, dated the 16th February 1906, from the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Calcutta, to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, India; the Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay; and the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras.

It has recently come to my notice that a divergence of practice exists in the method of payment of Railway freight on stamps sent from Stamp Offices to District Treasuries. In some cases freight is paid at the remitting office, and in others, more especially when the Treasury supplied is outside the supplying province, the freight is made payable at the receiving office. As uniformity of practice is desirable, I have decided that, in future, stamps sent from stamp offices should in all cases be sent "freight bearing." I request that you will arrange accordingly.

No. 755.

Dated 21st June 1906.

Copy forwarded to the Accountant-General, Punjab, for information.

- GENERAL LETTER No. 13.

Dated 4th July 1906.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, and all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

GENERAL LETTER No. 14-R.

To

Dated 14th July 1906.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

It has been brought to my notice by the Currency Officer, Lahore, that the instructions contained in Article 658 (i) of the Civil Account Code are not observed in many cases. I have the honour accordingly to request that you will issue the necessary orders to your Sadar and Sub-Treasury Officers to see that the notes sent in a remittance are always stamped with the name of the Treasury and the date as therein required.

GENERAL LETTER No. 15.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W.-FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 18th July 1906.

With reference to the Government of India Order No. 1718-A., dated the 23rd March 1906, abolishing the Patwaris' Cess and Patwar Fund, I have the honour to state that the balance of the Fund should now be credited to Provincial Revenues, and, pending the receipt of further instructions, the following arrangements should be made with regard to pay, contingencies, etc., of Patwaris. The Bills should be presented, duly signed or countersigned, by the Deputy Commissioner or Settlement Officer, as the case may be, and the Treasury Officer will pass the bills on the authority of the Deputy Commissioner's or Settlement Officer's signature and show the charges in the List of Payments.

GENERAL LETTER No. 16-C. D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 24th July 1906.

The Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, complains that some Treasury Officers credit receipts on account of Saltpetre Licenses in the Schedule of Salt Revenue under the head "Miscellaneous" instead of under the head "Fees and Licenses of Saline Works." I have therefore the honour to request that care may be taken to classify these receipts correctly in future.

GENERAL LETTER No. 17-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, AND THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, PAPER CURRENCY, LAHORE.

Dated 26th July 1906.

I HAVE the honour to request that the charges on account of travelling allowances of permanent Potdars deputed to accompany any remittances may be drawn on the prescribed form of travelling allowance bills and not included in the statement of contingent charges incurred in making cash remittances.

GENERAL LETTER No. 18-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE ; THE AGENTS, BANK OF BENGAL, DELHI AND LAHORE ; AND THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, PAPER CURRENCY, LAHORE.

Dated 31st July 1906.

I HAVE the honour to authorize you to cut and to receive at their full nominal value soldered rupees which do not show any signs of fraudulent treatment, provided they have not lost more than $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in weight.

GENERAL LETTER No. 19-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 3rd August 1906.

In continuation of this office General Letter No. 15, dated the 18th July 1906, I have the honour to state that the balance at credit of the Patwar Fund should be credited to a new detailed head "Patwar Fund Balance", to be opened under the head 'VI—Provincial Rates' on page 3 of the Cash Account, and that other receipts, if any, such as sale of receipt Bahis, old furniture and waste paper and refund of pay of Patwaris should be credited to the corresponding heads under "I—Land Revenue" and if there be no corresponding head to the head "Other Items" under Miscellaneous the necessary details of the receipts being given at foot of the Cash Account.

Copy of a letter, No. 2108, dated the 31st July 1906, from the Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 4160-T. M., dated the 7th of June 1906, I am directed to say that the Treasurer's Balance Sheets referred to in Article 323 of the Civil Account Code may be preserved in the Treasury for a period of six years, as suggested by you.

GENERAL LETTER No. 20-T.M.

Dated 8th August 1906.

Copy of the above forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

GENERAL LETTER No. 21-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 15th August 1906.

I HAVE the honour to request that this office endorsement No. 61-R., dated the 27th March 1906, regarding encashment of bills of the Civil Veterinary Department, may now be considered as cancelled. Special Letters of Credit having now been issued on the Treasuries at which funds are required by that Department.

Copy of a letter, No. 1163, dated the 9th August 1906, from the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab, Lahore.

WITH reference to your letter No. 6928-Deposit, dated 23rd July 1906, I have the honour to say that in the circumstances stated I agree to the Sub-Treasury at Nowshera being authorized to issue and cash Bills and Remittance Transfer Receipts during the summer months only.

2. The necessary alteration in Appendix D. of Civil Account Code will appear in due course.

GENERAL LETTER No. 22-D.

Dated 22nd August 1906.

COPY forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province and the Agents of the Bank of Bengal, Lahore and Delhi, for information.

Copy of a letter, No. 1332, dated the 28th August 1906, from the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

THE Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, having reported the loss of a bilingual (Hindi and English) Public Works Cheque Book, No. 0300, I have the honour to request that you will instruct all Treasuries under your control to stop payment of such cheques bearing the above book number.

GENERAL LETTER No. 23-T. M.

Dated 31st August 1906.

COPY forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

GENERAL LETTER No. 28-T. M.

To

ALL HEADS OF OFFICES IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 5th September 1906.

As there seems to be some misapprehension regarding the method of preparing Form 3 of the Annual Establishment Returns referred to in Article-55, Civil Account Code, I have the honour to request that the following instructions be observed in future.

2. No entry in column 3, *vis.*, "promotion to present post", is necessary except (1) in case of an officer holding an incremental appointment who has drawn one or more increments, when the date in column 3 will be that from which he commenced to draw his last increment, and (2) when the pay of an appointment is changed while an officer holds that appointment, when the entry should be the date on which the pay was changed.

3. There should be no entries in columns 7 and 8 except in the case of an officer holding a *progressive* appointment.

No entries are necessary against the name of an officer holding a graded appointment unless the pay of the grade in which he is serving is also *progressive*.

4. I may add that the first entry given in the specimen Form 3 on page 325 of the Civil Account Code, e. g., of Deputy Tahsildar Lala Lachman Dass, is incorrect and will be amended in the next List of Code Corrections.

GENERAL LETTER No. S. A.-24.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, EXCEPT PESHAWAR.

Dated 5th September 1906.

I HAVE the honour to state that the question has been raised whether Treasury Officers should register powers-of-attorney given by person not in Government service for the purpose of endorsing cheques, in the registers maintained under Article 215, Civil Account Code.

2. Applications for the registration of such powers-of-attorney should be complied with in order to obviate the necessity of the production of the power-of-attorney with each cheque endorsed by the person holding such powers.

Copy of a letter, No. S.A.-9550 dated the 7th September 1906, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the Treasury Officer, (1) Multan, (2) Shahpur, (3) Kangra.

WITH reference to your Objection Memo. dated 22nd, 23rd and 21st August, 1906, refusing to cash the pay and travelling allowance bills of the Civil Veterinary Establishment on the authority of this office letter No. R-21, dated the 15th August 1906, I have the honour to state that the letter in question relates only to charges connected with the horse-breeding operations, etc., which are passed on to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, as Imperial charges,—*vide* Articles 432A and 433A, Civil Account Code, and not to salaries, etc., of Civil Veterinary Establishments, chargeable to the Provincial Revenues which may continue to be paid as before.

GENERAL LETTER No. 25.

Dated 7th September 1906.

COPY forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

Copy of a letter, No. T. D.-9951, dated Lahore, the 14th September 1906, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to Rule 299 of the Municipal Account Code, and to point out that, in future, Municipal money presented direct for credit at the Treasury should on no account be received unless it is accompanied by a chalan in triplicate in Form 10 of the Municipal Account Code.

GENERAL LETTER No. 26-T. D.*Dated 14th September 1906.*

COPY forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information.

Copy of a letter, No. 5005-A., dated the 5th September 1906, from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Calcutta.

I AM directed to inform you that the Government of India have been pleased to authorize the issue of transfer receipts, at par, from any Treasury in India, for the remittance of funds to or by the "Indian Nursing Association" and "Countess of Minto's Endowment Fund" and any of their Branches.

GENERAL LETTER No. 27-D.*Dated 14th September 1906.*

COPY forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and the Agents of the Bank of Bengal, Lahore and Delhi, for information.

GENERAL LETTER No. 29-D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE,
AND THE AGENTS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL, LAHORE AND DELHI.

Dated 15th September 1906.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Government of India have authorized the issue, at par, of Remittance Transfer Receipts by any Treasury in India for the remittance of money between Societies duly registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904.

GENERAL LETTER 30-D.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 18th September 1906.

THE Government of India Army Department in their No. 4268-A. D., dated the 24th July 1906, to the Quartermaster-General in India, having requested that the accuracy of the closing cash balance shown in the annual accounts of the Cantonment Funds be tested by comparison with the balance

shown in the Treasury pass-book of those Funds, I have the honour to request that in future, commencing from the year 1906-07 and as soon as possible after the close of the financial year, the General Officer Commanding a Division or Independent Brigade may be furnished with a certificate of the Treasury Officer in the following form :—

“ Certified that the credit balance of the _____ Canton-
ment Fund in the Treasury Books is Rs. _____ As. _____ Pice _____
at the close of the financial year _____ .”

GENERAL LETTER No. 31-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE, THE
AGENTS OF BANK OF BENGAL, LAHORE AND DELHI, AND THE OFFICER IN
CHARGE, PAPER CURRENCY, LAHORE.

Dated 20th September 1906.

I HAVE the honour to state that the instructions given in my General
Letter No. 18-R., dated the 31st July 1906, regarding the treatment of
soldered coins apply to half rupees as well as to rupees.

No. 11104-T. C.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 6th October 1906.

IN supersession of my letter No. 7353—7354-T. C., dated the 30th July 1906, regarding the submission of fresh proposition statements when any of the sanctioned changes in the office establishments of the Deputy Commissioners in this Province actually take effect, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 909, dated the 15th September 1906, from the Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner, and to say that in future in such cases this office will not recognize any changes in the scale until they have been communicated by the Commissioner of the Division.

Copy of a letter, No. 909, dated the 15th September 1906, from the Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, to the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 615, dated the 6th August 1906 (Sub-head 11, File No. 427), and in modification of the orders conveyed in my endorsement No. 622, dated the 20th June 1906, in respect of the submission of fresh proposition statements every time the pay of an appointment is increased or reduced in accordance with the scheme for assimilating the rates of pay of clerks in District offices, I am directed to say that in future it will be sufficient for Commissioners of Divisions to intimate all changes, as they occur at the time, direct to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

GENERAL LETTER No. 32-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 20th October 1906.

As there will be great pressure for funds during the current and the next two months, I have the honour to request that you will arrange to work the Treasury business with the smallest possible balance and lessen your demands upon me for help as much as possible. You should scrutinize the requirements of your Sub-Treasuries and see that their balances are not excessive.

I request you will pay special attention to this matter, which is most important.

GENERAL LETTER No. 33.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Dated 23rd October 1906.

To enable me to furnish the Assistant Comptroller-General in charge Paper Currency, Calcutta, with a complete list of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in these Provinces and the route by which remittances should be sent, I have the honour to request that you will furnish me, as early as possible, with a list for your district.

Copy of a letter, No. 1835, dated the 23rd October 1906, from the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab, Lahore.

1. I have the honour to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of a Code correction, which will issue in due course, in regard to the imposition of a penalty on remitting Treasurers for uncut light rupees and half rupees included in their remittances.

2. * * * * *

Civil Account Code, Volume I.

For Article 583A substitute the following :—

583A. Uncut rupees and half rupees found in remittances from Treasuries, Currency Offices and Presidency Banks, which have lost more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in weight, will be cut on receipt and credited at one rupee per tola on their total weight; but as regards those coins that have lost more than 2 per cent., but not more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in weight through reasonable wearing, the following procedure should be followed: If the number of coins of the latter class found in a remittance received at a Treasury, Currency Office or Presidency Bank does not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, they should be credited at their nominal value, but if it exceeds $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole the fact should be reported to the Accountant-General from whose jurisdiction the remittance has come, or to the Comptroller-General if the remittance is from Calcutta. The Comptroller-General or the Accountant-General, as the case may be, will exercise discretion, having regard to the circumstances of each particular case, as to whether a penalty of crediting the excess over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the rate of one rupee a tola should be imposed on the remitting Treasurer or not. Thus, where the excess is only trifling, and the remitting office concerned is not a constant offender, the penalty may be remitted, but where these conditions do not exist it should be enforced. At the same time care should be taken to secure that large numbers of coins are not wrongly rejected at any receiving office. When such action is suspected parcels of the rejected light weight coins should be directed to be sent for inspection to the Mint.

GENERAL LETTER No. 34-R.*Dated 6th November 1906.*

Copy of paragraph 1, together with a copy of Code correction referred to, forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Agents, Bank of Bengal, Delhi and Lahore; the Officer in charge of Paper Currency, Lahore, for information and guidance. In cases when a report is necessary by reason of the light weight coins exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the coins should be kept separate until the necessary orders on the report have been passed.

GENERAL LETTER No. 35-T. M.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.*Dated 9th November 1906.*

At the instance of the Punjab Government and the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, I have the honour to issue the following instructions in regard to Patwar charges for careful observance:—

1. The pay of Patwaris should be drawn quarterly, as at present, on the ordinary prescribed pay bill form, showing the establishment for each Tahsil in each grade separately, the names of those drawing Rs. 20 per mensem and under being omitted from the pay bills.
2. The contingent charges in connection with Patwaris should be treated as Class B.—Contingencies, and the Detailed Contingent Bills submitted to the Director of Land Records, Punjab, Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for countersignature and submission to this office.
3. The pay of Patwaris employed at a distance from the headquarters may be remitted by money order, the money order commission being charged in Contingent Bills.
4. No charge for rewards for good service or on retirement should be drawn without the previous sanction of Government.
5. No charge for stationery obtained otherwise than from the Stationery Office, Calcutta, except for country stationery, will be accepted by this office. Without the special sanction of Government charges for printing at a private press also require the sanction of Government.
6. It should be distinctly understood that the bills drawn on account of Patwaris' pay will be passed by this office provisionally, pending receipt of formal sanction to the existing scale of establishment.

Copy of a letter, No. 13874-G. A., dated the 24th November 1906, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta.

In reply to your letter No. 2409-G. A., dated the 8th November 1906, I have the honour to state that there is no objection to the salary slips, notifying changes of pay in the case of officers under your audit but drawing pay from a Treasury under my audit control, being sent direct to the Treasury Officer instead of through this office, as has been the practice hitherto, and I have instructed Treasury Officers accordingly.

GENERAL LETTER No. 36-G. A.*Dated 24th November 1906.*

COPY forwarded to the Treasury Officers in the Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province, for information and guidance.

Extract, paragraph 1, of a letter No. 306, dated the 19th October 1906, from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 345, dated the 15th September 1906, I am directed to convey sanction to the pay of all Constables of the Punjab Police of over 17 years' service being increased to Rs. 10 per mensem with effect from the 1st September 1906, in connection with the Police reorganization scheme, and to request that necessary instructions may be issued to all Treasury Officers in regard to the payment of all arrear claims and the acceptance in the future of pay bills at the increased rate of pay now sanctioned.

GENERAL LETTER No. 13910.*Dated 24th November 1906.*

COPY of extract, paragraph 1, from Punjab Government letter No. 306, dated 19th October 1906, forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab, for information and guidance.

GENERAL LETTER No. 37-B.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.*Dated 26th November 1906.*

FROM a communication received from the Paper Currency Officer, Bombay, it appears that invoices of uncurrent coin remittances made to the Bombay Mint have on some occasions been found packed in the boxes containing such coin. I have the honour accordingly to request that you will see that in future these invoices are sent by post to the receiving offices and not packed in boxes. In this connection attention is invited to Article 647, Civil Account Code.

GENERAL LETTER No. 38-R.

To

ALL TREASURY OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB AND N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.*Dated 4th December 1906.*

As revenue will be realized in the current month, I have the honour to request that you will see that all surplus balances in your Sub-Treasuries are withdrawn to headquarters before the Treasury is closed for Christmas vacations. The amounts so withdrawn, together with the surplus balances at Sadar, should be deposited in the currency chest before the 21st instant and intimation given to me by wire of the amount deposited. These orders do not affect the Standing Orders under which the surplus balances at some of the tahsils are remitted to the headquarters of another district. Necessary orders should, however, be issued to the Tahsildars concerned to remit their surplus so as to reach their destination before the holidays.

I request that you will give your special personal attention to these orders, which are most important.

Copy of a letter, No. 1818-T. A. M., dated the 28th November 1906, from the Accountant-General, Bombay, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

THE Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, reports that a blank unused Treasury Cheque Book, bearing No. 28518 and containing 50 cheques numbered from 1 to 50, has been stolen from the office of the Superintending Engineer on special duty, Poona. I have the honour, therefore, to request that such action as you may consider necessary may be taken to prevent the fraudulent use of the same in the Treasuries under your control.

GENERAL LETTER No. 39.

Dated 4th December 1906.

COPY of the above forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information.]

Copy of a letter, No. 2646-T. A., dated the 10th December 1906, from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab.

In order to prevent delay in the supply of funds to the officer in charge of Amir's Tour for meeting expenses in connection with the visit to India of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, I have the honour to propose that I should issue instructions direct to the Treasury Officers under you to place funds at the disposal of the officer and should simultaneously send an intimation to you by wire. I beg therefore to request that, if you approve of my proposal, you will be so good as to instruct the Treasury Officers under you to comply with the orders issued by me.

GENERAL LETTER No. 40-T. M.

Dated 13th December 1906.

COPY forwarded to all Treasury Officers in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and compliance.

Copy of a letter, No. 6584-A. B. I., dated the 18th December 1906, from the Controller, Military Accounts, Accounts Branch, Eastern Command, Calcutta, to the Accountant-General, Punjab, Lahore.

IN view to the preparation of a rough estimate on account of the concentration of troops at Agra during the visit to India of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, I am directed to request that you will kindly furnish this office,

not later than the 18th January. 1907, with an approximate estimate of the expenditure * likely to be incurred by you during 1906-07 in connection with the concentration, showing how much will fall to be adjusted in 1906-07 and 1907-08, respectively.

2. I am also to request that disbursing officers under you may be instructed to enface all accounts, vouchers, indents, bills, telegrams, warrants, credit notes, passage orders, etc., "Agra Concentration, 1906-07".

* Debitable to the Military Department.

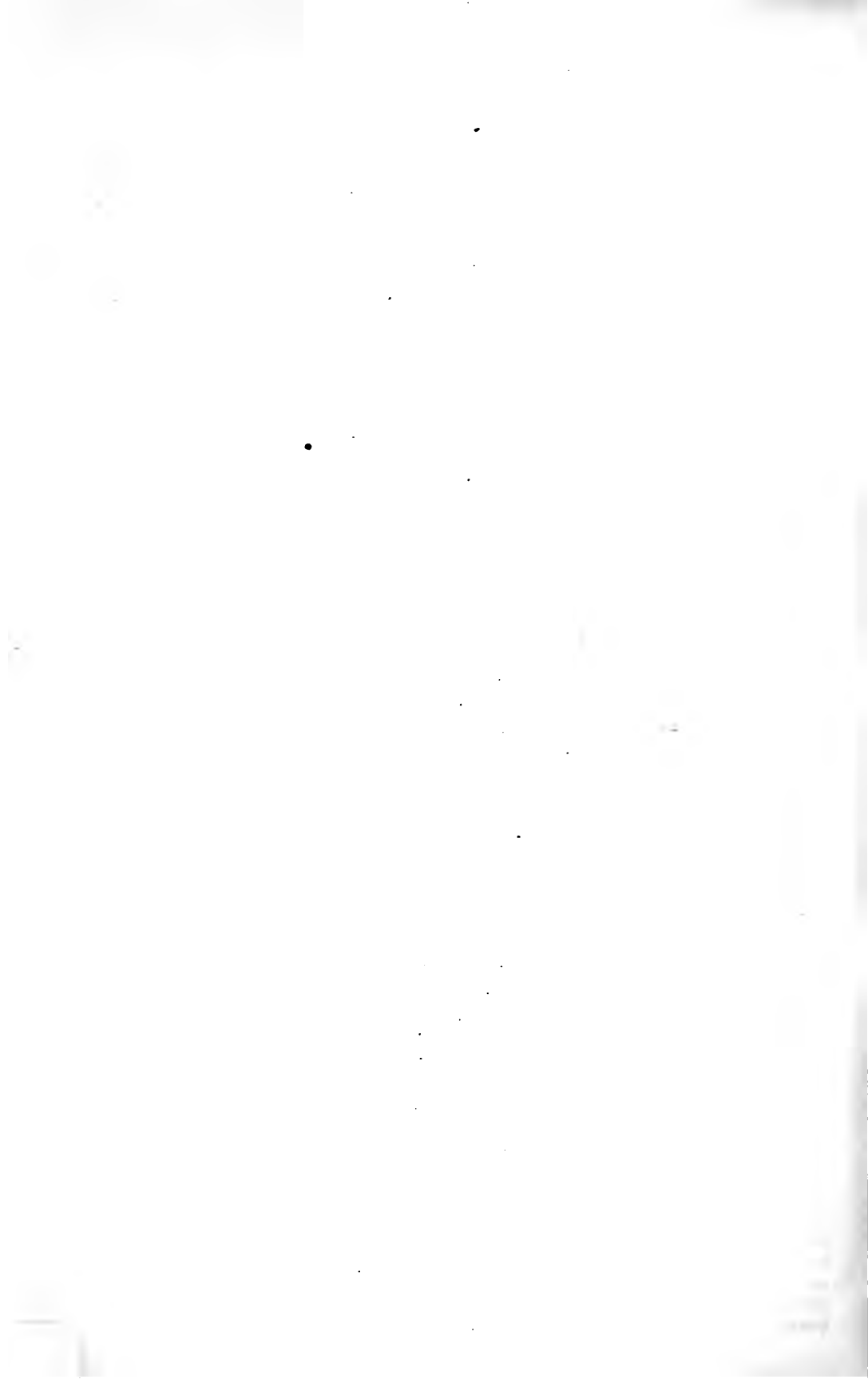
GENERAL LETTER No. 41.

Dated 21st December 1906.

COPY of the above forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, for information and guidance, with the request that an approximate estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred during 1906-07 and 1907-08 may be furnished to this office by the 10th January 1907 at latest.

The instructions contained in paragraph 2 above should also be noted.

**EXCISE DEPARTMENTAL
ORDERS, 1906.**



EXCISE DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 9th March 1906.

WITH this Circular Memo. are forwarded sets of blank forms (as noted in the margin) for use in preparing the Excise statistics for the year 1905-06. These returns, duly filled in, and accompanied by a report which, under the recent orders of the Government of India, must be a comprehensive one for the year, should be forwarded, as usual, through the Commissioner of the Division, the office copies of the returns and reports being at the same time forwarded direct to this office in time to reach not later than the 25th April at latest,—*vide* paragraph 10 at page 12 of the Excise Pamphlet, Part I.

Imperial Returns
Nos. 1 to 5, Forms
Nos. I to IV.
Provincial State-
ments A to E.
Appendix A.

2. For facility of reference a reprint of the manner in which the Government of India desire that reports should be prepared is appended to this Circular Memo., and in order that the instructions (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv) contained in the reprint may be the more easily followed, blank subject-sheets, with printed headings relevant to the statistics contained in each of the returns, and for the statement of really noteworthy facts in the history of the year's administration, are being forwarded, along with this Circular Memo., for use in preparing the report.

3. It is requested that Appendix A may be particularly carefully prepared. It should be noted that in filling in Appendix A, no liquor, opium, or drug receipts should be entered, except those actually paid into the Treasury of the district for which the Appendix is being prepared—that is, the entries in columns 1 to 26 of the same should agree with the credits under the corresponding heads in the Treasury Accounts under "V.—Excise" Receipts. Similarly, the entries in Imperial Return No. 2 should agree with the entries in the Treasury Charges Account under "7.—Excise". To avoid unnecessary correspondence hereafter, the receipts and charges should be very carefully made to correspond with the Treasury Accounts.

Extract, paragraph 10, from Resolution No. 987-1013, dated 25th February 1901, passed by the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public).

* * * * *

10. In order to be really valuable for these purposes, a report should consist of accurate facts and figures with concise and intelligent criticism of them, both facts and comments being contained within reasonable compass. In proportion as its space is occupied by discussions, even though they may be useful or interesting in themselves, or by the record of the writer's views on points cognate with the subject matter of the report, its utility will be diminished. A narrative is required, as well as tabulated statistics, in order to adequately exhibit the facts of the year's administration; but there is a tendency, on the one hand, to introduce into the narrative much that might be compressed into brief statistical tables, and, on the other hand, to embody tabular statistical tables in the letter-press of a report because the writer is inclined to exhibit the facts in a form prepared mechanically

by ministerial subordinates, rather than adopt the more laborious and more useful process of digesting them into a concise and lucid narrative. The multiplicity of tables by no means ensures brevity of narrative; and the object in view is so to distribute the information between narrative and statistics as to present the record of the year's work in the most interesting and comprehensible form.

In order to attain this object, the following principles should be strictly followed:—

- (i) the report should contain only the explanation of really important or suggestive variations in the statistics and the statement of really noteworthy facts in the history of the year's administration;
- (ii) no mere paraphrasing and reproduction of the statistics should be allowed in the report;
- (iii) all attempts to offer explanations of variations in the figures, which are not important or unusual, should be excluded, unless the fact alleged in explanation is in itself important enough to demand mention;
- (iv) the idea that it is necessary to say something should be discarded, and it should be recognized that the briefer a report is the better, if it says all that need be said to show an intelligent comprehension of the meaning of the facts and figures and of the salient features of the year's work.

* * * * *

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 292-A.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 9th March 1906.

In my Circular letter No. 904, dated 25th September 1905, I requested you to warn all vendors, wholesale and retail, in your district that executive punishment will be inflicted on any vendor found to have added colouring matter to plain country spirit. The importance of this subject has been very greatly increased by the issue of Punjab Government Notification No. 392, dated 9th February 1906, by which the still-head duty on coloured rum, and on brandy, whisky and gin, when prepared from a cane spirit basis, has been raised from four to six rupees per imperial gallon, London Proof, with effect from 1st April 1906. Henceforth any vendor who so colours or sophisticates plain country spirit as to convert it into coloured rum, whisky, brandy or gin, or into the semblance of such, is guilty of defrauding the Excise revenue of the sum of two rupees for every gallon so treated. In order to bring home to all licensees the fact that such colouring or sophistication has been strictly prohibited, the Financial Commissioner has issued Notifications Nos. 28 and 29, dated 16th February 1906, of which copies are attached. The annexure of conditions applicable to all licenses will henceforth contain a new clause,—10a,—which should be copied into the annexures to licenses for the year 1906-07,

(To Deputy Commissioners, Jullundar, Ludhiana, Ferozepore and Amritsar).

and the special License Form I.-A. for shops in rural tracts on fixed fees in 1906-07 will contain a new clause—9a. The new clauses make the addition of colour or sophisticating matter of the kinds defined a breach of the conditions of the license: and owing to the differentiation of the rates of still-head duty, it is a breach of a very serious kind.

Copy of Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 28, dated the 16th February 1906.

In modification of Notification No. 292, dated 4th December 1901, as altered by subsequent Notifications, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act of 1896, hereby makes the following addition to the annexure of conditions applicable to licenses, which was published with the Notification cited :—

10a. No person holding a license for the wholesale or retail vend of Indian spirit shall add any colouring or flavouring matter, or any essence or any other ingredient, to spirits which pay still-head duty at the rate of four rupees per imperial gallon, London Proof, for the purpose of converting them into coloured rum, whisky, brandy or gin, or into the semblance of such.

Copy of Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 29, dated the 16th February 1906.

In modification of the form of License No. I.-A., published with Notification No. 60, dated 8th March 1905, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, 1896, hereby makes the following addition to the said form :—

9a. The licensee shall not add any colouring or flavouring matter, or any essence or any other ingredient to spirits which pay still-head duty at the rate of four rupees per imperial gallon, London Proof, for the purpose of converting them into coloured rum, whisky, brandy or gin, or into the semblance of such.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 293-A.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 9th March 1906.

I HAVE the honour to draw attention to the Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 27, dated 15th February 1906, providing for the grant of Chemist's licenses for the retail sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation, and to explain as follows.

2. Certain articles, of which Vibrona, Wincarnis, Coca Wine, St. Raphael's Wine and Serravallo have been selected as types, are at present being sold retail by persons who do not hold licenses for the sale of imported spirit. Some of these liquors do not disclose the presence of alcohol when examined by the hydrometer, because they contain certain drugs which obscure the hydrometer's action. Chemical analysis shows, however, the presence of alcohol, and they, therefore, fall under the definition of spirit, the sale of which by unlicensed persons is a breach of the Excise law. The present rules have been issued in order to legalize arrangements for the retail sale of these medicated wines by chemists and medical practitioners who do not hold ordinary licenses for the sale of imported spirit. They should be made known as widely as possible, more particularly in the larger towns. You will observe that licenses for the first two quarters of the year 1906-07 are to be granted without fee, and it will be undesirable to institute any prosecution for violation of the law on this subject till after 30th September 1906, by which time it may reasonably be expected that the position will have become generally known to dealers.

3. The persons who are legally entitled to sell retail medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation are, first, the holders of licenses in the hitherto prescribed forms for the retail sale of imported spirit; and, secondly, medical practitioners and respectable persons *bond fide* engaged in the sale of drugs for medical purposes to the public, to whom the Collector may grant Chemist's licenses in the new Form III-A.

4. Before any liquor, other than Vibrona, Wincarnis, Coca Wine, St. Raphael's Wine, or Serravallo, is treated as a "medicated wine containing alcohol obtained by distillation", a reference should be made to this office and a specimen bottle forwarded for examination. It is desirable, however, that no liquor which really falls within the definition should continue to be sold without license, because such accidental exemptions from the operation of the law give an unfair advantage to particular articles in the competition of the market. The owners of "Vibrona" or "Wincarnis" would have just cause for complaint if some other medicated wine, equally alcoholic, were sold by all dealers without restriction.

5. The minimum fee of Rs. 6 per quarter should in all cases be levied during the last two quarters of 1906-07. The question of levying enhanced fees in the future can stand over till some idea of the quantity sold by individual dealers can be formed.

6. I take this opportunity of explaining that in two respects the evasion of the Excise law is, and will continue to be, intentionally ignored. Certain scents, of which Eau de Cologne is the best known example, are technically spirit. But the retailers of such scents are not required to take out licenses, because—though dipsomaniacs may occasionally drink Eau de Cologne and other similar articles—scents are not sold to be drunk, as medicated wines are. The other point in which the breach of the letter of the law is, and will continue to be, intentionally ignored, is the making up of chemist's prescriptions with rectified spirits. With these two matters it is unnecessary for Deputy Commissioners to trouble themselves.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 5th May 1906.

THE executive instructions for the regulation of the grant of rewards under the Excise and Opium Acts, which are contained in paragraph 15, on page 13 of Part I of the Excise Pamphlet, have, with the sanction of Government, been cancelled, and the instructions appended to this Circular are prescribed in their place.

2. Circulars No. 3 of 17th July 1897 and No. 2 of 14th July 1903 are hereby cancelled, and Correction Slips to the Pamphlet will shortly be issued.

3. The new instructions should be brought to the notice of all officers concerned.

Executive instructions regarding the grant of rewards in connection with the Excise Act, 1896, and the Opium Act, 1878.

I.—Rewards, independent of judicial proceedings.

(1) A Deputy Commissioner may, without awaiting the institution of judicial proceedings, grant a reward, not exceeding Rs. 50, to any person who may give information to a Government Officer leading to the detection of an illicit still or distilling plant.

N.B.—Under the terms of the placards issued in November 1902 and subsequently, such a person is entitled to a minimum reward of Rs. 25.

(2) The Financial Commissioner may, either of his own motion, or on application made by or through the Commissioner of Excise, grant rewards for information regarding offences against the Opium Act, 1878, or the Excise Act, 1896, or against rules made under either of these enactments, even though no judicial proceedings be taken in connection with such information, or no person be convicted of any offence in connection therewith.

II.—Rewards granted after conviction of offender.

Explanation.—Section 60 of the Excise Act, 1896, empowers a Magistrate to grant rewards out of fines imposed and recovered. It is very undesirable from the standpoint of the Excise administration that Magistrates should exercise this authority; but it is vested in them by law, and only their judicial superiors can control their action. If a Magistrate has recorded in his judicial finding an order awarding rewards under section 60, it is improper for the executive authorities to take any action that has the effect of altering that order; but this need not prevent them from rewarding a person who has been unprovided for by the Magistrate, because he did not appear as a witness in the case. The following rules must be read subject to this explanation:—

(1) A Deputy Commissioner may grant on his own authority rewards not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one case without regard to the amount of fine imposed or realized.

(2) The Excise Commissioner may sanction rewards not exceeding Rs. 500 in any one case.

(3) If rewards exceeding Rs. 500 in any one case are proposed, the sanction of the Financial Commissioner must be obtained through the Excise Commissioner.

(4) Rewards may be disbursed as soon as the trying Magistrate has recorded an order of conviction, unless the Deputy Commissioner sees reason for believing the case to be a false one, in which case the decision of the Appellate Court shall be awaited.

(5) If a reward is proposed for any official of status higher than a Naib Tahsildar or a Sub-Inspector of Police, the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner shall be obtained.

(6) Any reward payable to an informer may be disbursed upon the receipt of the Deputy Commissioner without requiring the attendance of the actual payee or a receipt from him.

III.—General.

The power to sanction rewards is dependent in all cases on the existence of budget provision. But when a reward has been sanctioned by the proper authority, sections 161 and 162 of the Civil Account Code become applicable, and it must in all cases be disbursed without delay.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 608.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 19th May 1906.

I HAVE been instructed by Government to make an enquiry in all districts of the Punjab as to the location and number of retail liquor shops, the licenses for which are disposed of by auction. Nature of enquiry. The object of the enquiry is to fix once for all the number of shops required in each town, cantonment and rural district, and to prohibit any departure from that scale without the approval of the Excise Commissioner. The adequate treatment of this difficult question involves the consideration of the circumstances affecting each individual shop, and even within each district cannot be satisfactorily carried through otherwise than by a separate enquiry for each shop. The two forms of statement appended to this letter tabulate the main considerations on which a conclusion must be based, and statements in these forms should be filled up for each district for urban and rural tracts respectively. Stout paper should be used in order that they may survive the handling they will be subject to in a succession of offices.

2. The statement for rural shops need not be filled in for the districts of Jullundur, Amritsar, Ludhiana and Ferozepore, as the question of the location of shops in these districts has only recently been investigated. Moreover, as indicated above, the enquiry is not intended to cover shops held on 1st class licenses, but as there is reason to believe that such shops in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Ambala, and also restaurants in Rawalpindi, where the licenses are for consumption on as well as off the premises, compete—in some degree at least—with the 2nd class shops, in the statements for those towns those 1st class shops and restaurants should be included which have a considerable clientele of native drinkers.

3. With regard to urban areas, it is difficult to indicate any principles for guidance as to the number of country spirit and imported spirit shops required. The ultimate guide must be the number of the inhabitants and daily visitors of wine-bibbing castes, but a bare statistical calculation which leaves out of account local prejudices, customs and prosperity, or the reverse, is apt to be delusive. Still it will probably be a help if a numerical standard is adopted in each district and stated in column 6 of the statement. Unless it is necessary to introduce competition in the interests of the consumers, there should not be two shops of the same class where one would suffice, for where there are two shops competing for a small number of clients, the licensees will certainly canvass more keenly for customers and so increase the temptations to drink.

4. With regard to shops in rural areas, the main principle is that the shops should be strictly limited, with regard to the circumstances of each tract, to the number necessary to satisfy the thirst of legitimate drinkers. Loss of revenue through illicit distillation is an immeasurably less evil than loss of temperance through the provision of too obtrusive facilities for drinking. Local public sentiment should in all cases be ascertained, and where an important section of a homogeneous community is in favour of the abolition of all shops in a village, very great weight should be attached to such opinion. Similarly, the establishment of shops in villages hitherto without one should be allowed only where there has been an essential change of population or conditions and serious illicit practices are probable if no shop is opened. Otherwise no facilities should be given to men to obtain intoxicants which their fathers did without.

5. Where the demand for drink is chiefly occasional,—as, for example, at an annual fair or for the Holi—a permanent shop should not be allowed in the village, but a temporary license for the period of the fair or festival should be substituted. Probably the free grant of such temporary licenses would enable you to close several existing permanent shops.

6. There should be no idea of having more shops near the border of a district than elsewhere with a view to competing with the border shops of an adjoining district, for it is indifferent to the Excise administration whether the inhabitants of a district buy their liquor in that district or in a neighbouring one.

7. The location of shops is for the temperance reformer a very important matter. A shop should be so far public that supervision may be easy; but it should not be so prominent as to compel attention: it should never occupy a position to which the near neighbours object on reasonable grounds, and so far as possible it should be at a distance from schools, hospitals, factories, religious buildings, ghats and other places of public resort. Any existing shops which offend in this way should be closed.

8. The proposals regarding rural shops should be marked on a cloth lithographed map; shops which it is proposed to retain being shown by blue crosses, and shops which it is proposed to abolish by red crosses.

A.—URBAN SHOPS.

(i.e., SHOPS IN A MUNICIPALITY OR CANTONMENT).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial number of shop.	Municipality or Cantonment, and address of shop.	Whether the shop is in visible proximity to any school, hospital, factory, religious building, ghat, etc.	Whether any influential section desires abolition or removal : with particulars, if such be the case.	Consumption of spirit in gallons, L. P., in 1905-06.*	Whether it is proposed to retain, abolish or remove it in 1907-08, with reasons.	Recommendation of Excise Commissioner, and orders of Financial Commissioner.

* If the shop is for sale of imported liquor, this fact should be stated in column 5.

B.—RURBL SHOPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number of shop.	Name of village, with main religion of residents.	Whether the shop is in visible proximity to any school, hospital, factory, religious building, ghat, etc.	Distance in miles to the nearest spirit shop which it is proposed to retain. Name the shop.	Whether any influential section desires abolition or removal : with particulars, if such be the case.	Consumption of spirit in gallons, L. P., in 1905-06.*	Whether it is proposed to retain abolish or remove it in 1907-08, with reasons.	Recommendation of Excise Commissioner, and orders of Financial Commissioner.

* If the shop is for sale of imported liquor, this fact should be stated in column 6.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 662—674,

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, JULLUNDUR, MONTGOMERY, LAHORE, AMRITSAR,
SIALKOT, GUJRANWALA, GUJRAT, JHELUM, RAWALPINDI, MIANWALI,
LYALLPUR, MULTAN AND MUZAFFARGARH.

Dated 30th May 1906.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, with effect from the date of receipt of this letter, the price to be charged for Excise opium at the _____ Treasury should be Rs. 17 per seer. The gain on the sale-proceeds, i.e., the difference between Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 17 per seer should be credited as heretofore,—vide paragraph 7 (1) at page 4 of the Pamphlet, Part II.

2. It has recently come to my notice that sales of Excise opium have frequently been made at certain District Treasuries to vendors of other districts. It is contrary to the intentions of the Excise Administration that opium should be sold at the Treasury of one district for disposal in another, and I would request that Excise opium may not again be sold at your District Treasury except to licensed vendors of your district and for consumption in _____

[Orders in terms of above Circular Letter issued to Deputy Commissioners, Ferozepore and Karnal, in letters Nos. 948-949_E, dated 23rd August 1906, and in terms of paragraph 2 to Deputy Commissioners, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi in letters Nos. 950-953_E, dated 23rd August 1906.]

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 720.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 7th June 1906.

IN continuation of this office Circular Letter No. 293-A of 9th March 1906, I have the honor to inform you that—

- (1) Stearn's wine,
- (2) Beef and iron wine,

should be treated as medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation.

2. If it is found that medicated wines are being sold by chemists as wine or spirit rather than as a tonic or medicine, the chemist's license should be withdrawn.

CIRCUULAR LETTER No. 1017-F.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 19th September 1906.

I HAVE the honour to draw your attention to the Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 181, dated 29th August 1906, whereby revised Rules are made as to the sale of medicated wines containing alcohol. This office Circular Letter No. 293-A of 9th March 1906 and also the Circular Letters noted in the margin are cancelled by the present letter.

No. 720, dated 7th June 1906, and No. 886, dated 20th July 1906.

2. You will notice that under the revised Rules no license is required for the sale of medicated wines containing less than 10 per cent. of alcohol by weight; that a license in Form III-A will cover the sale of such wines when they contain alcohol in quantities exceeding 10 per cent. but not exceeding 21 per cent. by weight (=42 per cent. of proof spirit); and that such wines when they contain over 21 per cent. of alcohol can be sold under a 1st class shop license only. It is no longer necessary to attach to each license a schedule showing the names of the preparations which can be sold under it, for the licensee may sell all medicated wines, provided they do not contain over 21 per cent. of alcohol. It is quite possible that some medicated wines now being sold by chemists contain more than 21 per cent. of alcohol, for Vibrona very nearly tops the limit. If the statement of sales prescribed in condition 8 of the license form, or information otherwise received, indicates that any medicated wine, which is suspected to contain more than 21 per cent. of alcohol, is being sold under a chemist's license, a sample should be sent to this office in order that it may be analyzed by the Chemical Examiner. The preparations which have been analyzed up to date, and which are known to contain over 10 per cent. and under 21 per cent. of alcohol, are Vibrona, Wincarnis, Coca Wine, St. Raphael's Wine, Serravallo, Stearn's Wine, Beef and Iron Wine, Quinquina Dubonnet Wine, St. Leon's Wine and Phosphophora.

3. The license fee is Rupees 50 per annum. Licenses in the new form should now be issued to the chemists approved by you on payment of Rs. 25 for the half-year from 1st October 1906 to 31st March 1907. It should be seen that proper statements of sales are being kept up by the licensees.

EXCISE PAMPHLET, PART II, 1903.

CORRECTION SLIPS.

No. 3.

Pages 3-4, Excise Pamphlet, Part II, 1903.—Paragraph 6 (3).—*Expunge* the first clause, including the extract from the Circular and *substitute* the following :—

" The allotment of Malwa opium sanctioned by the Government of India for import into the Punjab every year at the reduced rate of duty under Opium Rule 42 (2) was 650 chests. On the creation of the North-West Frontier Province 12 chests were transferred to that Province, and 638 chests are now allowed to be imported into the Punjab. Of this quantity about 190 chests are reserved for import into the Native States mentioned under Rule 42 (2), and the remainder is available for import into the British districts. The district allotment is made by the Financial Commissioner early in the year, and a reserve remains with the Excise Commissioner from which supplementary allotments can be made.

The Deputy Commissioners concerned should watch the imports into their districts, and if it appears that the allotment made to any district is likely to be insufficient, timely application should be made for an increase by transfer from some other district or from the reserve referred to above. Similarly, if a licensed vendor in any district, not included in the number of districts granted allotments at the beginning of the year, wishes to import Malwa opium, application for an allotment to cover such import should be made."

No. 4.

Page 60, Excise Pamphlet, Part II, 1903.—For clause 5 of Rule 53 substitute the following :—

"(5) The Financial Commissioner may from time to time prescribe the conditions subject to which the sale by auction or tender of any retail license shall be conducted, and the instalments in which, and the time and place at which, the fee for any such license shall be paid."

—(Punjab Government Notification No. 71, dated 2nd March 1906.)

No. 5.

Page 65, Excise Pamphlet, Part II, 1903.—For the last clause of the commentary under Rule 60 (3) substitute the following :—

"Revocation or cancellation does not bar prosecution when any offence has been committed. It should be noticed, however, that the mere breach of the conditions of a license (unless it happens also to be a breach of a rule having the force of law under the Act) is not punishable under section 9 of the Act."

EXCISE PAMPHLET, PART III.

CORRECTION SLIPS.

No. 6.

Page 6, Excise Pamphlet, Part III, 1903.—Expunge the words "(To be maintained by the Excise Darogha)" which appear below the head line of the form of Daily Register L.

No. 7.

Page 26, Excise Pamphlet, Part III, 1903.—After condition No. xviii insert the following :—

"xviii (a). The proprietor shall not without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise engage, either directly or indirectly, in the business of retail sale as defined in clause (n) of sub-section 1 of section 3 of Act XII of 1896, nor shall he without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise acquire or attempt to acquire, whether at auction or otherwise, and whether in his own name or on his own behalf in the name of some other person or persons, a license for such retail sale.

xviii (b). The proprietor shall duly comply with any directions that may from time to time be issued by the Financial Commissioner concerning the price or prices to be charged by him to licensed vendors, and shall, if and whenever so directed, forthwith reduce or enhance, as the case may be, such price or prices."

No. 8.

Page 86, Excise Pamphlet, Part III, 1903.—At the end of the head line, as amended by Correction Slip No. 5, add “and chemists’ licenses for the retail sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation.”

No. 9.

Page 86, Excise Pamphlet, Part III, 1903.—After condition No. 10 insert the following :—

“ 10 (a). No person holding a license for the wholesale or retail vend of Indian spirit shall add any colouring or flavouring matter or any essence or any other ingredient to spirits which pay still-head duty at the rate of four rupees per Imperial gallon, London Proof, for the purpose of converting them into coloured rum, whisky, brandy or gin, or into the semblance of such.”

—(Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 28, dated 16th February 1906.)

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1145-E.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB (EXCEPT KARNAL).

Dated 9th November 1906.

As there has been some misunderstanding on the subject, I have the honour to point out that Punjab Government Notification No. 392 of 9th February 1906 raises the still-head duty to Rs. 6 only on rum coloured red with caramel, and imitation brandy, whisky and gin. Rum coloured according to native methods with saffron or sandal-wood, etc., and flavoured to suit native tastes, such as is turned out from the Karnal Distillery, pays duty at Rs. 4 per gallon only. Moreover, these native flavoured spirits are country spirits, and the legal limit of possession is one ser. At present this limit of possession is generally disregarded or unknown.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1146-E.

To

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,

Dated 9th November 1906.

THE Financial Commissioner wishes that the position of shops holding first class licenses (Rule 18 on page 96 and Rule 22 on page 98 of the Excise Pamphlet) should be reviewed, and such measures as may be necessary taken to prevent the abuse of them. These shops are licensed on fixed fees and are intended to meet the needs of European customers of the upper classes. It is not intended that they should attract native drinkers, or that ordinary dram-shops should obtain security of tenure on fixed fees and avoid the risks and the higher fees attaching to licenses disposed of by auction. The typical first class shop has practically no sale of liquor for consumption on the premises, and when a first class shop has a bar-room and a clientele of drinkers,—whether European or native,—it is almost certain that it is competing with second class imported liquor and bazar shops, and that the license fees for it should be determined by auction or tender and not be fixed by scale.

2. Probably the abuse of first class licenses can be prevented by forbidding consumption on the premises: the great majority of the holders of first class licenses will have no objection to the limitation being imposed, and it will only be from shops which ought not to have first class licenses at all that objection may be expected. Will you, therefore, please report as to each shop whether there is any need for a license for consumption on the premises. If such a license is asked for, will you give your own opinion and note whether the shop competes with shops on auction license fees and who are the drinkers—European or native—and of what class.

3. Another question which has been raised is whether the maximum limit of Rs. 1,000 should not be abolished. There are shops in Lahore and Rawalpindi which, if we follow the method of calculating fees given in paragraph 23 of the last Excise Report, should pay far more than Rs. 1,000. The limiting of fees to Rs. 1,000 gives the big dealers an unfair advantage in their competition with small men, as the incidence of the fees on their sales is much less. If we are to have fair competition the amount of the fees should be unlimited and based on the amount of sales.

4. A third question is whether the distinction between wholesale and retail licenses is not an arbitrary one which should be done away with. Wholesale licenses are in most cases taken out simply to enable the licensees to sell quantities in excess of two gallons to the public, and it is only in a few cases that the wholesale sales to the trade are a large part of the wholesale business. The real distinction is between sales to the public, which are very profitable, and sales to the trade, which are much less profitable. Would it not be better to have one license for sales to the public in any quantity, for which the fee would be of unlimited amount and calculated on the sales, and another license for sales to the trade in wholesale quantities, for which the fee would be moderate and of fixed amount? If, however, this change were made, it would probably be necessary to raise the rate of the fees on the retail sales so as not to reduce the total taxation of good class imported spirits.

5. Will you kindly let me have your views on these general questions, and also send me a list of all shops in your district holding first class licenses in the following form :—

Situation of shop.	Name of shop.	Kind of license.	Fee.
Lahore.	Cutler, Palmer & Co.	Wholesale ...	Rs. 1,000.
		Retail ...	1,000.

Sales under the licenses.	Spirit, wine beer.	Rum and other Indian-made spirit.
1905-1906.		
Wholesale—To the Trade		
Retail —To the Public		
First 8 months of 1906-1907.		
Wholesale—To the Trade		
Retail —To the Public		

Will you say whether you think the present fees are sufficient; and if you recommend fees less than those resulting from the rates given in paragraph 23 of the Excise Report, will you give your reasons.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1213-E.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 28th November 1906.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Government have decided that the duty on red rum and on brandy, whisky and gin made from sugarcane products shall be raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a gallon, London proof, with effect from 1st April 1907.

To Deputy Commissioners, Karnal, Amritsar, Gurdaspur Simla and Rawalpindi.

Will you kindly inform the Manager of the Distillery in your district.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 1257-F.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated $\frac{10th}{17th}$ December 1906.

I HAVE the honour to invite your attention to the following Notifications dealing with cocaine :—

- (1) Punjab Government Notification No. 1794, dated 3rd September 1906.
- (2) Punjab Government Notification No. 2961, dated 14th November 1906.
- (3) Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 268, dated 15th December 1906.
- (4) Government of India (Customs Department) Notification No. 9227—75, dated the 29th November 1906.

The net result of these Notifications is that cocaine has now been declared an intoxicating drug under the Excise Act ; *that its importation by post is illegal* ; and that the drug can be possessed only by the following persons :—

- (a) Physicians and dentists with western qualifications as defined in clauses (iii) and (v) of the Notification, dated 14th November 1906, up to the limit of one ounce ;
- (b) Licensed dealers usually up to the limit of one ounce only ;
- (c) Private persons under a prescription of a qualified physician and up to the amount covered by the prescription.

All licensed dealers or licensed medical practitioners may sell cocaine, and they may sell it only to other licensed dealers, to qualified physicians and dentists, and to persons producing a prescription.

2. The action that is now required is for Deputy Commissioners to issue licenses to those dealers and medical practitioners whom they select. In deciding to whom to grant licenses, it should be borne in mind that the amount of cocaine required for legitimate uses is very small indeed, and that there is probably no need to license any dealers but those who commonly dispense the prescriptions of European doctors. Qualified native practitioners, it is understood, usually dispense their own medicines. In some parts of the province the cocaine habit has become so widespread that there will doubtless be many applications for licenses by dealers who have hitherto been meeting the popular demand and who ought not now to be licensed.

3. The next matter is to decide whether any chemist is to be recommended for exemption from the condition limiting his possession to one ounce. In this connection, it may be well to point out that the amount of cocaine commonly required for meeting a prescription is not over 6 grains in the dry state, and in the liquid state not over 4 parts to 100 parts of water. Thus the one ounce limit ought to be ample for all chemists who have only to meet prescriptions, and exemption from the limit could be justified only in the case of firms who supply hospitals or other licensed dealers. In this connection, I would convey a warning that even firms of the highest standing and of good reputation have engaged in the nefarious traffic in cocaine.

4. Judging from experience in other provinces, illicit dealing in and illicit possession of cocaine will not be stamped out speedily, and every effort should be used by Excise officers to detect and secure the punishment of offenders.

5. I enclose 10 copies of the license form.

PUNJAB EXCISE PAMPHLET, PART I, 1903.

LIQUORS AND DRUGS.

No. 13.

Page 2, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903, paragraph 3.—*For the first sentence of the second clause substitute the following :—*

“When, as is most often the case, an Extra Assistant Commissioner is put in charge, it is desirable that he should be the Revenue Assistant or other officer who is able to tour, and is not confined by his other duties to headquarters.”

No. 14.

Page 3, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—At the end of paragraph 4 (3) *add a third clause as under :—*

“An exception has, however, been made to the above orders in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Mianwali districts, where it was found the Excise Muharrir had not sufficient work, and the appointment was consequently amalgamated with that of Income-tax Muharrir.”

No. 15.

Page 3, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—At the end of paragraph 4 (4) *add the words :—*

“Daroghas can also carry arms without a license.”

No. 16.

Page 13, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903, paragraph 14.—*Substitute the following :—*

14. A difference between the Excise Act and Opium Act is that section 60 of the former specifically empowers any Magistrate disposing of a case to grant rewards, whereas section 13 (b) of the Opium Act authorizes the Local Government to make such rules as they desire on this subject. The Local Government has preferred not to make any rules under that Act, but has issued the executive orders given below authorizing the Collector to distribute rewards in opium cases. Magistrates disposing of cases under Act I of 1878 have no authority given them to grant rewards. With regard to the grant of rewards by Magistrates trying cases under Act XII of 1896, instructions are given in paragraph 15 (II), *Explanation below.*

No. 17.

Page 13, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*For paragraph 15 substitute the following and expunge the second foot-note on this page :—*

15. The following is the set of orders referred to above which issued under Excise Commissioner's Circular No. 2 of the 5th May 1906 :—

*Executive instructions regarding the grant of rewards in connection with the
Excise Act, 1896, and the Opium Act, 1878.*

I.—Rewards, independent of judicial proceedings.

(1) A Deputy Commissioner may, without awaiting the institution of judicial proceedings, grant a reward not exceeding Rs. 50 to any person who may give information to a Government officer leading to the detection of an illicit still or distilling plant.

N.B.—Under the terms of the placards issued in November 1902 and subsequently, such a person is entitled to a minimum reward of Rs. 25.

(2) The Financial Commissioner may, either of his own motion, or on application made by or through the Commissioner of Excise, grant rewards for information regarding offences against the Opium Act, 1878, or the Excise Act, 1896, or against rules made under either of these enactments, even though no judicial proceedings be taken in connection with such information, or no person be convicted of any offence in connection therewith.

II.—Rewards granted after conviction of offender.

Explanation.—Section 60 of the Excise Act, 1896, empowers a Magistrate to grant rewards out of fines imposed and recovered. It is very undesirable, from the standpoint of the Excise administration, that Magistrates should exercise this authority; but it is vested in them by law, and only their judicial superiors can control their action. If a Magistrate has recorded in his judicial finding an order awarding rewards under section 60, it is improper for the Executive authorities to take any action that has the effect of altering that order; but this need not prevent them from rewarding a person who has been unprovided for by the Magistrate because he did not appear as a witness in the case. The following rules must be read subject to this explanation:—

- (1) A Deputy Commissioner may grant on his own authority rewards, not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one case, without regard to the amount of fine imposed or realized.
- (2) The Excise Commissioner may sanction rewards not exceeding Rs. 500 in any one case.
- (3) If rewards exceeding Rs. 500 in any one case are proposed, the sanction of the Financial Commissioner must be obtained through the Excise Commissioner.
- (4) Rewards may be disbursed as soon as the trying Magistrate has recorded an order of conviction, unless the Deputy Commissioner sees reason for believing the case to be a false one, in which case the decision of the appellate Court shall be awaited.
- (5) If a reward is proposed for any official of status higher than a Naib-Tahsildar or a Sub-Inspector of Police, the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner shall be obtained.
- (6) Any reward payable to an informer may be disbursed upon the receipt of the Deputy Commissioner, without requiring the attendance of the actual payee or a receipt from him.

III.—General.

The power to sanction rewards is dependent in all cases on the existence of Budget provision. But when a reward has been sanctioned by the proper authority, sections 161 and 162 of the Civil Account Code become applicable, and it must in all cases be disbursed without delay.

No. 18.

Page 15, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—For paragraph 16 *substitute* the following paragraph :—

“ 16. In the Note to Instruction I (1) in paragraph 15 reference is made to the placards first issued in November 1902. The placards were to the following effect :—

The public are hereby informed that any person who may give information to a Government officer leading—

- (1) to the detection of an illicit still or distilling plant, or
- (2) to the prosecution and conviction of persons engaged in illicit distillation, will receive a reward of not less than Rs. 25.

It is also notified that any person giving such information shall, if he so desire it, have his name kept concealed, and shall not be called as a witness in the case.

The placards have been distributed in the districts of (1) Hissar, (2) Delhi, (3) Karnal, (4) Ambala, (5) Kangra, (6) Hoshiarpur, (7) Jullundur, (8) Ludhiana, (9) Ferozepore, (10) Lahore, (11) Amritsar, (12) Gurdaspur, (13) Sialkot, (14) Gujranwala, (15) Gujrat, (16) Jhelum, (17) Jhang and (18) Lyallpur. ”

No. 19.

Page 15, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903, paragraph 17.—*Omit—*

“ The meaning is that.”

The foot-note to the page should also be omitted.

No. 20.

Page 18, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—In column 4 of the table of “ Excise Office and Preventive Establishments”, *against* Dera Ghazi Khan *enter* “ 10 ”* and *against* Mianwali, *for* “ 20 ” *substitute* “ 10 ”*.

Also *add* as foot-note :—

* In these two districts the appointment of Excise Muharrir has been combined with that of Income-tax Muharrir, and of the pay of the post, Rs. 20, half is charged to “ Excise ”.

No. 21.

Page 39, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*After* the schedule to the Excise Act, and *before* paragraph 1 (Powers of Collector and Darogha), *insert* the following :—

Powers of Commissioners of Divisions.

Under clause (c) of section 3, sub-section (1), of the Act, the Local Government has appointed every Commissioner of a Division in the Punjab to discharge the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue within his jurisdiction.

— (Punjab Government Notification No. 657, dated 2nd March 1906.)

No. 22.

Page 66, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*After* condition No. XVIII *insert* the following :—

“XVIII.—The proprietor shall not, without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise, engage, either directly or indirectly, in the business of retail sale as defined in clause (n) of sub-section 1 of section 3 of Act XII of 1896, nor shall he, without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise, acquire or attempt to acquire, whether at auction or otherwise, and whether in his own name or on his own behalf in the name of some other person or persons, a license for such retail sale.

XVIII B.—The proprietor shall duly comply with any directions that may from time to time be issued by the Financial Commissioner, concerning the price or prices to be charged by him to licensed vendors, and shall, if and whenever so directed, forthwith reduce or enhance, as the case may be, such price or prices.”

No. 23.

Page 71, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*For* paragraph 4 *substitute* the following :—

Rate of duty on spirit leaving distilleries.

4. Duty is levied at the rates prescribed in the following Notification :—

Notification No. 392, dated 9th February 1906.—In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 2123, dated 26th August 1901, and in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of section 7 of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with effect from 1st April 1906, to fix the following as the rates of duty leviable in respect of spirit removed from all distilleries licensed in the Punjab under section 5 of the Act, per imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof :—

Coloured Rum.

Brandy,	} When prepared from a cane spirit basis	... Rs. 6
Whisky,		
Gin,		

Spirits not included in the foregoing categories " 4

Provided that a wholesale vendor of country spirit paying duty on not less than one hundred gallons of such spirit at a time, with a view to its removal from such distillery to his premises of wholesale vend, is entitled to claim, over and above the quantity on which duty has been paid, a duty-free allowance of spirit to be calculated as follows :—

At 2 per cent. if the wholesale vend premises to which the spirit is being removed are situate within the limits of the district in which the distillery is licensed.

At 5 per cent. if the premises to which the spirit is being removed are situate outside such limits.

No. 24.

Page 72, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—At the end of paragraph 6 *add* :—
“The allowance is, however, only to be given on removals of not less than 100 proof gallons at a time or the equivalent of this amount in liquid gallons.

—(Excise Commissioner's Circular letter No. 671, dated 5th July 1906).

No. 25.

Page 72, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903, paragraph 7.—For the rates of duty on imported spirit *substitute* the following :—

Rs. a. p.				
Ordinary spirits ...	...	...	*7 0 0	{ per imperial gallon, or six quart bottles, of the strength of London proof, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Perfumed spirit ...	...	...	*11 0 0	
Liqueurs ...	...	...	*10 0 0	{ per imperial gallon, or six quart bottles.
Methylated spirit	...	...	5 0 0 %	<i>ad valorem.</i>
* * * * *				
Wines, Champagne and Sparkling	2	8	6	per gallon.
Wines, other sorts	...	...	1 0 0	"

Proviso.—Wines containing more than 42 per cent. proof spirit are liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit.

No. 26.

Page 72, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903, paragraph 8.—For the words "namely, Rs. 4 per proof gallon" *substitute* :—

"As given in paragraph 4 *supra*."

No. 27.

Page 82, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903, paragraph 15.—At the end of the second clause *add*—

"This is, however, now the rate of duty on plain uncoloured spirit only, the duty on coloured rum, brandy, whisky and gin prepared from a cane-spirit basis having since been raised to Rs. 6 per imperial gallon, London proof, to bring it on a level with that levied on the same kinds of spirit in the Punjab."

—(United Provinces Notification No. 150, XIII-18, 1906, dated 6th April 1906.)

No. 28.

Page 84, Excise, Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—In paragraph 18, for the figures "14" in the first line, read "15".

No. 29.

Page 93, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—After Rule 7 *add*—

"7A. No person shall be admitted to bid at any sale or settlement held under these rules until he shall have deposited the sum of Rs. 25 with the Collector as a guarantee that he will give effect to any tender or bid made by him."

7B. The officer conducting a public auction may, for any reason which he considers sufficient, decline to record a bid until the bidder shall have deposited in his hands a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of such bid."

—(*Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 290, dated 18th December 1905.*)

No. 30.

Page 93, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*After Rule 8 add—*

" 8A. After the Collector has passed orders under Rule 8, he shall refund any sums which may have been deposited under Rule 7A or 7B :

Provided that if the depositor is a person whose tender or bid has been provisionally accepted, only such portion (if any) of the deposit as remains over after providing for the requirements of Rule 9 (a) will be refunded."

—(*Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 290, dated 18th December 1905.*)

No. 31.

Page 102, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—In paragraph 4, *after* " III—First-class Shop License ", *add—*

" IIIA.—Chemist's License for the retail sale of medicated wines."

No. 32.

Page 165, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*After Rule XIII add—*

XIIIA.—No person shall be admitted to bid at any sale or settlement held under these rules until he shall have deposited the sum of Rs. 25 with the Collector as a guarantee that he will give effect to any tender or bid made by him.

XIIIB.—The officer conducting a public auction may, for any reason which he considers sufficient, decline to record a bid until the bidder shall have deposited in his hands a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of such bid.

XIIIC.—After the Collector has provisionally accepted any tender or bid, he shall refund any sums which may have been deposited under Rule XIIIA or Rule XIIIB :

Provided that if the depositor is a person whose tender or bid has been provisionally accepted, only such portion (if any) of the deposit as remains over after providing for the requirements of Rule XIV (1) (a) will be refunded.

—(*Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 291, dated 18th December 1905.*)

No. 33.

Page 96, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—*After Rule 19 insert the following as Rule 19A :—*

19A.—(i) A chemist's license covering the sale of medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation in a proportion not exceeding 21 per cent. by weight (equivalent to 42 per cent. of proof spirit) may be granted by the Collector to any medical practitioner and to any respectable person *bona fide* engaged in the sale of drugs for medical purposes to the public.

(ii) The fee for a license will be Rs. 50 for the year, and Rs. 12-8-0 for any stated quarter of a year.

(iii) If any person holding a chemist's license sells any medicated wine or other preparation containing more than 21 per cent. of alcohol by weight, or sells any such preparation as wine or spirit rather than as a tonic or medicine, his license will be cancelled. No license is required for the sale of medicated wines containing less than 10 per cent. by weight of alcohol.

Form No. III-A, is the form of a chemist's license, and will be found in Part III of this Manual.

—(Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 181, dated 29th August 1906.)

No. 34.

Page 42, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—In line 3 of Rule (10), paragraph 4 (4), under the head "(b) Intoxicating Drugs", for the words "Rs. 2 per ser" substitute the words "Rs. 6 per ser" as the duty leviable on *charas*.

No. 35.

Page 43, Excise Pamphlet, Part I, 1903.—For Rule 16, paragraph 4 (4), under the head "Excise Shops", substitute the following :—

(16). The Commissioner of Excise has impressed upon all Deputy Commissioners the necessity of granting liberal rewards both to informers and to arresting officers in all Excise cases. There is a Budget allotment for rewards given annually to each district. On the conclusion of an Excise case the Deputy Commissioner considers what reward should be given. He can sanction rewards, whether a fine has been imposed or not; he can reward informers in some cases on his own authority; and in others, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, whether a prosecution has been successful or not.

Rewards to Sub-Inspectors and officers of lower rank can be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, but the sanction of the Financial Commissioner is required for rewards to officers of higher rank.

PUNJAB EXCISE PAMPHLET, PART III, 1903.

VOLUME OF FORMS.

CORRECTION SLIPS.

No. 10.

Page 75, Excise Pamphlet, Part III, 1903.—Paste in the following :—
(Prescribed in Rule 19A by Financial Commissioner's Notification No. 181, dated 29th August 1906).

FORM III-A.

Chemist's License for the sale of Medicated Wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation.

Register No. _____

Name and description of licensee _____

Nature and locality of vend premises _____

In consideration of the payment of Rupees _____, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and subject to the conditions set forth in this license, the person named and described above is licensed to sell—
firm

“any medicated wines which contain alcohol in a proportion not exceeding 21 per cent. by weight.”

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall not, save as provided below, sell to any one person at any one time any article covered by this license in greater quantity than two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles: Provided that sales in larger quantities may be made to persons holding a chemist's license and to Government or charitable dispensaries.

2. Sales under this license shall be made only at the shop or premise specified in this license and at no other place.

3. Except upon the order of a qualified medical practitioner, the licensee shall not knowingly sell or supply any article covered by this license for consumption by minors or persons of unsound mind.

4. Except when granted in the name of a firm, all licenses are granted personally to the person named in the license.

5. No license is transferable.

6. In the event of a licensee becoming insolvent, or otherwise incapable of personally conducting the business for which his license is granted, or dying during the period of its currency, the license shall forthwith cease to operate and determine.

7. When the period of currency of a license has expired, or when a license has ceased to operate, or when a license has been withdrawn or revoked by the Collector, the licensee shall cease to sell medicated wines containing alcohol obtained by distillation thereunder, and shall forthwith surrender the license to the Collector.

8. Every licensee shall keep a statement of sales of medicated wines, and produce it and his license for inspection by any Excise officer at any time of the day or night.

9. In the event of the licensee, or any person employed by him, or acting under his orders or by his authority, or with his knowledge or consent, committing any breach of, or omitting to obey any of, the requirements or conditions of this license, this license may, in the discretion of the Collector, be forthwith withdrawn and revoked without prejudice to any other penalty to which the licensee may be liable under the provisions of the Excise Act, 1896, or other law for the time being in force in that behalf, and no damages or compensation shall be due to, nor recoverable by, the licensee or any other person, in respect of anything at any time done under the powers hereby conferred upon the Collector.

10. The period of currency of this license is from _____ 190
 to _____ 190 , after which latter date it shall cease and determine.

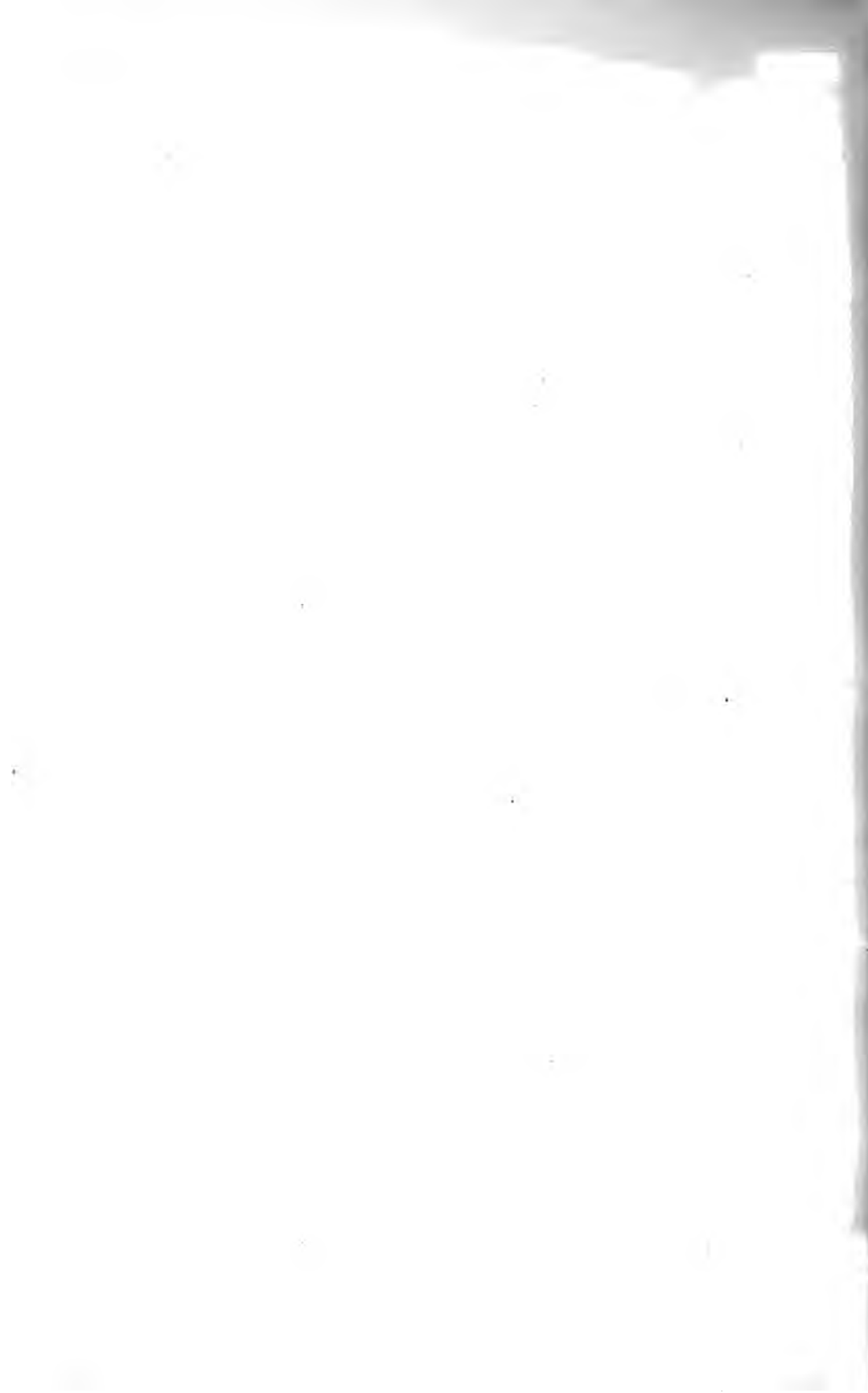
Dated _____ the _____ day of _____ 190 .

Signature of Licensee.

Signature of Collector.



**REGISTRATION DEPARTMENTAL
ORDERS, 1906.**



REGISTRATION DEPTL. ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 8th March 1906.

THE attention of all Registering Officers is invited to the marginally noted Government of India Notifications (copies attached for facility of reference) remitting registration fees as well as the stamp duty chargeable on instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, X of 1904.

Government of India Notification No. 2104, dated 30th September 1904.
Government of India Notification No. 6220-S. R., dated 30th September 1904.

Copy of Government of India (Home Department) Notification No. 2104, dated the 30th September 1904.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (1), clause (c), and sub-section (2), of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees payable under the law of registration for the time being in force by any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under that Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time withdraw such exemption in the case of any Society.

Copy of Government of India (Finance and Commerce Department) Notification No. 6220-S. R., dated the 30th September 1904.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Societies for the time being registered under that Act, or instruments executed by any officer or member of any such Society and relating to the business of the Society, are respectively chargeable.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

The 10th February 1906.

No. 13.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 220 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation No. 12, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 60, dated the 22nd August 1883 :—

12. All fees payable under the Act and these Regulations shall be paid into the Government Treasury, or, in the case of Treasuries banking with a branch of a Presidency Bank, into the Bank of Bengal. The Treasury Receipt shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who will, in future, accept no fees in cash.
- A book to be called the "Fees Book" shall be maintained for purposes of record in the office of the Registrar, into which shall be entered, day by day, the amounts of all Treasury Receipts received.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1.

Dated 9th March 1906.

COPY of above forwarded to the Secretaries of all the Companies in the Punjab registered under the provisions of Act VI of 1882, with a request that, in future, instead of remitting cash to this office in payment of registration or other fees, under Act VI of 1882 and Act XII of 1895, or rules thereunder, the amount may be credited in the local Treasury to sub-head "Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies" subordinate to "X.—Registration", and the Treasury receipt forwarded to this office in proof of payment.

Copy of Rule 6 of the Rules for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies under Act XXI of 1860, sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 14, dated 10th February 1906.

RULE 6.—Fees payable under the Act and Rules should be paid into the Government Treasury at the headquarters of the district concerned, or, in the case of Treasuries banking with a branch of a Presidency Bank, into the Bank of Bengal, the Treasury receipt being forwarded to the Registrar.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2.

Dated 9th March 1906.

COPY of above forwarded to the Secretaries of all the Societies in the Punjab registered under Act XXI of 1860, with a request that if at any time any fees have to be remitted to this office, instead of sending cash the money may be credited in the local Treasury to sub-head "Fees for registering Joint Stock Companies" subordinate to "X.—Registration", and the Treasury receipt forwarded to this office in proof of payment.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

To

ALL REGISTRARS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 20th April 1906.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to cancel paragraphs 10 to 12 of Standing Order No. 1 on pages 77 to 79 of the Punjab Registration Manual of 1887, and, with the approval of the Government of India, to make the following Rules for assigning salaries to the Registering Officers appointed under the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877), and for providing for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries :—

RULES.

Officers who perform registration duties without remuneration.

1. The following officers are required to perform their duties as Registering Officers without remuneration :—

- (1) Officers in administrative charge of districts, who, under *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 4, dated 19th January 1897, were declared to be *ex-officio* Registrars of districts.
- (2) Tahsildars holding office, either as Sub-Registrars or Joint Sub-Registrars.
- (3) Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officers (whether covenanted, uncovenanted or military) discharging *ex-officio* the duties of Sub-Registrars at the headquarters of a district or sub-division.

2. The following Registering Officers are entitled to remuneration for their duties, as such, at the rates hereinafter provided :—

- (1) Cantonment Magistrates in charge of the Cantonment sub-districts notified in Punjab Government Notification No. 83, dated 18th December 1891.
- (2) Subject to the reservation contained in Rule 1 (3), all Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and other Civil Officers, above the rank of Tahsildar, who may be deputed to act as Sub-Registrars.
- (3) Departmental Sub-Registrars.
- (4) Honorary Sub-Registrars.

Explanation I.—The expression Departmental Sub-Registrar means a person, not a public officer within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, who—

may at any time be appointed by Gazette Notification as such ; has been heretofore appointed by Gazette Notification as a Sub-Registrar, and whose name, at the time of the appearance of these rules, has, with the approval of the Local Government, been included in the list of Departmental Sub-Registrars to be maintained by the Inspector-General of Registration.

Explanation II.—The expression Honorary Sub-Registrar means a person, not a public officer within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, who—

may at any time be appointed by Gazette Notification as such; has been heretofore appointed by Gazette Notification as a Sub-Registrar, and whose name, at the time of the appearance of these rules, has, with the approval of the Local Government, been included in the list of Honorary Sub-Registrars to be maintained by the Inspector-General of Registration.

3. Departmental Sub-Registrars are to be Government servants within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, and, with effect from the date of this Circular, their service as Sub-Registrars is to qualify for pension subject to the provisions of those regulations.

4. (1) In a headquarters sub-district the Tahsildar is ordinarily Joint Sub-Registrar, and the Sub-Registrar may be either a Departmental Sub-Registrar, or the Treasury Officer holding charge *ex-officio*, or another officer of Government deputed by the Registrar to act for the time being.

(2) In a sub-district which is not a headquarters sub-district, the Tahsildar is ordinarily Sub-Registrar until a Departmental Sub-Registrar is appointed at the headquarters of the tahsil, and upon such appointment occurring the Tahsildar becomes Joint Sub-Registrar.

(3) When it is proposed to appoint a second Sub-Registrar in one sub-district, it is desirable that the incumbent, who holds, or is to hold, office at the headquarters of the sub-district, should be Sub-Registrar, and the other incumbent should be Joint Sub-Registrar, the two incumbents working with concurrent jurisdiction throughout the sub-district. This is desirable, because experience has shown that administrative difficulty generally arises from the creation of separate sub-districts within one sub-collectorate.

5. In making proposals for the appointment as Registering Officers of persons who are not public servants within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, regard should be had to the foregoing rule and also to the following considerations :—

- (a) That the main object in making these appointments is to relieve public officers of the burden of registration work, and that this can best be effected by appointing such persons to hold office at the headquarters of districts, or at the headquarters of tahsils.
- (b) That the multiplication of out-offices (that is to say offices which are not at the headquarters of districts or tahsils) is to be deprecated, and that Government do not favour the creation of fresh ones, or even the continuance of existing ones, unless it is clear that their creation or existence is demanded in the public interest.
- (c) That if, in special cases, it is desired to confer the appointment of Sub-Registrar in charge of an out-office upon any person, mainly as a mark of distinction, this should be plainly stated, and in such case the recommendation should be to the effect that the nominee should be an Honorary Sub-Registrar.
- (d) That, ordinarily, only accepted nominees for office at the headquarters of districts or tahsils will be classified as Departmental Sub-Registrars, while accepted nominees for office at other places will, as a rule, be classified as Honorary Sub-Registrars.

6. The provisions of the two foregoing rules do not apply to those military cantonments which were gazetted as sub-districts by Notification No. 83, dated 18th December 1891.

7. Cantonment Magistrates and the Civil Officers mentioned in sub-rule (2) of Rule 2 are entitled to receive, by way of remuneration, a proportion of the fees collected by them according to the following scale :—

When the fees collected by any one }
officer in any one month do not exceed } 50 per cent. of the fees so collected.
Rs. 100,

When they exceed Rs. 100, { 50 per cent. of the first Rs. 100
collected and 25 per cent. of the
amount in excess.

8. Honorary Sub-Registrars are entitled to receive, by way of remuneration a proportion of fees collected by them according to the following scale :—

When the fees collected by any one }
officer in any one month do not exceed } 50 per cent. of the fees so collected.
Rs. 50,

When they exceed Rs. 50, { 50 per cent. of the first Rs. 50
collected and 25 per cent. of the
amount in excess.

9. A Departmental Sub-Registrar is entitled to draw remuneration consisting of a fixed substantive salary of Rs. 30 per mensem (or of more than Rs. 30 if a higher salary has been sanctioned by Government in respect of the particular office which he holds), plus Rs. 15 per cent. on the fee income of his office ; but, if he is a person drawing a pension for service in any Department of Government, instead of drawing any such salary, he shall draw such percentage of the fee income as shall be equal in amount to the fixed salary of the post, plus 15 per cent. of the fees.

10. In calculating all percentages of fee income under these rules, the following fees shall only be taken into account :—

- (1) Ordinary registration fees (Article I of the Table of Fees).
- (2) Fees for searches (Article II).
- (3) Fees for filing translations (Article VI).
- (4) Fees for authenticating powers-of-attorney (Article VIII).
- (5) Safe custody fees (Article X).

11. When a commission is issued under section 33 or 38 of the Act, half of the fee prescribed in Article V is payable to the person by whom the commission is executed, in addition to such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to. When a registering officer himself proceeds to a private residency or a jail under section 31, 33, or 38, he is entitled to half the fee prescribed in Article V, in addition to any other registration or travelling allowance to which he may be entitled ; but this rule does not apply to the officers excepted in Rule 1.

12. No part of the income from fees can be drawn from the Registration Department by any officer for such period as he may be absent on privilege or other leave.
No allowance granted during absence on leave.

13. The fixed salary alone shall be allowed to count for pension, and not the fee percentage drawn in addition to salary.

Explanation II.—The expression Honorary Sub-Registrar means a person, not a public officer within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, who—

may at any time be appointed by Gazette Notification as such ;
has been heretofore appointed by Gazette Notification as a Sub-Registrar, and whose name, at the time of the appearance of these rules, has, with the approval of the Local Government, been included in the list of Honorary Sub-Registrars to be maintained by the Inspector-General of Registration.

3. Departmental Sub-Registrars are to be Government servants within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, and, with effect from the date of this Circular, their service as Sub-Registrars is to qualify for pension subject to the provisions of those regulations.

4. (1) In a headquarters sub-district the Tahsildar is ordinarily Joint Sub-Registrar, and the Sub-Registrar may be either a Departmental Sub-Registrar, or the Treasury Officer holding charge *ex-officio*, or another officer of Government deputed by the Registrar to act for the time being.

(2) In a sub-district which is not a headquarters sub-district, the Tahsildar is ordinarily Sub-Registrar until a Departmental Sub-Registrar is appointed at the headquarters of the tahsil, and upon such appointment occurring the Tahsildar becomes Joint Sub-Registrar.

(3) When it is proposed to appoint a second Sub-Registrar in one sub-district, it is desirable that the incumbent, who holds, or is to hold, office at the headquarters of the sub-district, should be Sub-Registrar, and the other incumbent should be Joint Sub-Registrar, the two incumbents working with concurrent jurisdiction throughout the sub-district. This is desirable, because experience has shown that administrative difficulty generally arises from the creation of separate sub-districts within one sub-collectorate.

5. In making proposals for the appointment as Registering officers of persons who are not public servants within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, regard should be had to the foregoing rule and also to the following considerations :—

- (a) That the main object in making these appointments is to relieve public officers of the burden of registration work, and that this can best be effected by appointing such persons to hold office at the headquarters of districts, or at the headquarters of tahsils.
- (b) That the multiplication of out-offices (that is to say offices which are not at the headquarters of districts or tahsils) is to be deprecated, and that Government do not favour the creation of fresh ones, or even the continuance of existing ones, unless it is clear that their creation or existence is demanded in the public interest.
- (c) That if, in special cases, it is desired to confer the appointment of Sub-Registrar in charge of an out-office upon any person mainly as a mark of distinction, this should be plainly stated, and in such case the recommendation should be to the effect that the nominee should be an Honorary Sub-Registrar.
- (d) That, ordinarily, only accepted nominees for office at the headquarters of districts or tahsils will be classified as Departmental Sub-Registrars, while accepted nominees for office at other places will, as a rule, be classified as Honorary Sub-Registrars.

6. The provisions of the two foregoing rules do not apply to those military cantonments which were gazetted as sub-districts by Notification No. 83, dated 18th December 1891.

7. Cantonment Magistrates and the Civil Officers mentioned in sub-rule (2) of Rule 2 are entitled to receive, by way of remuneration, a proportion of the fees collected by them according to the following scale :—

When the fees collected by any one }
officer in any one month do not exceed } 50 per cent. of the fees so collected.
Rs. 100,

When they exceed Rs. 100, { 50 per cent. of the first Rs. 100
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amount in excess.

8. Honorary Sub-Registrars are entitled to receive, by way of remuneration a proportion of fees collected by them according to the following scale :—

When the fees collected by any one }
officer in any one month do not exceed } 50 per cent. of the fees so collected.
Rs. 50,

When they exceed Rs. 50, { 50 per cent. of the first Rs. 50
collected and 25 per cent. of the
amount in excess.

9. A Departmental Sub-Registrar is entitled to draw remuneration consisting of a fixed substantive salary of Rs. 30 per mensem (or of more than Rs. 30 if a higher salary has been sanctioned by Government in respect of the particular office which he holds), plus Rs. 15 per cent. on the fee income of his office ; but, if he is a person drawing a pension for service in any Department of Government, instead of drawing any such salary, he shall draw such percentage of the fee income as shall be equal in amount to the fixed salary of the post, plus 15 per cent. of the fees.

10. In calculating all percentages of fee income under these rules, the following fees shall only be taken into account :—

- (1) Ordinary registration fees (Article I of the Table of Fees).
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- (3) Fees for filing translations (Article VI).
- (4) Fees for authenticating powers-of-attorney (Article VIII).
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11. When a commission is issued under section 33 or 38 of the Act, half of the fee prescribed in Article V is payable to the person by whom the commission is executed, in addition to such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to. When a registering officer himself proceeds to a private residency or a jail under section 31, 33, or 38, he is entitled to half the fee prescribed in Article V, in addition to any other registration or travelling allowance to which he may be entitled ; but this rule does not apply to the officers excepted in Rule 1.

12. No part of the income from fees can be drawn from the Registration Department by any officer for such period as he may be absent on privilege or other leave.
No allowance granted during absence on leave.

13. The fixed salary alone shall be allowed to count for pension, and not the fee percentage drawn in addition to salary.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

To

ALL REGISTRARS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated the 20th April 1906.

THE following subsidiary instructions are issued in connection with Circular No. 2 of to-day's date, which should be read with this Circular.

2. At the headquarters of all districts and of all tahsils, the Sub-Registrar, where there is one in addition to the Tahsildar or other Departmental and *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar, is in future to be held to be a Honorary Sub-Registrars. Departmental Sub-Registrar, and so also are the incumbents of the following out-offices :—

Faridabad	...	...	...	Tahsil Ballabgarh.
Hariana	...	...	...	" Hoshiarpur,
Mukerian	}	...	...	" Dasuya.
Tanda		...	...	" Jullundur.
Alawalpur	...	...	...	" Nawashahr.
Bunga	...	...	...	" Kulu.
Kailang	...	...	...	"

The incumbents of the remaining out-offices will be classified as Honorary Sub-Registrars.

3. The policy of Government is that the out-offices should gradually be abolished on the death or resignation of the existing incumbents, and registration work should eventually become concentrated in offices at the headquarters of the district or of the tahsil. Proposals for the continuance of, or for new appointments to, out-offices should not therefore be supported except for very special reasons.

4. The scale of pay laid down in paragraph 9 of Circular No. 2, dated 20th April 1906, must be brought into operation from 1st April of this year. The following Departmental Sub-Registrars, who have held their posts for at least three years, and who would under the new rules lose over Rs. 60 per annum on their average emoluments in the period 1899 to 1902, are permitted to draw fixed substantive pay of the amounts shown opposite each in lieu of the ordinary pay of Rs. 30 per mensem :—

Serial No.	Name of incumbent.	Name of post.	EMOLUMENTS.	
			Rate of salary sanctioned.	Rate of percentage sanctioned.
			Rs.	Per cent.
1	K. B. M. Ikram-ullah Khan ...	Sub-Registrar, Delhi ...	100	+ 15
2	S. Manj-ud-din	" " Hoshiarpur	40	+ 15
3	L. Lachman Das	" " Jagraon ...	40	+ 15
4	The Hon'ble Thakar Mahan Chand	" " Amritsar	120	+ 15
5	Raja Atta Muhammad Khan ...	" " Sialkot ...	40	+ 15
6	Chaudhri Fasal Ali	" " Gujrat ...	40	+ 15
7	D. Jawahir Mal	" " Bhara ...	50	+ 15
8	M. Nur Muhammad Khan ...	" " Multan ...	70	+ 15

These salaries will be permanent in the cases of the Sub-Registrars of Delhi and Amritsar, and temporary elsewhere, during the tenure of the present incumbents. A permanent fixed salary of Rs. 120 has also been sanctioned for Lahore, but as the present incumbent is a pensioner his case is dealt with in the next paragraph.

5. The following Sub-Registrars, who are pensioners, will draw no fixed pay, but only a percentage calculated in accordance with the last sentence of Rule 9 in Circular No. 2, dated 20th April 1906. The total of fee income and pension must not in any case exceed Rs. 5,000 a year :—

Serial No.	District.	Name of pensioned Departmental Sub-Registrar.	Name of office.	REMARKS.
1	Hissar ...	Sardar Jawahar Singh, Retired Fesaldar Major.	Hansi.	
2		M. Nihal Singh, Retired Inspector of Police.	Bhiwani	
3	Rohtak ...	M. Mallu Khan, Retired Inspector of Police.	Rohtak.	
4		S. Ram Singh, Retired Reesaidar.	Jhajjar.	
5		Retired Jamadar Jamal Khan.	Sampla.	
6	Gurgaon ...	M. Sardar Singh, Retired Reader.	Gurgaon.	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 80 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
7	Karnal ...	Sardar Hakim Singh, Retired Daffadar.	Thanesar.	
8	Ambala ...	Sardar Wasir Singh, Retired Reesaidar.	Ambala.	
9		S. Muhammad A b d u l Ghaffar, Retired Subedar.	Jagadhri.	
10		Lala Gopal Das, Retired Sadr Kanungo.	Naraingarh.	
11	Hoshiarpur ...	M. Abdul Karim, Retired Deputy Collector, Officiating.	Dasuya.	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 40 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
12		L. Ohuni Lal, Retired E. A. C., Officiating.	Hariana.	
13		Pandit Jawala Nath, Retired Head Clerk, Settlement Office.	Garhahankar ...	
14	Jullundur ...	M. Ali Khan, Retired Reesaidar.	Alawalpur.	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 80 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
15		M. Muhammad Ibrahim, Retired Nazir.	Phillour.	
16	Ferozepore ...	M. G h u l a m Kadir, Retired Tahaldar.	Ferozepore ...	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 80 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.

Serial No.	District.	Name of pensioned Departmental Sub-Registrar.	Name of office.	REMARKS.
17	Lahore ...	Diwan Harnam Das, Retired Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Lahore ..	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 120 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
18	Amritsar ...	M. Husain Baksh, Retired Deputy Inspector of Police.	Ajmera.	
19	Gurdaspur ...	M. Syed Muhammad, Retired Subedar Major.	Gurdaspur,	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 30 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
20	Gurdaspur ...	Mahbub Ali Shah, Retired Resaidar.	Batala ...	
21		Dr. Abdul Rahman, Retired Hospital Assistant.	Pathankot ...	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 30 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
22	Sialkot ...	Resaidar-Major Lehna Singh, Retired Resaidar Major.	Pasrur.	
23		Sheikh Ghulam Mohi-uddin, Retired Hospital Assistant.	Zaffarwal.	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 30 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
24		Subedar-Major Hakim Singh, Retired Subedar-Major.	Daska.	
25	Gujranwala	Lala Barkat Ram ...	Gujranwala ..	Though not a pensioner, this Sub-Registrar will, as a special case, receive no fixed salary but the equivalent of 40 per-mensem pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
26		Pandit Ram Narain, Retired Tahsildar.	Wazirabad.	
27		Lala Harsukh Bai, Retired Deputy Inspector of Police.	Hafizabad.	
28	Rawalpindi ...	Munshi Mahmud Beg, Retired Inspector of Police.	Khangah Dogran.	The percentage drawn will be the equivalent of Rs. 20 pay, plus 15 per cent. of the fee income.
29		Munshi Wali-ullah Khan, Retired Tahsildar.	Rawalpindi.	
30	Mianwali ...	Munshi Ahmed Khan, Retired Resaidar.	Mianwali.	
31		Lala Khushal Mal, Retired Reader.	Isa Khel.	

6. The fixed pay of Departmental Sub-Registrars should be drawn in the Method of draw. Monthly District Registration Establishment Pay Bills. The ing fixed pay and 15 per cent. fee income to which they are entitled will be percentage. calculated by them and communicated, as usual, to the Registrar on the form of Commission Bill E at page xxv of Appendix VI to the Registration Manual.

As regards pensioners, it will be necessary for them to calculate each month what percentage of the fee income will yield the equivalent of Rs. 30 salary (or such other salary as has been fixed), plus 15 per cent. of the fees collected, and this rate of percentage will be entered by them in the form of Commission Bill above referred to.

The fixed pay drawn for Departmental Sub-Registrars will be shown by Registrars in the Monthly Expenditure Statement, column 6 of the same being subdivided to show "Pay" and "Percentage." It will also be necessary to maintain service-books for them as required by Article 816 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The percentage due to Sub-Registrars will, as usual, be drawn by Registrars in a Commission Bill, a copy of which will be forwarded to this office as at present. Revised forms of Commission Bills are attached to this Circular and should be used in future. A printed supply will be sent later on.

7. It should be borne in mind that if the fee income of any departmental¹ office falls much below the present average amount, it would be possible to save disproportionate expense by turning the incumbent into an Honorary Sub-Registrar, and Registrars should report such cases to the Inspector-General.

If fees decrease
Departmental Off-
cers should be made
Honorary.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated the 2nd May 1906.

It has come to notice that in several districts Wills deposited in the Registrar's safe have been allowed to get into such a state of decomposition through the action of damp and time that they are crumbling to pieces and are useless for evidential purposes.

2. Any Registrar who has such Wills in his safe should enquire from the testator or his legal representative whether he is willing to withdraw the Will under section 44 of the Registration Act, and if he is willing, should allow him to do so. Should the testator, or his legal representative be unwilling or undiscoverable, the decomposed will may be sent for the inspection of the Inspector-General, and he will have it burned if he is satisfied that time has already effected its destruction.

3. In future care should be taken to preserve Wills from damp, etc. If any Will appears likely to become useless, the depositor—or his legal representative, if the depositor is dead—should be called upon to replace it, and informed that unless he does so, it will be destroyed when no longer legible. Such destruction should be carried out in the presence of a gazetted officer, who should record a note thereof in his own handwriting in the Register.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 306.

To

ALL REGISTRARS IN THE PUNJAB.*Dated 18th June 1906.*

I FIND that there is no uniformity of practice as to the calculation of the registration fee to be paid on partition-deeds. In future, the fee should be calculated on the value of the share or shares on which stamp duty has been assessed under Article 45 in Schedule I to the Stamp Act.

PUNJAB REGISTRATION MANUAL OF 1887.

CORRECTION SLIPS.

No. 126.

At page xvi of Appendix III to the Registration Manual add the following Note at the end of paragraph (3) of Article I to the Table of Fees :—

Provided also that under the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 2104 of the 30th September 1904, all fees payable under the Registration Act by any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, X of 1904, are remitted.

No. 127.

Cancel paragraphs 10 to 12 of Standing Order No. 1 on pages 77 to 79 of the Manual, and substitute the following Rules after paragraph 9. This also cancels all Correction Slips pertaining to old paragraphs.

REMUNERATION.

Officers who perform registration duties without remuneration.

10. The following officers are required to perform their duties as registering officers without remuneration :—

- (1). Officers in administrative charge of districts who, under *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 4, dated 19th January 1897, were declared to be *ex-officio* Registrars of districts.
- (2). Tahsildars holding office either as Sub-Registrars or Joint Sub-Registrars.
- (3). Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officers (whether covenanted, uncovenanted or military) discharging *ex-officio* the duties of Sub-Registrars at the headquarters of a district or subdivision.

11. The following registering officers are entitled to remuneration for their duties as such, at the rates hereinafter provided :—

- (1). Cantonment Magistrates in charge of the Cantonment sub-districts notified in Punjab Government Notification No. 83, dated 18th December 1891.
- (2). Subject to the reservation contained in Rule 1 (3), all Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and other Civil Officers, above the rank of Tahsildar, who may be deputed to act as Sub-Registrars.
- (3). Departmental Sub-Registrars.
- (4). Honorary Sub-Registrars.

Explanation I.—The expression Departmental Sub-Registrar means a person, not a public officer within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, who—

may at any time be appointed by Gazette Notification as such ;

has been heretofore appointed by Gazette Notification as a Sub-Registrar, and whose name, at the time of the

appearance of these rules, has, with the approval of the Local Government, been included in the list of Departmental Sub-Registrars to be maintained by the Inspector-General of Registration.

Explanation II.—The expression “Honorary Sub-Registrar” means a person, not a public officer within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, who—

may at any time be appointed by Gazette Notification as such ;

has been heretofore appointed by Gazette Notification as a Sub-Registrar, and whose name, at the time of the appearance of these rules, has, with the approval of the Local Government, been included in the list of Honorary Sub-Registrars to be maintained by the Inspector-General of Registration.

12. Departmental Sub-Registrars are to be Government servants within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, and, with effect from the date of this Circular, their service as Sub-Registrars is to qualify for pension subject to the provisions of those regulations.

13. (1) In a headquarters sub-district the Tahsildar is ordinarily Joint Sub-Registrar, and the Sub-Registrar may be either a Departmental Sub-Registrar, or the Treasury Officer holding charge *ex-officio*, or another officer of Government deputed by the Registrar to act for the time being.

(2) In a sub-district which is not a headquarters sub-district, the Tahsildar is ordinarily Sub-Registrar until a Departmental Sub-Registrar is appointed at the headquarters of the tahsil, and, upon such appointment occurring, the Tahsildar becomes Joint Sub-Registrar.

(3) When it is proposed to appoint a second Sub-Registrar in one sub-district, it is desirable that the incumbent, who holds, or is to hold, office at the headquarters of the sub-district, should be Sub-Registrar, and the other incumbent should be Joint Sub-Registrar, the two incumbents working with concurrent jurisdiction throughout the sub-district. This is desirable, because experience has shown that administrative difficulty generally arises from the creation of separate sub-districts within one sub-collectorate.

14. In making proposals for the appointment as registering officers of persons who are not public servants within the meaning of section 6 of the Act, regard should be had to the foregoing rule, and also to the following considerations :—

- (a) That the main object in making these appointments is to relieve public officers of the burden or registration work, and that this can best be effected by appointing such persons to hold office at the headquarters of districts, or at the headquarters of tahsils.
- (b) That the multiplication of out-offices (that is to say offices which are not at the headquarters of districts or tahsils) is to be deprecated, and that Government do not favour the creation of fresh ones, or even the continuance of existing ones, unless it is clear that their creation or existence is demanded in the public interest,

(c) That if in special cases it is desired to confer the appointment of Sub-Registrar in charge of an out-office upon any person, mainly as a mark of distinction, this should be plainly stated, and in such case the recommendation should be to the effect that the nominee should be an Honorary Sub-Registrar.

(d) That ordinarily only accepted nominees for office at the headquarters of districts or tahsils will be classified as Departmental Sub-Registrar, while accepted nominees for office at other places will, as a rule, be classified as Honorary Sub-Registrars.

15. The provisions of the two foregoing rules do not apply to those military cantonments which were gazetted as sub-districts by Notification No. 88, dated 18th December 1891.

16. Cantonment Magistrates, and the Civil Officers mentioned in sub-rule (2) of Rule 2, are entitled to receive, by way of remuneration, a proportion of the fees collected by them according to the following scale :—

When the fees collected by any one officer in any one month do not exceed Rs. 100	{	50 per cent. of the fees so collected.
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When they exceed Rs. 100	...	{	50 per cent. of the first Rs. 100 collected and 25 per cent. of the amount in excess.
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17. Honorary Sub-Registrars are entitled to receive, by way of remuneration, a proportion of fees collected by them according to the following scale :—

When the fees collected by any one officer in any one month do not exceed Rs. 50.	{	50 per cent. of the fees so collected.
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When they exceed Rs. 50	...	{	50 per cent. of the first Rs. 50 collected and 25 per cent. of the amount in excess.
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18. A Departmental Sub-Registrar is entitled to draw remuneration consisting of a fixed substantive salary of Rs. 30 per mensem (or of more than Rs. 30 if a higher salary has been sanctioned by Government in respect of the particular office which he holds), *plus* Rs. 15 per cent. on the fee income of his office; but if he is a person drawing a pension for service in any Department of Government, instead of drawing any such salary, he shall draw such percentage of the fee income as shall be equal in amount to the fixed salary of the post, *plus* 15 per cent. of the fees.

19. In calculating all percentages of fee income under these rules, the following fees shall only be taken into account :—

(1). Ordinary registration fees (Article I of the Table of Fees).

(2). Fees for searches (Article II).

(3). Fees for filing translations (Article VI).

(4). Fees for authenticating powers-of-attorney (Article VIII).

(5). Safe custody fees (Article X).

20. When a commission is issued under section 33 or 38 of the Act, half of the fee prescribed in Article V is payable to the person by whom the commission is executed, in addition to such travelling allowance as he may be entitled to. When a registering officer himself proceeds to a private residence or a jail, under sections 31, 33, or 38, he is entitled to half the fee prescribed in Article V, in addition to any other registration or travelling allowance to which he may be entitled ; but this rule does not apply to the officers excepted in Rule 1.

21. No part of the income from fees can be drawn from the Registration Department by any officer for such period as he may be absent on privilege or other leave.
No allowance granted during absence on leave.

22. The fixed salary alone shall be allowed to count for pension, and not the fee percentage drawn in addition to salary.

SUBSIDIARY INSTRUCTIONS.

23. At the headquarters of all districts and of all tahsils, the Sub-Registrar, where there is one in addition to the Tahsildar or other *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar, is in future to be held to be a Departmental Sub-Registrar, and so also are the incumbents of the following out-offices :—

Faridabad	...	...	...	Tahsil Ballagbarh.
Mukerian	}	...	...	,, Dasuya.
Tanda				
Alawalpur	...	...	...	,, Jullundur.
Bunga	...	...	...	,, Nawashahr.
Keylang	...	...	...	,, Kulu.

The incumbents of the remaining out-offices will be classified as Honorary Sub-Registrars.

24. The policy of Government is that the out-offices should gradually be abolished on the death or resignation of the existing incumbents and registration work should eventually become concentrated in offices at the headquarters of the district or of the tahsil. Proposals for the continuance of, or for new appointments to, out-offices should not therefore be supported except for very special reasons.
Gradual abolition of out-offices.

25. The scale of pay laid down in paragraph 18 must be brought into operation from 1st April 1906. The following Departmental Sub-Registrars, who have held their posts for at least three years, and who would under the new rules lose over Rs. 60 per annum on their average emoluments in the period
Compensation to Departmental Sub-Registrars for loss of salary.

1899 to 1902 are permitted to draw fixed substantive pay of the amounts shown opposite each in lieu of the ordinary pay of Rs. 30 per mensem :—

Serial No.	Name of incumbent.	Name of post.	EMOLUMENTS.	
			Rate of salary sanctioned.	Rate of percentage sanctioned.
			Rs.	Per cent.
1	K. B. M. Ikram-ullah Khan ...	Sub-Registrar, Delhi ...	100	+15
2	S. Manj-ud-din ...	" " Hoohiarpur...	40	+15
3	L. Lachman Das ...	" " Jagraon ...	40	+15
4	The Hon'ble Thakar Mahan Chand	" " Amritsar ..	120	+15
5	Raja Atta Muhammad Khan ...	" " Sialkot ...	40	+15
6	Chaudhri Fazal Ali ...	" " Gujrat ..	40	+15
7	D. Jawahir Mal ...	" " Bhera ...	50	+15
8	M. Nur Muhammad Khan ...	" " Multan ...	70	+15

These salaries will be permanent in the cases of the Sub-Registrars of Delhi and Amritsar, and temporary elsewhere during the tenure of the present incumbents. A permanent fixed salary of Rs. 120 has also been sanctioned for Lahore, but as the present incumbent is a pensioner he will be allowed to draw percentage, equivalent to Rs. 120 pay *plus* 15 per cent. of the fee-income.

26. The Sub-Registrars, who are pensioners, will draw no fixed pay, but only a percentage calculated in accordance with the last sentence of paragraph 18. The total of fee-income and pension must not in any case exceed Rs. 5,000 a year.

27. The fixed pay of Departmental Sub-Registrars should be drawn in the monthly District Registration Establishment pay bills. The 15 per cent. fee income to which they are entitled will be calculated by them and communicated as usual to the Registrar on the form of Commission Bill E at page xxv of Appendix VI to the Registration Manual.

As regards pensioners, it will be necessary for them to calculate each month what percentage of the fee income will yield the equivalent of Rs. 30 salary (or such other salary as has been fixed) *plus* 15 per cent. of the fees collected, and this rate of percentage will be entered by them in the form of Commission Bill above referred to.

The fixed pay drawn for Departmental Sub-Registrars will be shown by Registrars in the Monthly Expenditure Statement, column 6 of the same being sub-divided to show "Pay" and "Percentage". It will also be necessary to maintain service books for them as required by Article 816 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The percentage due to Sub-Registrars will, as usual, be drawn by Registrars in a Commission Bill, a copy of which will be forwarded to this office as at present. Forms of Commission Bills will be supplied from Inspector-General's office.

28. It should be borne in mind that if the fee income of any departmental office falls much below the present average amount, If fees decrease Departmental Officers should be it would be possible to save disproportionate expense made Honorary. by turning the incumbent into an Honorary Sub-Registrar, and Registrars should report such cases to the Inspector-General.

No. 128.

In lines 5, 6 and 7 of Correction Slip No. 102, at page 98 of the Manual, *strike out the words from "column 6 to commission bill" and substitute the words "column 6 as subdivided will show pay and percentage drawn by the Sub-Registrar in the establishment pay bill and commission bill respectively," and in line 11 read paragraph 20 instead of 11.*

No. 129.

In line 5 of paragraph 14, at page 104 of the Manual *read paragraphs 16 to 20 instead of 10 and 11.*

No. 130.

Sub-divide column 6 of Return No. II as prescribed by Correction Slip No. 115, at page xxii of Appendix VI into two sub-heads "Pay" and "Percentage."

No. 131.
Appendix VI, page xxv.—For Form E substitute the following :—
FORM E.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

SUB-DISTRICT.

DISTRICT.

Commission Bill for the month of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Officer.	Designation.	Period for which drawn.	Rate of pay fixed.	Rate of commission.	Fees collected on which commission is payable.	Total remuneration to Sub-Registrar.	REMARKS.
	1. Cantonment Magistrate not in charge of a Sub-Treasury.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	2. Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and other Civil Officers above the rank of Tahsildar not in charge of a District or Sub-Treasury.	...	...	50 per cent. of the collections up to Rs. 100 and 25 per cent. of any collections in excess of Rs. 100.			
	3. Departmental Sub-Registrars (non-Pensioners).	...	...	15 per cent. of fee income.			
	4. Departmental Sub-Registrars (Pensioners).	...	...	per cent. commission equivalent to Rs. fixed pay, plus 15 per cent. on fee income.			
	5. Honorary Sub-Registrars ...	...	...	50 per cent. of the collections on Rs. 50 and 25 per cent. of any collections in excess of Rs. 50.			

NOTE.—In connection with the preparation of this return Inspector-General of Registration's Circulars Nos. 2 and 3, dated the 20th April 1906, should be consulted.

Date

Sub-Registrar.

No. 132.

Appendix VI, page xxvi.—For Form F substitute the following :—

FORM

REGISTRATION DEPART

Commission Bill for the month

His Majesty's Government.—

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Officers.	Name and rank of Officers.	COLLECTIONS.		Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, Cantonment Magistrates and other Civil Officers above the rank of Tahsildar not in charge of a District or Sub-Treasury.
		Fines.	Fees.	
				50 per cent. of the collections up to Rs. 100 and 25 per cent. of any collections in excess of Rs. 100.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Total ...			
	Registrar ...			
	Total ...			
Total collections				
Total gross commission				
Balance to credit of Government ..				

Certified that the collections shown the Bill relates, and that the amount that the amount shown in column 12 (month) on account of remuneration Acquittance Rolls, receipt stamps

District.

Date 190 . }

Officer in charge.

F.

MENT, PUNJAB.

of _____ 190 .

Dr.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	----	----	----

COMMISSION TO SUB-REGISTRARS.

DEPARTMENTAL SUB-REGISTRARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Sub-Registrars other than Military or Civil pensioners.						Sub-Registrars, Military or Civil pensioners.						HONORARY SUB-REGISTRARS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
At 15 per cent. on fee income realized.						per cent. commission equivalent to Rs. fixed pay, plus 15 per cent. on fee income.						50 per cent. of the collections up to Rs. 50 and 25 per cent. of any collections in excess of Rs. 50.						TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Income-tax deducted at 4 pies per rupee.						Income-tax deducted at 5 pies per rupee.						Income-tax deducted at 5 pies per rupee.						Net commission payable to Sub-Registrars.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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in columns 3 and 4 were credited in the Treasury Accounts for the month to which shown on the reverse was credited during the same month on account of copying fees. Also of the Commission Bill for the month of _____ (the preceding to Sub-Registrars was disbursed to the proper persons, and their receipts taken into being affixed in case of all payments exceeding Rs. 20.

of Treasury.

Registrar.

Memo.

Copying fees credited in the Treasury Accounts for the month of

_____ 190 _____, Rs. _____

Treasury Officer.

No. 133.

At page 63 of the Registration Manual, *after* Rule 47 *insert* the following additional Rules 47A and 47B.

47A. When a mortgaged deed is cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 9 (2) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), and a new deed is drawn up in lieu thereof, the Deputy Commissioner shall send to the office in which the cancelled deed was registered a copy of his order of cancellation, and the registering officer shall make a note of the cancellation in red ink in the column of remarks opposite the copy of the document cancelled.

47B. In cases in which a registered mortgaged deed is revised or altered by the Deputy Commissioner under section 9 (1), or where under section 9 (2) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900) a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale is struck out, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when returning the document to the parties after revision, alteration or striking out, send a copy of his orders to the office where the document was originally registered, and the registering officer concerned shall make a note of the correction, revision or striking out, together with a reference to the Deputy Commissioner's order in the column of remarks, against the copy of the document concerned.

— (Punjab Government Notification No. 63, dated 13th July 1906).

No. 134.

In paragraph 9, at pages 76 and 77 of the Registration Manual, *for* the word "Non-official" (in line 2 at page 77) *substitute* the following:—

"Departmental and Honorary."

At page 77 of the Registration Manual, *for* the schedule of changes of incumbencies among Sub-Registrars prescribed in paragraph 9 *substitute* the following:—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TEMPORARY CHANGES OF INCUMBENTS IN THE OFFICES OF SUB-REGISTRARS IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE MONTH OF 1906.

1	2	3	4	5	6	Period during which the appointment was held by the person appointed.			REMARKS.
						From (month and date).	To (month and date).	Total number of days.	
						7	8	9	10

Registrar.

1906.

Dated the

(Vide Inspector-General's Circular No. 6, dated 17th November 1906).

CIRCULAR No. 5.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 8th October 1906.

The question has been raised when and by whom entries, required to be noted under Rule 33 of the Code of Departmental Rules (page 58 of the Registration Manual), should be made in the registers transferred from the offices of Sub-Registrars to the Central Record-room.

2. In districts in which such transfer has taken place, Sub-Registrars should maintain lists of all references which are to be noted against entries of earlier documents in the transferred registers, and send these lists to the Registrar's office at the end of every month. The Registrar's clerk will then enter them up in the appropriate registers in the Record-room.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

To

ALL REGISTRARS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 17th November 1906.

It is requested that the statement in the form annexed,* showing the temporary changes of incumbencies in the offices of Sub-Registrars be used in future in lieu of that given in paragraph 9 of Standing Order I, at page 77 of the Registration Manual. Care should be taken that the columns are correctly filled up before the Schedule is submitted with the other monthly returns.

CIRCULAR No. 7.

To

ALL REGISTRARS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 26th November 1906.

Two blank forms, each of the prescribed Statements I to IV, to be prepared in connection with the Registration note for the calendar year 1906, are forwarded herewith, and it is requested that after compilation one set may be sent to this office not later than the 10th of February next, accompanied by a brief note introducing the statistics. As the length of the Provincial note (there being no triennial report this year) is limited to two printed pages, District notes should be kept within a similar compass.

2. With reference to paragraph 9 of this office Circular No. 2, dated the 20th April 1906, that the portion of the percentage of the fee income drawn by Departmental Sub-Registrars who are Government pensioners, which is equal to the amount of the fixed salary of the post, should be entered in column 2, and the *residuum* of the percentage, which represents 15 per cent. of the fees, should be entered in column 3 of Statement III.

3. The instructions contained in paragraph 2 of this office Circular No. 5, dated the 11th December 1905, should be carefully followed in the compilation of figures.

4. The statistics to be supplied will relate to the calendar year 1906, and at the foot of the statements the totals for the calendar year 1905 will be entered for purposes of comparison.

5. Inconvenience was caused last year by the failure of some Registrars to comply with the directions given in paragraph 4 of the Circular cited in paragraph 3 above, which are applicable also to this year's notes. The more important heads under which remarkable variations should be noticed are :—

- (1) The numbers of documents registered.
- (2) Registration income.
- (3) Registration expenditure.
- (4) Value of property transferred.

6. It should be noted what promotion (if any) was given during the year to the registration staff employed in the district.

CIRCULAR LETTER No. 610.

To

ALL REGISTERING OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd December 1906.

THE subjoined copy of Punjab Gazette Notification No. 107, dated the 18th December, 1906, is circulated for the information and guidance of all Registering officers in the Punjab, with the remark that the rates of travelling allowance as sanctioned in the Notification will also apply to all journeys undertaken under the written orders of the Registrars or Inspector-General of Registration on business connected with the public interests.

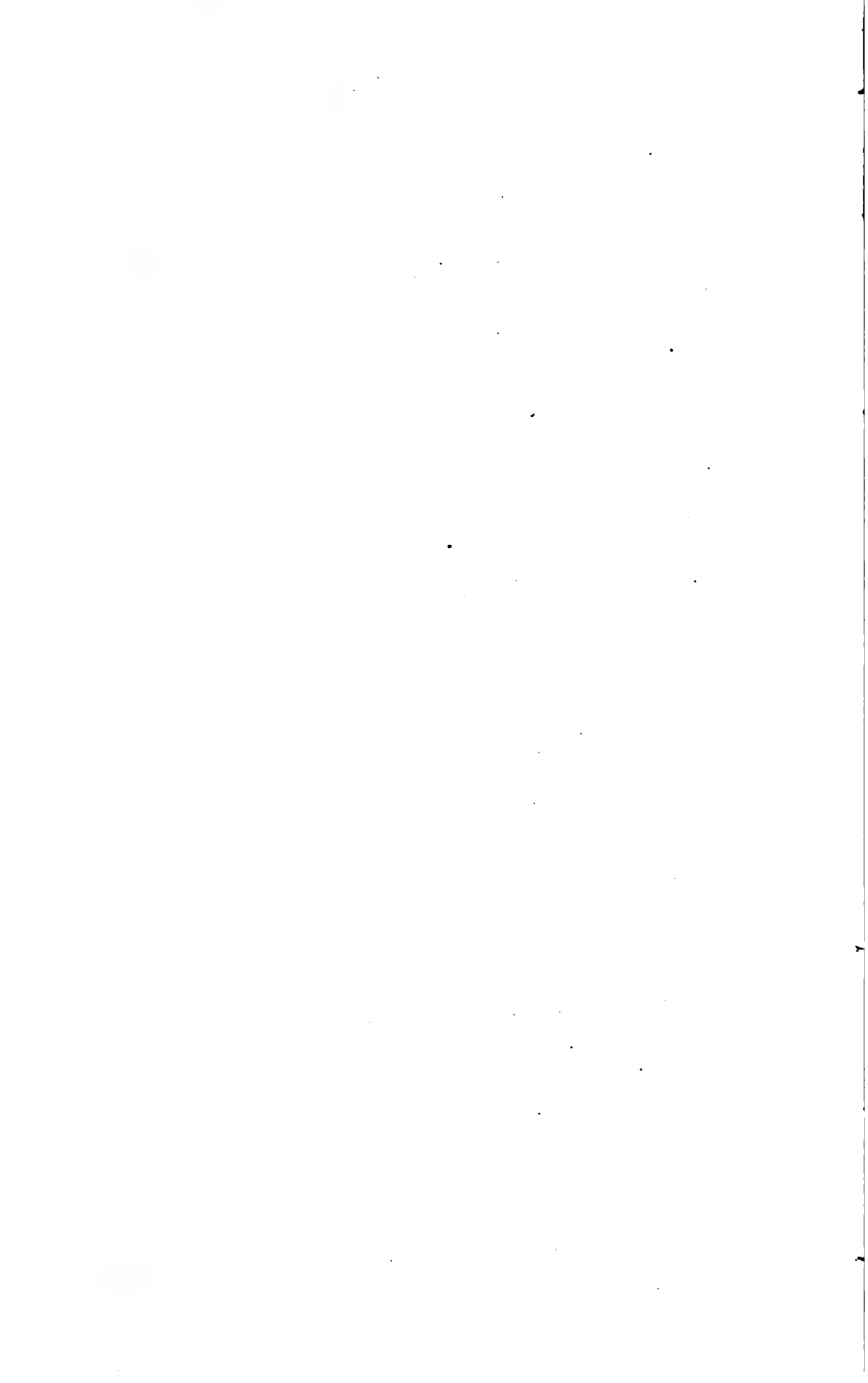
Punjab Government ^{Home}_{Registration} Notification No. 107, dated 18th December 1906,

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the Note annexed to Article V of the Table of Fees prepared under section 78 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) and published under the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notifications No. 1119, dated 26th March 1879, and No. 39, dated 2nd July 1883.

For the present Note *substitute* the following :—

NOTE.—In addition to the above fee, travelling allowance at the following rates is to be levied for the actual distance travelled over, provided that the place visited is more than one mile from the registration office :—

- (a) In the case of Government officials, at the rates prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations. For the purposes of Article 1005 of those Regulations the Sub-Registrar of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore are regarded as officers of the second class, and all other Departmental and Honorary Sub-Registrars as officers of the third class.
- (b) In the case of Commissioners, if appointed at the rates prescribed for third class officers.
- (c) The daily allowance admissible in the case of the Sub-Registrars of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore is Rs. 2, and in the case of other Sub-Registrars and of Commissioners Rs. 1.



**STAMP DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1906.**



STAMP DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd January 1906.

IN this office Circular No. 6, dated 31st July 1900, attention was drawn to the orders of the Government of India, which require that the right to sell Court-fee stamps should be extended to licensed vendors other than Treasurer's Agents; and it was pointed out that, under these orders, all vendors at Sudr stations and at headquarters of Tahsils would be able to sell Court-fee stamps, as well as non-Judicial ones, should they so desire. In the mistaken idea that Treasurers would be benefited by non-compliance with these orders, they have not been fully or completely obeyed in all districts. It will be seen from paragraph 7 of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's Review of the Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department for the years 1902—05, that further delay must not be allowed to occur. Deputy Commissioners are, therefore, requested to make it clear to all licensed vendors of stamps at Sudr stations and Tahsil headquarters that they are at liberty to sell Court-fee as well as non-Judicial stamps, if they desire to do so.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd March 1906.

HAS the honour to forward herewith two sets of blank forms of the Annual Stamp Statements Nos. I to VII for recording the statistics relating to the stamp revenue during the year 1905-06, and to request that Deputy Commissioners will, as soon as possible after the close of that year, but not later than the 20th April (the date prescribed by the Financial Commissioner for the submission of the returns), cause one set to be correctly filled up and transmitted to this office for incorporation in the Annual Provincial Stamp Report.

Where the sales of any class of stamps have in the year under report exceeded largely, or fallen far short of, the sales of previous years, the causes of such excess, or falling off, should be ascertained and stated as briefly as possible.

2. It is also requested that one of the two accompanying blank forms, to contain a list of Sub-Postmasters specially licensed to sell non-Judicial stamps, may be filled up and sent in along with the statements, the duplicate copy being retained for record.

PUNJAB STAMP MANUAL, 1900.

Correction Slips.

No. 77.

Omit sub-clause (c) of clause (19) of section 2 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 6 of the Punjab Stamp Manual ; also the word " and " *prefixed* thereto.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 78.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in clause (a) of section 11 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 12 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 79.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in clause (c) of the proviso to section 32 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 21 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 80.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in clause (a) of the proviso to section 35 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 23 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 81.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in section 40 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 25 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 82.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in section 41 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 25 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 83.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in clause (b) of section 69 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 40 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 84.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna " in the proviso to section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 41 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 85.

For clause (b), section 29, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 19 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, *substitute* the following :—

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance other than fire-insurance,—by the person effecting the insurance ;

(bb) in the case of a policy of fire-insurance,—by the person issuing the policy ;

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 86.

To section 30 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 20 of the Punjab Stamp Manual *add* the following paragraph :—

" Any person receiving or taking credit for any premium or consideration for any renewal of any contract of fire-insurance, shall, within one month after receiving or taking credit for such premium or consideration, give a duly stamped receipt for the same."

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 87.

In section 51 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 31 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, *insert* the words " by any banker or " *after* the word " instruments " and the word " banker " *after* the word " said ".

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 88.

For clauses (b) and (c) of the exemptions from Article No. 24 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 51 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, *substitute* the following :—

(b) Copy of, or extract from, any register relating to births, baptisms, namings, dedications, marriages, deaths or burials.

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 89.

In clause (b) of Article No. 41, in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 57 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for the words " one year " *substitute* the words " eighteen months. "

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 90.

For divisions A and B of Article No. 47 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on pages 59 and 60 of the Punjab Stamp Manual *substitute* the following:—

	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.
A.—Sea-Insurance (see section 7)—		
(1) For or upon any voyage—		
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy ;	One anna ...	Half anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees, and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy ;	Two annas ...	One anna.
(2) For time—		
(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees, and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees, insured by the policy—		
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months ;	Do. ...	Do.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months.	Four annas ...	Two annas.
B.—Fire-Insurance—		
(1) In respect of an original policy—		
(i) when the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ;	Eight annas.	
(ii) in any other case ; and	One rupee.	
(2) In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy.	One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any, chargeable under No. 58.	

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 91.

To Article No. 53 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on page 63 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, *add* the following:—

See also POLICY OF INSURANCE [No. 47 B (2)].

—(Act No. V of 1906.)

No. 92.

Omit entry No. 54 on page 191 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1676 Exc., dated 22nd March 1906.)

No. 93.

In Rule 14, as amended by Correction Slip No. 72, on page 196 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, *after* the words " may be " *insert* the following :—

And the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty half-an-anna shall bear the words " Half Anna ".

—(Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1676 Exc., dated 22nd March 1906.)

No. 94.

For clause (e) of Rule 15, on page 197 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, *substitute* the following :—

(e) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

—(Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 1676 Exc., dated 22nd March 1906.)

No. 95.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna ", in line 2 of clause (a) of paragraph 25, on page 80 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, and *for* the sentence of the clause *substitute* the following :—

" As to the adhesive stamp or stamps used, see Rule 14 (as amended by Correction Slip No. 72) in Appendix B on page 196.

No. 96.

Insert the words " or half an anna " *after* the words " one anna ", in line 5 of second clause of paragraph 40, on page 88 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

No. 97.

Insert the words " or half-an-anna " *after* the words " one anna ", in line 3 of paragraph 46, on page 93 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

No. 98.

Insert the words " or half-an-anna " *after* the words " one anna ", in line 5 of the last clause of paragraph 46, on page 93 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

No. 99.

Insert the words " or half-an-anna " *after* the words " one anna ", in line 13 of paragraph 89, on page 118 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

No. 100.

Insert the words " or half-an-anna " after the words " one anna " in line 4 of the last clause of paragraph 89 on page 119 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

No. 101.

Opposite No. 24 in the table on page 169 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for present clause 1 substitute the following :—

1. Adhesive Court-fee Labels obligatory in the case of copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies.

—(Rules 15 (e), Appendix B, as amended by Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. 1676-Exc., dated the 23rd March 1906.)

No. 102.

For the second clause of paragraph 136 on pages 155-6 of the Punjab Stamp Manual substitute the following :—

" Further amendments of Article 49 of Schedule I of the Act of 1879 and of the corresponding Article 47 of the present Act were made by Act VI of 1894 and Act V of 1906. As now drafted duty is payable on all forms of insurance policy, but at reduced rates. The cost of the stamp on a fire-insurance policy is borne by the person issuing the policy, and on other policies by the person effecting the insurance. The duty on renewals of fire-insurance policies has been reduced to half the duty payable on the original policy, and the person receiving payment on account of the renewal has, in addition, to give a stamp receipt, when the amount of the premium received exceeds Rs. 20. (Vide section 30 as amended).

(Revised Issue).

CIRCULAR No. 2.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 28th September 1906.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of Treasury Officers :—

1. Ordinary postage stamps belonging to licensed vendors, which have become unfit for use, may be taken in exchange for new postage stamps of the same value; the damaged stamps should be sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi.
2. In the case of persons entitled to use "service" stamps, "service" stamps may be given in exchange for "ordinary" stamps, provided the latter are in good condition and fit for re-issue.
3. Fresh postage stamps, envelopes and postcards may be issued to Postmasters in exchange for useless or obsolete ones returned by them, provided the Postmaster's application is supported by a letter of authority from the head of the Postal Circle. Envelopes or postcards may be received back only in complete packets. Damaged or obsolete stamps, etc., should be sent to the Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi.

PUNJAB STAMP MANUAL, 1900.

CORRECTION SLIPS.

No. 103.

For Appendix E (as amended by Correction Slips Nos. 3 and 30) on pages 341—349 of the Punjab Stamp Manual substitute the following revised Appendix E :—

APPENDIX E.

RULES RELATING TO THE SUPPLY, CUSTODY AND SALE OF STAMPS.

Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 874, dated the 16th March 1906.

IN supersession of the Notifications of the Punjab Government noted on the margin, the following revised Rules made by the Government of India, in the Finance Department (Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905) relating to the custody, supply and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers now in use, are published for the information and guidance of all officers concerned :—

No. 1743, dated the 16th September 1895.
No. 1396, dated the 20th July 1899
No. 1198, dated the 11th May 1901.
No. 1880, dated the 20th August 1904,

Rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps of all descriptions, namely, General stamps used to denote the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899); Court-fee Stamps used to denote the fees payable under the Court-fee Act, 1870 (VII of 1870); Telegraph Stamps and Postage Stamps.

CENTRAL DEPÔTS.

1. There shall be five central depôts for stamps of all descriptions in charge of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta and the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, respectively. These central depôts shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption except in the case of postcards, envelopes, newspaper wrappers, non-judicial stamps at rates from 2 annas to Rs. 2, and stamps for copies, of which a stock sufficient for one year's consumption shall be maintained. The Superintendents of Stamps in Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi shall, for this purpose, forward, not later than the 15th of August in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the five central depôts, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi; and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India in the Finance Department not later than 4th October for transmission to the Secretary of State so as to reach him not later than the 1st November in each year. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps should forward a copy of the section of the general indent relating to Postage Stamps to the Director-General of the Post Office, and of the section relating to Telegraph stamps to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. Stamps for Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Assam, and Central India and local depôts subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

3. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depôts subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depôt at Madras on the indent of the officers in charge of local depôts.

4. Stamps for the Bombay Presidency except Sind, the Central Provinces (save as provided in Rule 2), and local depôts subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the central depôt, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

5. Stamps for the Province of Burma and the Andamans shall be supplied from the central depôt at Rangoon on the indent of officers in charge of local depôts.

6. Stamps for the Province of Sind, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, and Rajputana, and for the Residency Treasuries in Kashmir, and the Khorasan Agency Treasury shall be supplied from the central depôt at Karachi on the indent of the officers in charge of the local depôts.

7. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, on receiving an indent from a local depôt, shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is such as to ensure the local depôt having a proper

supply, and may comply with the indent in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay may indent for supplies on the central depôts.

LOCAL DEPÔTS.

8. Every treasury Throughout India, including those attached to political and salt agencies, shall be a local depôt for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Local Governments may establish local depôts at places where there is no treasury.

9. Each local depôt shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps not less than the probable consumption of five months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained, either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depôts, shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

10. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare and indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required, the total of the balance in the local depôt and any branch* depôts subordinate to it, the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that of five months in Rule 9, be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, as the case may be; but the Local Government of any province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

11. If the supply of stamps in any local depôt should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depôt the officer in charge of the local depôt should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depôt, sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct) in the case of general and court-fee stamps, to the Director-General of Post Office in the case of postage stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of Telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depôt of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

12. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depôt or from another local depôt, the officer in charge of the local depôt shall personally examine the outward appearance of the boxes or packets and satisfy himself that they bear no marks of having been tampered with. He shall

* For branch depôts the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depôt showing details of stamp balances may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

then have the boxes or packets opened in his presence, and the contents of each box or packet counted either by himself, or in his presence, immediately on its being opened. At the headquarters of a district, where the treasury is the local depôt, the boxes or packets should invariably be placed immediately on arrival in the strong-room of the treasury and there opened, one at a time, in the presence of the Treasury Officer, who must be present all the time the boxes or packets are being opened, and their contents examined and counted. In no case must a second box or packet be opened until the contents of the first have been completely examined and verified and placed in the proper receptacles as required by Rule 15. The number and value of stamps received shall be compared by the officer in charge with the invoice submitted or with the passed indent, and a receipt shall be sent not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps to the officer who sent the stamps.

13. Local Governments may issue such orders as may be thought necessary regarding the detailed counting of stamps received in a local depôt, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instructions that a certain percentage only of sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt. The inside wrappers of packets of stamps which bear the initials of the officers through whose hands the packets passed before issue from England should invariably be preserved till the whole contents of the packets have been examined and found correct.

14. If any of the stamps received are found to be unfit for issue, they should be at once returned to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as the case may be. Stamps which are through any accident rendered unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as the case may be, as soon as their unfitness is discovered. The necessary entries on account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (Rule 37), and in the *plus* and *minus* memoranda (Rule 39).

15. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock in the presence of the officer in charge, arranged in parcels and packets containing known quantities, the amount and value of each denomination being entered at the same time in a register maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock. These entries shall be checked by the officer in charge at the time the stamps are deposited, and the correctness of the arithmetical calculations of additions to balance, as well as of the values compared with quantities,* shall be verified and initialled by him at the time. The register shall then be placed with the stamps in the double lock receptacles and shall not be removed therefrom, nor shall any entries be allowed to be made therein except in the presence of the officer in charge.

* *N.B.*—In all cases where stamp registers have to be checked, the actual check of quantities against values is a very important one; the correctness of the calculations of value must be tested in detail, either by actual multiplication or by use of correctly prepared tables, and this check should never be omitted. This remark applies also to such of the following rules as prescribe a check of this kind. It is not necessary that the complete

checking should be done by the officer himself. It will be sufficient if the officer personally checks 10 per cent. of the entries in each class of stamps, leaving the remaining entries in each class to be checked by a subordinate under his supervision.

16. The Treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of all descriptions of stamps in each local dépôt. Except in Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Mandalay, sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the stores under double lock, such sales being made by the *ex-officio* vendor from the supply entrusted to him for this purpose, to be kept by him under single lock, as prescribed in the following rules.

17. The stock to be made over to the *ex-officio* vendor to be kept by him under single lock should ordinarily be sufficient for the probable demand of one month. The *ex-officio* vendor will maintain a register of receipts and issues from single lock in the same form as the double lock register, and on a fixed date near the beginning of each month he will prepare an indent for the quantity required for the month in a form showing the balances in his hands, an average month's consumption and the quantity required. When this indent is presented to the officer in charge, he will examine the single lock register, check the correctness of the arithmetical calculations made therein, and compare the balance shown with the actual balance in the *ex-officio* vendor's hands. If he approves the indent, he shall then give out the quantity required from the store under double lock, check the correctness of the entries made in the double lock register, see that they correspond with those made in the single lock register, initial both registers, and return the double lock register into the double lock store. When it is necessary to issue stamps from the store under double lock more than once in one day, the above checks need only be applied at each time of issue to the particular descriptions of stamps issued. But at the end of each day the Treasury Officer should verify the whole balance of stamps in *ex-officio* vendor's hand and check his registers. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of one month mentioned in this rule to one week, or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable, with reference to the amount of the Treasurer's security or for any other reason.

18. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall maintain the single lock register in the form mentioned in the preceding paragraph in such language as the Local Government may direct, entering therein, both in quantities and values, the receipts from double lock, the daily sales and balance in his hands of each denomination at the end of each day. He shall pay daily into the treasury the cash received by him for stamps sold, the amount realized on account of each of the four descriptions of stamps—namely, General, Court-fees, Postage, and Telegraph—being paid in separately. The account of the daily sales should be inspected and the correctness of the calculations shown therein checked every day by the officer in charge of the dépôt.

19. In Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Mandalay, stamps of the value of Rs. 50 and over may be sold direct from the stores under double lock to the public for cash by the officer in subordinate charge of the dépôt. He shall keep in English an account of such sales in the same manner and form as that prescribed by Rule 18 for sales by the *ex-officio* vendor.

20. The rules regulating the grant of discount and the grant of licenses to licensed vendors for the sale of General and Court-fee stamps vary in different provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rules that no change in the rates of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

21. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of General and Court-fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

22. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than Rs. 5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

23. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of Telegraph stamps from the local depôts subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule, and shall sell to the public Telegraph stamps of all descriptions and to any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sales of stamps; but they are allowed permanent advances of Telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs. When the permanent advance of Telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payment. But when the local depot is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depôts are authorized to issue Telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters without payment in excess of the value of the permanent advance, these temporary advances being adjusted when Treasury re-opens by the return of the stamps, or the payment of their value if sold.

24. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depôts to Government officials and to persons specially authorized to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sale no discount is allowed.

25. Ordinary Postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depôts, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that embossed envelopes and post cards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers' envelopes are sold from certain selected local depôts only to Commanding Officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

26. The officer in charge of every post office, receiving office, tahsil, thana and police station, at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), to sell General stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. To such person ordinary postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depôts for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rule; and on such sales discount at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the rupee is allowed.

NOTE.—In the case of all stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission calculated on the face value of the stamp.

27. A District Officer may authorize the grant of discount at the rate of one quarter of an anna in the rupee to any *bond fide* retail vendor of ordinary postage stamps, provided that he is not employed in a Government Treasury. Such authority shall be in writing, and shall remain in force until revoked by competent authority. It may contain conditions in all or any of the following respects, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of stamps of all or any specified denominations of postage stamps for retail sale; the sale of the stamps at one or more particular shops or places; and the prohibition of sales at other shops or places; and the days and hours of sales. The District Officer shall keep a register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person to whom he grants such authority.

28. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices within their respective jurisdictions, and any other officers of the Post Office authorized on that behalf by the Postmaster-General or Deputy Postmaster-General, are empowered to examine the stock of postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorized to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under Rules 25 and 27.

BRANCH DEPÔTS.

29. Every subordinate, branch or Tahsil Treasury shall be a branch depôt for the sale of stamps of all descriptions. But in any case where the sale of stamps from such a branch depôt is insignificant, and equal facilities exist for the supply of stamps from a depôt in the same station as the branch depôt, the Local Government may direct the closing of the branch depôt.

30. The Sub-Treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depôt.

31. The officer in charge of the branch depôt shall obtain his supplies from the local depôt to which the branch depôt is subordinate, in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depôt, and that the examination of the balance in hand and the comparison of the amounts shown with those shown in the indent shall be done by the officer in charge of the branch depôt. In cases where there is likely to be a distinct saving of cost or greater security of the stamps in transit, the Local Government may empower the Board of Revenue or other superior Revenue authority to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depôt to branch depôt, such supplies being passed through the accounts of the local depôt and treated by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as supplies to the local depôts to which the branch depôts are subordinate.

The receipt and examination of stamps on arrival from a local, central or other depôt should be conducted in the manner laid down in Rule 12.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his supplies from the officer in charge of the branch depôt in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depôt obtains his supplies from the officer in charge.

32. The supply to be kept in a branch depôt should be not less than the probable demand for three months; but Local Governments may direct that the supply shall be equal to the demand of any other period instead of three months which they may consider expedient. The stock should be kept up to this amount by indenting and obtaining supplies from the local depôt from time to time as may be necessary.

33. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding four months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of two months. The indent shall show, in separate columns for each denomination of stamps of which a supply is required, the balance in the branch depôt, the quantity sold in the preceding four months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding four months. The period of "four months" and "two months" of this rule may be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they deem expedient.

34. Local Governments shall fix the period a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depôt shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depôts and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

35. Sales from branch depôts will be made subject to the same rule as those from local depôts.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE CONTROLLER OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STAMPS, TO
SUPERINTENDENTS OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

36. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depôt will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in his depôt, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depôts subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the depôt. He will attach to the monthly statement for September and March rendered to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or in the United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces, to the Local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer named by the Local Government, a certificate in the following form:—

I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in store in this local depôt on the ^{September}_{March} 190 , and found by actual calculation of numbers and values, not less than 10 per cent. of the entries having been

	Rs.	checked by me personally, that the value of each
* General		description is as stated in the margin.* Also that I
Court-fees		have received similar certificates from the officers in
Telegraph		charge of the subordinate branch depôts that they
Postage		have similarly counted the stamps in their branch
depôts on the last day of the month of ^{September} _{March} 19		, of which the accounts are

	Rs.	incorporated in the Head Treasury accounts, and that
† General		they have made a similar calculation of numbers
Court-fees		and values, and that these certificates show the value
Telegraph		of each description of stamps in all the branch depôts
Postage		to be as stated in the margin.†

The total values of stamps in this depôt and the branch depôts, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

	Rs.
General ... ..	...
Court-fees ... ..	...
Telegraph ... ..	...
Postage ... ..	...

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement

for ^{March,} September, 190 , to which this certificate is attached. (If there is any difference add " with the exception of the following differences " the explanation of which is as follows :—).

37. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depôt, including the transactions of the subordinate branch depôts, shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depôt and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, separate statements being prepared for General stamps, Court-fees stamps, Telegraph stamps, and Postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the values of the balance in hand, at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

38. The statements shall be checked by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depôts, and shall be used by him to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depôts. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the balance of any kind of stamp in any local depôt is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 36, will be supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay or Karachi, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to and returned by the local depôts subordinate to each.

39. Treasury officers and other officers in charge of local depôts shall forward to the local Accountant-General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller-General may direct, in the form of *plus* and *minus* Memoranda or otherwise.

40. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 36, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transactions of the central and local depôts as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

41. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant-General or Comptroller for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns received from Treasuries and other local depôts under Rule 39 the receipt of the certificates prescribed in Rule 36 and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depôt.

42. The Comptroller-General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the account mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the check of the receipts, issues and sales.

33. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depôt falls below the number issued from the depôt in the preceding four months, the officer in charge of the depôt shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of two months. The indent shall show, in separate columns for each denomination of stamps of which a supply is required, the balance in the branch depôt, the quantity sold in the preceding four months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding four months. The period of "four months" and "two months" of this rule may be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they deem expedient.

34. Local Governments shall fix the period a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depôt shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depôts and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

35. Sales from branch depôts will be made subject to the same rule as those from local depôts.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE CONTROLLER OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STAMPS, TO
SUPERINTENDENTS OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

36. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depôt will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in his depôt, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depôts subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the depôt. He will attach to the monthly statement for September and March rendered to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or in the United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces, to the Local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer named by the Local Government, a certificate in the following form:—

I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in store in this local depôt on the ^{September}~~March~~ 190 , and found by actual calculation of numbers and values, not less than 10 per cent. of the entries having been

	Rs.	checked by me personally, that the value of each
* General		description is as stated in the margin.* Also that I
Court-fees		have received similar certificates from the officers in
Telegraph		charge of the subordinate branch depôts that they
Postage		have similarly counted the stamps in their branch
depôts on the last day of the month of ^{September} March 19		, of which the accounts are

	Rs.	incorporated in the Head Treasury accounts, and that
† General		they have made a similar calculation of numbers
Court-fees		and values, and that these certificates show the value
Telegraph		of each description of stamps in all the branch depôts
Postage		to be as stated in the margin.†

The total values of stamps in this depôt and the branch depôts, as found by the above certified examination, are therefore—

	Rs.
General ... ..	...
Court-fees ... ..	...
Telegraph ... ..	...
Postage ... ..	...

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement

for September, 190 , to which this certificate is attached. (If there is any March, difference add " with the exception of the following differences " the explanation of which is as follows :—).

37. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depôt, including the transactions of the subordinate branch depôts, shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depôt and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, separate statements being prepared for General stamps, Court-fees stamps, Telegraph stamps, and Postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the values of the balance in hand, at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

38. The statements shall be checked by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depôts, and shall be used by him to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depôts. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the balance of any kind of stamp in any local depôt is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 36, will be supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay or Karachi, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to and returned by the local depôts subordinate to each.

39. Treasury officers and other officers in charge of local depôts shall forward to the local Accountant-General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller-General may direct, in the form of *plus* and *minus* Memoranda or otherwise.

40. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 36, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transactions of the central and local depôts as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

41. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant-General or Comptroller for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns received from Treasuries and other local depôts under Rule 39 the receipt of the certificates prescribed in Rule 36 and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depôt.

42. The Comptroller-General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the account mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the check of the receipts, issues and sales.

43. The Government of India in the Finance Department and the Local Governments in Madras, Bombay and Burma shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depôts. The verification shall be carried out in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported.

44. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay Rangoon and Karachi, shall forward every month to the Director-General of the Post Office a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depôt and the issues to each local depôt of postage stamps during the month. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, shall also send monthly to the Comptroller of the Post Office a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of postage stamps, in the local and branch depôts subordinate to him. Each Accountant-General or Comptroller will, with his monthly account current with the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, forward a statement showing the total realizations at each Treasury from the sales of Telegraph stamps during the month.

APPENDIX F.

NON-JUDICIAL.

RULES REGULATING THE SUPPLY AND SALE OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS, THE PERSONS BY WHOM ALONE THEY SHALL BE SOLD, AND THE DUTIES AND REMUNERATION OF SUCH PERSONS. (*Published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1500, dated the 5th June 1900.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules regulating—

- (a) the supply and sale of stamps and stamped paper ;
- (b) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted ; and
- (c) the duties and remuneration of such persons.

2. These rules shall take effect on and from the first day of April 1900 in supersession of the rules published in Punjab Government Notification No. 1745 of the 16th September 1895.

RULES.

INTERPRETATION.

I.—In these rules, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context :—

- (a) the word "*Stamp*" means a stamp intended to be used under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and includes the plural, and applies to adhesive stamps and stamps impressed on sheets of paper. The word does not include any stamp intended to be used under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and is limited to non-judicial stamps ;
- (b) the expression "*Impressed stamp*" means a stamp as defined in section 2 (13) of the Stamp Act, 1899, and the expression "*Adhesive label*" has the meaning attached to it in Rule 14 of Government of India Notification No. 786-S. R., * dated 17th February 1899 ;
- (c) the expression "*Local Depôt*" includes every Treasury at the headquarters of any district in the Punjab, and any place where there is no Treasury for the custody and sale of stamps, which the Lieutenant-Governor may declare to be a "*Local Depôt*" ;
- (d) the expression "*Branch Depôt*" includes every subordinate Treasury at the headquarters of a tahsil or other subdivision of a district.

No. 104.

After clause (iii) of Rule IV, on page 352 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, insert the following new clause:—

(iii) A.—(With reference to Rule 33 of the revised rules prescribed in Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated the 16th March 1906), as soon as the number of stamps of any denomination in the branch depôt approaches the minimum set forth in the preceding rule, an indent for a quantity which, with the balance in hand, shall make up the maximum as set forth in the preceding rule shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the branch depôt and forwarded to the officer in charge of the local depôt.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 105.

For Rule III on page 351 of the Punjab Stamp Manual substitute the following revised rule:—

III.—Stamps will be supplied to local depôts and branch depôts under the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated the 16th March 1906.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 106.

In line 1 of clause (i) of Rule IV, on page 351 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 7" read "Rule 9".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 107.

In line 1 of clause (ii) of Rule IV, on page 351 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 8" read "Rule 10"; and in line 6, for "Calcutta" read "Karachi".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 108.

In line 1 of clause (iii) of Rule IV, on page 352 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 30" read "Rule 32".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 109.

In line 1 of clause (iv) of Rule IV, on page 352 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 11" read "Rule 12"; and after the word "it" in line 14 add the following:—

"not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 110.

In line 4 of clause (v) of Rule IV, on page 352 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Calcutta" read "Karachi".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 111.

Omit from clause (vi) of Rule IV, on page 352 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, the sentence beginning with "Indents" to the end of the clause.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 112.

In line 1 of clause (vii) of Rule IV, on page 352 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 16" read "Rule 18".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 113.

Omit sub-clause (b) of clause (iii) of Rule V, on page 353 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 875, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 114.

After clause (iii) of Rule III, on page 362 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, insert the following new clause:—

(iii) A.—(With reference to Rule 33 of the revised rules prescribed in Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905 and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated 16th March 1906), as soon as the number of stamps of any denomination in the branch depôt approaches the minimum set forth in the preceding rule, an indent for a quantity which, with the balance in hand, shall make up the maximum as set forth in the preceding rule shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the branch depôt and forwarded to the officer in charge of the local depôt.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 115.

For Rule II, on page 362 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, substitute the following revised rule:—

II.—The supply of stamps to local and branch depôts shall be regulated by the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated 16th March 1906, or for the time being in force in that behalf, subject to the directions given in the rule next following.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department Notification, No. 876, dated 16th March 1906).

No. 116.

In line 1 of clause (i) of Rule III, on page 362 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 7" read "Rule 9".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 117.

In line 1 of clause (ii) of Rule III, on page 362 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 8" read "Rule 10"; and in line 6, for "Calcutta" read "Karachi".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 118.

In line 1 of clause (iii) of Rule III, on page 362 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 30" read "Rule 32".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 119.

In line 1 of clause (iv) of Rule III, on page 362 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 11" read "Rule 12"; and in line 15, after the word "it" add "not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamp", and in line 16, for "Calcutta" read "Karachi".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 120.

In line 4 of clause (v) of Rule III, on page 363 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Calcutta" read "Karachi."

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 121.

Omit the concluding sentence of clause (vi) of Rule III, on page 363 of the Punjab Stamp Manual from the word "Indents" to the end.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 122.

In line 1 of clause (vii) of Rule III, on page 363 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for "Rule 16" read "Rule 18".

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 123.

For clause (i) of Rule VII, on page 364 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, substitute the following:—

The accounts to be kept shall be those required by Rules 14, 15 and 18 of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published in Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by the Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated 16th March 1906.

—(Punjab Government, Finance Department, Notification No. 876, dated 16th March 1906.)

No. 124.

Cancel lines 11 to 13 from top of page 182 of the Punjab Stamp Manual.

No. 125.

For the last three lines of clause 1 of paragraph 1 on page 306 of the Punjab Stamp Manual read :—

Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905.

No. 126.

In line 2 from bottom of page 306 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for " Calcutta " read " Karachi ".

No. 127.

After the word " returned ", in line 13 from top of page 310 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, add " not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps ".

No. 128.

In line 18 from top of page 310 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for " Rule 11 " read " Rule 13 ".

No. 129.

In line 27 from top of page 315 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for " Rule 13 " read " Rule 15 ".

No. 130.

In line 9 from top of page 324 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, for " Rule 23 " read " Rule 26 ".

No. 131.

For the two sentences in lines 25 to 30 from top of page 312 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900, beginning with the word " Printed " and ending with " manuscript " substitute the following :—

Printed forms in English, bound in two sets of volumes, are obtainable from the office of the local Superintendent. Volume I contains forms of indent for non-judicial and court-fee stamps up to Rs. 50 in value, Telegraph notarial, hundi, share transfer and foreign bill stamps, and Volume II forms for ordinary postage, service and postal service stamps. Indents for denominations other than those for which columns are provided and all intermediate indents should be prepared in manuscript on the back of the printed form of indent used for the month for, or in which, the requisition is made.

No. 132.

For the concluding clause of paragraph 69, on pages 109 and 110 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900, substitute the following :—

The Governor-General in Council having in Resolution No. 6982-Exc., dated 19th December 1905, since ruled that the power of delegation vested in Local Governments and Administrations by Resolution No. 5468-S. R., dated the 14th December 1898, may, at their discretion, be further extended to Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of districts, the Local Government has delegated to Deputy Commissioners the power which was hitherto vested in the Financial Commissioner and the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, to deal with applications for refunds or renewals of spoilt or useless non-judicial stamps, received after the prescribed period but within the limit of one year from the date of purchase or spoiling.

—(Punjab Government letter No. 865, dated 1906.)

No. 133.

For the concluding clause of paragraph 43, on page 277 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900, *substitute* the following :—

The same rule empowers Local Governments, *in special cases*, to allow similar refunds when the period of six months is exceeded, provided the application for refund is made within a period of *one year* from the date of purchase or spoiling; it also permits the Local Government to delegate this power to any subordinate authority, and the power of sanctioning refunds and renewals in such cases has been delegated to Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.—(*Punjab Government letter No. 865, dated 15th March 1906.*) It may here be added, for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners, that the mere allegation of the applicant that he was not aware of the rule requiring him to apply within six months, should not usually be accepted as sufficient to constitute a “special case” under this rule.

No. 134.

Insert the following new paragraph 47 (a) on page 280 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900 :—

The following *executive instructions* have been issued by the Financial Commissioners for observance in the writing of documents for which two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the fee chargeable under the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870 :—

When two or more impressed stamps are used to make up the amount of the fee chargeable under the Court-fees Act, a portion of the subject-matter shall ordinarily be written on each stamped sheet. Where this is impracticable or seriously inconvenient, the document shall be written on one or more sheets bearing impressed stamps of the highest value, and the remaining stamps shall *be punched and cancelled by the Court* and filed with the record, a certificate being recorded by the Court on the face of the first sheet of the document to the effect that the full Court-fee has been paid in stamps. The writing on each stamped sheet shall be attested by the signature of the person or persons executing the document.

These instructions do not supersede the rules on the subject of the cancellation of Court-fee stamps contained in the Chief Court's Rules and Orders XXXIC.

No. 135.

For entries Nos. 55 to 57. (Not applicable to the Punjab on page 191 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900, *substitute* the following :—

55 and 56. (Not applicable to the Punjab.)

57. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore, which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, when the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees,—Duty reduced to one anna. (*Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. 3238-Exc., dated 13th June 1906.*)

No. 136.

Cancel footnote on page 312 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900.

No. 137.

For Appendix B (as amended by Correction Slips Nos. 1, 19, 25, 51 to 57, 66, 72, 74, 93 and 94) on pages 193 to 199 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900, substitute the following new Appendix B.

APPENDIX B.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 29th June 1906.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3632-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules under the said Act in supersession of the Rules promulgated with the following Notifications of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, namely :—

Notification No. 786-S.R., dated the 17th February 1899 ;

"	"	582-S.R.,	"	"	31st January 1901 ;
"	"	1662-S.R.,	"	"	21st March 1902 ;
"	"	3740-S.R.,	"	"	22nd June 1903 ;
"	"	1591-Exc.	"	"	15th March 1905 ;
"	"	3191-Exc.,	"	"	2nd June 1905 ;
"	"	5300-Exc.	"	"	21st September 1905 ;
"	"	5616-Exc.,	"	"	6th October 1905 ;
"	"	1676-Exc.,	"	"	22nd March 1906.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. In these rules, the expression " the Act " shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely :—

- (a) impressed stamps, and
- (b) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

3. (1) "Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely :—

Hundis.

- (a) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date of sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi or Nagpur, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by Rule 10.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of Rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

4. A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange.

5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument :

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, the Superintendent of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi or Nagpur, or the Commissioner of Stamps, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

One anna impressed stamps.

8. The following officers are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules :—

"The proper Officer".

(a) the Collector of Calcutta ;

(b) the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevely, Malabar, and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from headquarters ;

(c) the Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein ;

(d) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the Senior Assistant Commissioner present when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from headquarters ;

- (e) the Collector of Chittagong, and the Treasury Deputy Collector when the Collector is absent from headquarters ;
- (f) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi and Nagpur ;
- (g) the Commissioner of Stamps, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and
- (h) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

9. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

10. (1) The proper officers shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in Rule 9, being brought to him before it is executed and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's Office ; in Karachi, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps ; in Lahore, in the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, the Superintendent of his office ; and, generally, any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be stamped with impressed labels.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof ; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

12. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer", as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna" or "Half Anna", as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half Anna"; and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage, or for revenue, or for both postage and revenue.

15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed; that is to say:—

- (a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India, and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna, shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill".
- (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer".
- (c) An entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate", "Vakil", or "Attorney". Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. Such officer shall, after affixing the stamp, write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof before parting with the instrument.
- (d) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial".
- (e) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped :
Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.
Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps for destruction.
Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

18. When the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.
Mode of cancelling original debenture in cases under section 55 of the Act.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person, who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.
Rewards.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in Rule 9 (1) of the Rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration bonds	2
(b) Affidavits	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power... ..	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company... ..	10
(e) Articles of clerkship	11
(f) Bills of lading	14
(g) Charter-parties	20
(h) Declarations of trust	64A
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(l) Mortgages of crops	41
(m) Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
(n) Policies of insurance	47
(o) Revocations of trust	64B
(p) Share warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(q) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in Rule 9 (2) of the Rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed
(c) Awards	12
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APPENDIX C.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1899.

No. 1281-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, subsection (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and of all other powers in this behalf, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 787-S. R., dated the 17th February 1899, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith :—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
British	£1 sterling	Rs. 15 ; but in the case of Bills of Exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule I) Rs. 10 only.
French	1 franc	½ of a Rupee, i.e., Fcs. 25=Rs. 15.
German	1 mark	¼ of a Rupee, i.e., Mkcs. 20=Rs. 15.
United States or Canadian	1 dollar	Rs. 3 0 0
Chinese	1 tael	Rs. 2 0 0
British (Asiatic Possessions)	1 dollar*	} Re. 1 8 0
Mexican	1 „ *	
Japanese	1 yen	
Persian	1 kran	Re. 0 4 0

* That is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar" which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

No. 138.

Cancel paragraph 55 on page 339 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900.

No. 139.

On page 304, Appendix D, after Serial No. (19 d) insert the following :—

(19 e.) to remit the fees chargeable on all applications and petitions presented to a Collector, or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, for advice or assistance from the Agricultural Department of the Province.

—[Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 6069-Exc., dated the 26th October 1906).

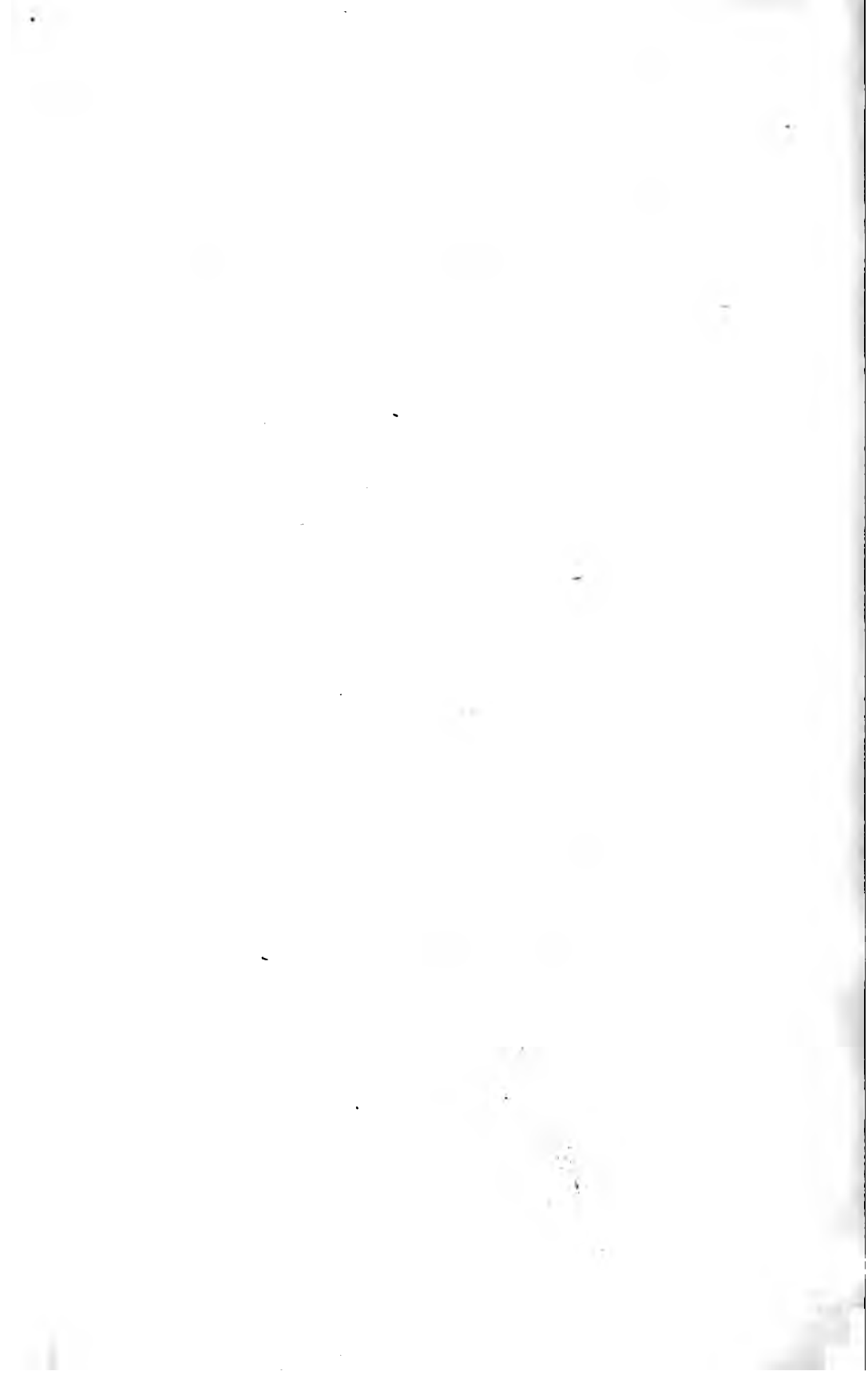
No. 140.

After Serial No. 63 (Correction Slip No. 32, on page 192 of the Punjab Stamp Manual, 1900) add the following :—

64. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under Article 40 of Schedule I of the said Act on mortgage-deeds executed by an officer of the Government in civil or military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a dwelling-house for his own use.

—(Government of India, Financial Department, Notification No. 10-Exc., dated the 2nd January 1907).

INDEX
TO
REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1906.



REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES DEPTL. ORDERS.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES REGISTRATION MANUAL, 1905.

CORRECTION SLIPS.

No. 1.

For the Note to section 6 of Act VI of 1886, on page 94 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Manual, 1905, substitute the following :—

By Notification No. 568-S. of 28th September 1888 a general registry office was established at Lahore, and by Notification No. 1376 of 3rd October 1906 the Commissioner of Excise was appointed *Ex-officio* Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

No. 2.

For Punjab Government Notification No. 1730, dated the 17th December 1888, reproduced on page 95 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Manual, 1905, substitute the following :—

Under the provisions of section 9 and section 35 (2) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the Superintendent of the office of the Commissioner of Excise to certify copies of entries given under section 8 and sub-section 2 of section 35 of the said Act when the Registrar-General is absent from Lahore.

Punjab Government Notification No. 1730 of 17th December 1888 is hereby cancelled.

—(No. 1377, dated 3rd October 1906).

No. 3.

For Notes (3) and (4) under section 82 of Act XV of 1872, on page 75 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Manual, 1905, substitute the following :—

Copies or extracts from any register relating to births, baptisms, naming, dedications, marriages, deaths or burials are exempt from stamp duty (see Article 24, Exemption (b), Schedule I, to Stamp Act II of 1889, as amended by Act V of 1906).

No. 4.

For Note (2) under section 35 of Act VI of 1886, on page 106 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Manual, 1905, *substitute* the following :—

Copies of entries given under this section are exempted from stamp duty (*see Exemption (b) under Article 24, Schedule I, to Stamp Act II of 1899 as amended by Act V of 1906*).

**SUPREME GOVERNMENT
ORDERS, 1906.**



SUPREME GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1906.

No. 244—20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-rule shall be added to Rule 5 of the Rules regulating the transport and importation of explosives, published in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901 :—

Sub-Rule.

“ III.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (oblorate mixture class), or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration.”

“ Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.”

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1906.

No. 1.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 6th day of October, 1870, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870, were declared applicable to the districts comprised in the North-West Frontier Province as constituted by the Proclamation issued with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 5780-P., dated the 25th October 1901, and the Proclamation issued with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2104-F., dated the 6th August 1902 ;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of the said North-West Frontier Province has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same received the assent of the Governor-General on the 26th day of January 1906 :

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and *Local Gazette* for the said North-West Frontier Province :—

REGULATION No. 1 OF 1906.

A Regulation further to amend the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice (Amendment) Regulation, 1906.
Short title.
2. After section 87 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, the following section shall be added, namely :—
Addition of new section after section 87, Reg. VII, 1901.

“ 87 A. (1) When an appeal or an application for revision is preferred to the Judicial Commissioner in respect of any decree or order which was passed by him in another capacity, or in which he is personally interested, he shall, unless all the parties request him to dispose of the case himself, transfer it for disposal to the Chief Court of the Punjab at Lahore, or to such officer as the Governor-General in Council may appoint to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the disposal thereof.

(2). When an Additional Judicial Commissioner is appointed under sub-section (1), he shall, in disposing of any case transferred to him thereunder, have all the powers of the Judicial Commissioner under this Regulation.”

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CANTONMENTS.

Fort Wiliam, the 16th February 1906.

No. 117.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which the said Act is for the time being operative :—

1. Every notice prescribed by section 6 may be in the appropriate form set forth in Schedule A, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require.
2. Any notice required by these rules, if not served by post under section 40, may be served by any person authorized by the Cantonment Magistrate in this behalf, —
 - (a) by giving or tendering a duly signed copy thereof to the person to whom it is addressed ; or
 - (b) where the notice cannot be served as prescribed in clause (a), by causing it to be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house to which it relates and by publishing it in one vernacular and one English daily newspaper.

3. Every petition of appeal under section 35 shall state the grounds of appeal.

4. When a Committee of Arbitration, hereinafter referred to as "the Committee", has been duly constituted and each of the members thereof informed by the Cantonment Magistrate of the fact, as provided in sub-section (1) of section 30, the Chairman of the Committee shall, within a week from receipt of such notice, fix the time and place of meeting and give notice in writing of the same to the other members of the Committee, and, through the Cantonment Magistrate, to the parties concerned.

5. The notice given to the parties under the preceding rules shall state the purpose for which the Committee will assemble, and shall contain a direction to them to produce their evidence, oral and documentary, on the date fixed, or, if they are unable to do so, to forward to the Chairman, at least seven days prior to the day of the meeting, a list of the witnesses whom they desire to be summoned in their behalf, either to give evidence or to produce documents relating to the matter in dispute.

6. On receipt of the lists of witnesses and documents, if any, the Chairman shall, if he considers the request made for the attendance of the witnesses named and the production of the documents called for to be reasonable, transmit the list to the Cantonment Magistrate for issue of the necessary processes under section 30 (2) of the Act. If he considers the attendance of any witness named, or the production of any document called for, to be unnecessary, he shall inform the party concerned, and the point whether such witness should be summoned or such document called for shall be determined by the Committee at their first meeting.

7. It shall be open to the Chairman to call for the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents, other than those named by the parties, and to transmit a list of these to the Cantonment Magistrate for action.

8. The Chairman shall record in the award the question for decision, the number of the Station Order convening the Committee, the names and status of the members thereof, and the decision arrived at. The award shall be signed by the Chairman, and shall be forwarded by him, in duplicate, to the Cantonment Magistrate for disposal.

9. The Committee shall have power to correct any clerical mistake or error in their award which may have arisen from any accidental slip or omission.

10. The Committee, or any of their number, or any person especially authorized by them in this behalf, may enter into or on any building or land, which is the subject of arbitration; and may make such inspection, aided, if required, by expert evidence, as they may think fit.

11. Every requisition for reference of any question to a Committee of Arbitration shall set forth the grounds upon which the applicant relies.

12. Where any member of the Committee of Arbitration dies or becomes incapable of acting, the officer or owner, as the case may be, who nominated him, shall nominate another person in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so, and, if he fails to do so, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in his place.

13. The parties shall be entitled to appear at and be heard at the meetings of the Committee of Arbitration, or at the hearing of appeals under Chapter V, either in person or through duly qualified pleaders.

14. The Chairman shall furnish a copy of the award to each of the parties free of charge, and shall then forward the original to the Cantonment Magistrate.

15. The powers of entry conferred by section 13 and section 39, sub-section (4), and the powers of entry and inspection conferred by Rule 10 shall only be exercised between sunrise and sunset:

Provided that—

(1) no building or land which may be occupied at the time shall be entered, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without twenty-four hours' written notice having been given to the said occupier:

(2) when any building used as a human-dwelling is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman shall be entered until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

16. No person in military employ below the rank of non-commissioned officer shall be authorized under the provisions of section 13 or 39, sub-section (4), or of Rule 10.

17. Whoever obstructs any person authorized to inspect or enter a house, such person, not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs. 50, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM I.

Notice to owner under section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902).

To _____

Whereas an application has been made to the Cantonment Authority of _____ by _____, Commanding Officer of the _____ regiment, under section 8 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), for appropriation of the house No. _____, situated at _____, within the Cantonment of _____ for occupation by _____; and whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the said Cantonment Authority that the said house should be appropriated for the above purpose: This is to require you to let the said house to the said _____ from the _____ day of _____ 190 . And take notice that Rs. _____ is the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the said house, and that, unless you give effect to the above requisition within the time aforesaid (or apply for a reference to arbitration under section 18 of the said Act), the Cantonment Authority will proceed to enforce if under the provision of the said Act.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of 190 .

(Signed) _____

Cantonment Authority.

FORM II.

Notice to occupier under section 6 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902).

To _____

Whereas an application has been made to the Cantonment Authority of _____ by _____ Commanding Officer of the _____ regiment, under section 8 of the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), for appropriation of the house No. _____ within the Cantonment of _____ for occupation by _____ ; and whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the said Cantonment Authority that the said house should be appropriated for the above purpose : This is to require you to vacate the said house on or before the _____ day of _____ 190 . And take notice that, unless you give effect to the above requisition within the time aforesaid, the Cantonment Authority will proceed to enforce such requisition under the provisions of the said Act.

Dated at _____ the _____ 190 .

(Signed) _____

Cantonment Authority.

Fort William, the 26th February 1906.

No. 172.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonment Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Gambling Act (III of 1867) to the following Cantonments in the Punjab, namely :—

Delhi.
Ambala.
Jullundur.
Mian Mir.
Ferozepore.
Multan.
Sialkot.
Rawalpindi.

Murree (Gharial and Topa).
Amritsar.
Dalhousie (Balun).
Dharmasala.
Jhelum.
Campbellpur.
Kasauli.
Barian Camp.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION,

FACTORIES.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1906.

No. 1892.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), (as amended by Act XI of 1891), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rule published in the Home Department Notification No. 1126, dated the 25th June 1903, shall be amended as follows—

In clause III, after the words "to which the return relates", the following shall be added, namely :—"If subsequently the occupier has occasion to make

any alteration in the days so notified, he shall give notice of such alteration to the Inspector of Factories, or, other officer designated in this behalf, not less than 24 hours previous to the day originally notified as a holiday or to the date he proposes to substitute therefor, whichever is earlier."

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th March 1906.

No. 353.—With reference to the Commerce and Industry Department Notification No. 4694—3-12, dated the 4th September 1905, publishing amendments made in the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901, the following list of "authorized explosives" referred to in Rule 2(1) of the above rules is published for general information :—

List of Authorized Explosives.

The following explosives are at present authorized for importation into British India for general sale :—

Class 1.—GUNPOWDER.

Gunpowder.

Class 2.—NITRATE MIXTURE.

Riplene.

Class 3.—NITRO COMPOUND.

Every explosive in this class and every explosive ingredient thereof shall be so thoroughly purified and otherwise of such character as to satisfy a test known as the heat test, and specified in Schedule A of Home Department Notification No. 5529-Public, dated the 11th October 1901.

Division 1.

Albionite.
Amberite No. 1.
Ballistite.
Blasting Gelatine.
Carbonite.
Celtite.

Cordite.
Cordite, M. D.
Dynamite.
Gelatine Dynamite No. 1.
Gelatine Dynamite No. 2, or Gelignite.

Phoenix Powder.

Provided that every explosive in this division shall be of such character and consistency as not to be liable to liquefaction or exudation.

Division 2.

Amberite No. 2.
Ammonite.
Coopall's Powder.
E. C. Sporting Powder.
Empire Powder
Guncotton.
Henrite.
Schultze Gunpowder.
Kynoch's Smokeless Sporting Powder.

Negro Powder.
Picric Acid.
Picric Powder.
Rifleite.
Roburite.
S. R. Powder.
S. S. Powder.
Smokeless Powder.
Smokeless Blasting Powder.

Class 4.—CHLORATE MIXTURE.

Nil.

Class 5.—FULMINATE.

Nil.

Class 6.—AMMUNITION.

Division 1.

Safety Fuzes for Blasting.
 Safety Electric Fuzes.

Percussion Caps.
 Railway Fog Signals.

Safety Cartridges.

Division 2.

Cartridges for Cannon, Shells,
 Mines, Blasting or other like
 purposes.
 Cartridges for Small Arms which
 are not Safety Cartridges.
 Electric Fuzes.
 Fuzes for Blasting which are not
 Safety Fuzes.
 Fuzes for Shells.
 Tubes for Firing Explosives.

Division 3.

War Rockets.
 Cartridges for Small Arms which
 are not Safety Cartridges.
 Detonators.
 Electric Detonators.
 Fuzes for Blasting which are not
 Safety Fuzes.
 Friction Tubes.
 Fuzes for Shells.
 Tubes for firing Explosives.

Class 7.—FIREWORKS.

*Division 1.**Nil.**Division 2.—Manufactured Fireworks.*

Manufactured Fireworks.

Amorces.
 Chinese Crackers.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

COTTON DUTIES.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1906.

No. 2080—3.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Forms A and B, annexed hereto, shall be substituted for Forms A and B, appended to the Rules made under the said Act, which were published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, N. 864-S. R., dated the 21st February 1896, as amended by Notification No. 2429-S. R., dated the 29th May 1899,

FORM A.

Particulars of all Cotton Goods produced at _____ Mill during the period
beginning and ending 190 .

Description of goods (1).	ISSUED OUT OF THE PREMISES.		Real value.	Deduction claimed under sec- tion 15 on account of quantity ware- housed, in lbs.	Deduction claimed under sec- tion 19 on account of quantity exported, in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Yards or dozens.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Part I.—Grey and bleached Piece-goods.</i> [To be reported in lbs. and yards, and bleach- ed to be distinguished from grey goods.]						
1. Chadars ...						
2. Dhuties ...						
3. Drills and Jeans ...						
4. Cambrics and Lawns.						
5. Printers ...						
6. T-cloth, Domes- tics and Sheetings.						
7. Shirtings and long- cloth.						
8. Tent-cloth ...						
9. Other sorts ...						
<i>Part II.—Coloured Piece- goods.</i> [To be reported in lbs. and yards.]						
1. Chadars ...						
2. Lungis and Dhu- ties.						
3. Drills and Jeans.						
4. Greys, dyed ...						
5. Coloured striped Saris and Susis.						
6. Cotton Tweeds and Checks.						
7. Other sorts ...						
<i>Part III.—Grey and coloured goods other than Piece-goods.</i> [To be reported in lbs. and dozens, and grey, coloured and bleached goods to be distinguish- ed.]						
<i>Part IV.—Hosiery.</i> [To be reported in lbs. and dozens.]						
<i>Part V.—Miscellaneous.</i> [To be reported in lbs. only.]						
TOTAL ...						

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 190 .

(Signed) _____

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the mill.]

FORM B.

Statement of Cotton Goods assessed to duty, with amount payable thereon.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Description of goods.	Weight, lbs.	Real value.	Total real value.	Rate of duty payable.	Total duty payable.
Part I.—Grey and bleached Piece-goods.					
„ II.—Coloured Piece-goods.					
„ III.—Grey and coloured goods other than Piece-goods.					
„ IV.—Hosiery ...					
„ V.—Miscellaneous					
TOTAL ...					

(Signed) _____

Collector.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 190 .

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.****SEPARATE REVENUE.****STAMPS.**

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1906.

No. 1676-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notifications of the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 785 and 786-S. R., dated the 17th February 1899, as subsequently amended, namely:—

- (1) From the Notification No. 735-S. R., dated the 17th February 1899, entry No. 54 shall be omitted.
- (2) In the Notification No. 786-S. R., dated the 17th February 1899, the following amendments shall be made, namely:—
 - (a) In Rule 14, as amended by Notification No. 5300-Exc., dated the 22nd September 1905, after the words "may be" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half Anna".
 - (b) For clause (e) of Rule 15 the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(e) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps."

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATION.****CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.**

Calcutta, the 27th March 1906.

No. 723—33-3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the areas noted below, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra:—

1. The City of Madras.
 2. The Town of Bandora, Thana District, Bombay.
 3. The Town of Calcutta and its suburbs.
 4. The City and Civil Station of Lahore.
 5. The Cantonment and Municipal limits of Peshawar.
 6. Rangoon Town.
-

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

No. 2843—2848-4.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Simla, the 14th April 1906.

After consultation with the Local Governments and Chambers of Commerce as to the practicability of the suggestions formulated by the Committee appointed to consider the question of adopting measures to prevent the short-reeling of yarns manufactured in Indian mills for sale in India, the Government of India announced, in October 1904, that they had decided not to take any further action in the matter. Their attention was again drawn to the subject by Resolution No. 9, passed at the Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce in January 1905, and by a representation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which was forwarded for their consideration by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India. In replying to that representation, the Government of India adhered to their former decision; but the Secretary of State, while not dissenting from the general conclusions at which they had arrived, has pointed out that the decision should not be held to imply, as has in fact been inferred in certain quarters, that the Government of India propose to abstain from all action under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in respect of short-reeled yarn manufactured in Indian mills, and he has suggested that it would be advisable expressly to delegate powers in respect of prosecutions to certain authorities in India. In compliance with the Secretary of State's instructions, the Government of India have decided that the Local Governments should, in certain classes of cases, and subject to certain conditions, be authorized to undertake prosecutions under sections 6 and 7 of the Act. The attached instructions governing this matter have been framed on the lines of the Regulations issued by the Board of Trade to provide for the conduct of prosecutions in similar cases in the United Kingdom.

Order :—

Ordered, that a copy, with a copy of the attached instructions, be

forwarded to the Government Administration of

Bombay, Revenue Department,
Madras, Revenue Department,
Bengal, Financial Department,
Burma, Revenue Department,
the Punjab,
the United Provinces,
the Central Provinces,

for information

and guidance, in continuation of the correspondence ending with the letter from the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6553-S.R., dated the 14th October 1904.

Ordered, also, that a copy, with a copy of the instructions, be forwarded to the other Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy, with a copy of the instructions, be forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, for information.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution and the instructions be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

Instructions for the prosecution, under sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889), of offences relating to the short-reeling of yarn in Indian mills.

1. The prosecution of such offences shall, subject to the condition hereinafter prescribed, be undertaken by the Local Governments in cases which appear to them to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade.

2. Every application to a Local Government to undertake a prosecution shall be accompanied by the following documents:—

- (a) A statement showing the nature and circumstances of the case and sufficient to enable the Local Government to form an opinion whether the case affects the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade.
- (b) A statement showing the facts which, if the Local Government undertakes the prosecution, will be capable of proof, and setting out the proofs and names of the witnesses available to prove such facts.

The Local Government may require the above statements to be supplemented or additional evidence to be furnished.

3. If, on the evidence, the Local Government is of opinion that there is no reasonable prospect of a conviction being obtained, it will not, unless it thinks fit, undertake the prosecution.

4. If the Local Government is of opinion that the prosecution would be better or more properly conducted under some other Act, it will not undertake the prosecution.

5. The Local Government may, before undertaking a prosecution, require the applicant to give security for costs on such terms, and in such manner, as it thinks proper.

6. For the purpose of carrying these instructions into effect, the Local Governments may, from time to time, prescribe the use of such forms and give such directions as they may deem expedient.

7. Nothing in these instructions is intended to affect the power of any person or authority to undertake private prosecutions in respect of such offences under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

NOTIFICATION.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 21st April 1906.

No. 2968—82.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for application to all coal mines in British India in continuation of Notification No. 864—68-20, dated the 10th March 1904 :—

VIII.—Rules regarding certificates the conditions on which they are granted and the qualifications which the managers of the various classes of mines must possess.

Rule 27.—For the purposes of Rules 28 to 54, every system of underground workings interconnected in such a manner that communication is practicable from any one part of the system to any other part by means of underground channels shall be deemed to constitute a mine. If access from one system of underground workings to another such system is not practicable without coming to the surface of the ground, each such system shall be deemed to constitute a separate mine.

Rule 28.—There shall be constituted a Board of Examiners for the purposes of these rules, which shall consist of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the time being, and of two other persons possessing technical qualifications fitting them to serve on the Board. One of these persons shall be the owner or manager of a mine, the other shall be a mining engineer. They shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council for a term of three years :

Provided that, on the expiry of any term for which he has been appointed, any such person shall be eligible for re-appointment. Each such person shall receive such remuneration as the Governor-General in Council may fix. The Chief Inspector of Mines shall be, ex-officio, President of the Board.

Rule 29.—Certificates under these rules shall be granted by the Board of Examiners, and their decision regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final. Certificates granted by the Board shall hold good throughout British India, and shall be of two kinds, namely, certificates of competency and certificates of service, and two classes of each kind, namely, first and second class.

Rule 30.—Certificates of competency shall be granted to candidates after such examination as the Board of Examiners may, from time to time, prescribe. The examinations shall be held at such times, and at such centres, as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Board, and shall be conducted by local examiners, who shall be appointed by the Board. The local examiners as appointed shall be subject to the orders of the Board in respect of all matters relative to the conduct of the examinations, and they shall receive such remuneration as the Board, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may

fix. The Board may, from time to time, make regulations as to the conduct of such examinations; and they shall, so far as this is practicable, take steps that the standard of knowledge which a candidate must attain before he obtains a certificate of competency of any particular class shall be uniform throughout British India. Every regulation made by the Board under this rule shall be published in the local official Gazette, and no such regulation shall take effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published.

Rule 31.—Full information regarding the date and place of each examination shall be published, under the orders of the Board of Examiners, in each issue of the local official Gazette, and in such other publications as the Board may consider desirable, for a period of not less than three months prior to the date fixed therefor.

Rule 32.—No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a first class certificate of competency unless he has attained the age of 23 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than five years :

Provided that this period may be reduced to three years, if the Board of Examiners think fit, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

Rule 33.—No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a second class certificate of competency unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than three years :

Provided that this period may be reduced to one year, if the Board of Examiners think fit, in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at a University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

Rule 34.—A fee of Rs. 15 shall be paid by every candidate attending an examination for a first class certificate of competency; and a fee of Rs. 8 shall be paid by every candidate attending an examination for a second class certificate of competency.

These fees shall be paid, not less than one month prior to the date of the examination, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office.*

Rule 35.—The Board of Examiners may grant without examination to any person holding a first or second class certificate granted under any Act for the regulation of mines for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, a certificate of a similar class under these rules. They may also grant to any person holding a certificate of proficiency in mining, if approved by them, a certificate under these rules, of the first or second class if they are satisfied that the applicant possesses sufficient knowledge and experience to warrant them in doing so :

Provided that the applicant has in every such case adduced proof to the satisfaction of the Board of his identity and good character.

* *NOTE.*—The fees may be remitted by Money Order or paid in any other manner.

A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged in respect of all applications for certificates to be issued under this rule. The fee shall be paid to the Chief Inspector of Mines, and the application for the grant of a certificate shall not be considered by the Board until the Chief Inspector of Mines certifies that the fee chargeable has been paid.

Rule 36.—A first class certificate of service may be granted by the Board of Examiners to any person who satisfies them that he has acted for at least five years prior to the date fixed in Rule 48 as the manager of a coal mine in India, in which during the time he has so acted as manager, more than 150 persons have on an average been employed below ground simultaneously, or the average output of which has exceeded 1,800 tons of coal a month :

Provided that the said period of five years may be reduced to three at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, in the case of any such certificate which may be applied for before the 21st day of April 1908.

Rule 37.—A second class certificate of service may be granted by the Board of Examiners to any person who satisfies them that he has acted, for at least three years prior to the date fixed in Rule 48 below, as the manager of a coal mine in India in which, during the time he has so acted as manager, more than 50 persons were on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which exceeded 600 tons of coal a month.

Rule 38.—Notwithstanding anything in Rule 36 or 37, a certificate of service of either class may be granted by the Board of Examiners at their sole discretion to any person who is, in their opinion, possessed of sufficient knowledge and experience to warrant them in granting such a certificate.

Rule 39.—All applications for certificates of service shall be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Mines, and shall state the name, age, place of birth, and place of employment of the applicant. The length and character of the mining experience possessed by the applicant shall also be detailed, and this statement shall be supported by the production of such documents as the applicant may be in a position to furnish.

Rule 40.—A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid in respect of each application for a certificate of service of either class. This fee shall be paid to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office.*

Rule 41.—Permits authorising particular persons to hold charge as managers of mines of the class described in Rule 47 may be granted by the Chief Inspector of Mines at his sole discretion. Such permits shall be signed by the Chief Inspector of Mines, and shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding one year, as he may specify therein. A permit may be cancelled at any time by the Chief Inspector of Mines without assigning any reason for his action, and such order shall be final. The Chief Inspector of Mines may renew any permit for a further period not exceeding one year after the expiry of the period for which the permit was originally granted.

Rule 42.—A register, showing the names and addresses of all holders of certificates or permits issued under these rules, shall be maintained in the office of the Chief Inspector of Mines.

* *Note.*—The fees may be remitted by Money Order or paid in any other manner,

Rule 43.—If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that he has, without any fault on his part, lost or been deprived of a certificate granted to him under these rules, otherwise than in accordance with any order made under Rule 44, the Board of Examiners may, upon such terms and conditions as they may determine, cause a copy of the certificate, to which the applicant appears by the register to be entitled, to be delivered to him. The word "Duplicate" shall be stamped across every such copy, and a fee of Rs. 2, which shall be payable in advance, to the Chief Inspector of Mines at his office shall be charged for it.

Rule 44.—If at any time a representation is made by the Chief Inspector of Mines to the Local Government that the holder of a certificate granted under these rules has been guilty of misconduct or incompetency in the discharge of his duties, or has been convicted of an offence under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or the rules made under that Act, punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, the Local Government may cause an inquiry to be made into the matter; and with respect to such inquiry the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

- (a) The inquiry shall be public, and shall be held at such place as the Local Government may appoint, and by such person or uneven number of persons as it may direct (hereinafter referred to as 'the Court'), either alone or with the assistance of any assessor or assessors named by the Local Government. Such assessors shall be practical mining engineers or persons with a knowledge of the practical working of mines. The functions of the assessors shall be purely advisory, and they shall not be regarded as members of the Court.
- (b) The Local Government shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the person whose conduct is under inquiry with a copy of the representation on which the inquiry is instituted.
- (c) The Local Government may appoint any person to undertake the management of the case.
- (d) The person whose conduct is under inquiry may attend the inquiry, and may either conduct his case personally, or be represented by any other person approved by the Court.
- (e) If a majority of the persons constituting the Court thinks fit, the person whose conduct is under inquiry may be required to deliver up his certificate at any time before or during the inquiry, and such person shall be bound to comply with such requisition unless he shows sufficient cause to the contrary.
- (f) The Court shall, on the conclusion of the inquiry, send to the Local Government a report containing a full statement of the case, together with its opinion thereon and such account of or extracts from the evidence as it may think fit, and, if it considers that the certificate in question should be cancelled or suspended, it shall add a recommendation to that effect. In the event of the members of the Court disagreeing in their opinion or recommendations, the dissentient or dissentients from the opinion of the majority may forward a separate report to the Local Government with a statement of their recommendations.

- (g) After considering the report or reports and recommendation or recommendations (if any) submitted under clause (f), the Local Government may cancel or suspend the certificate, and, if it does so, the fact of such cancellation or suspension shall, if the certificate is produced, be endorsed upon it, and, if it is not produced or, if at any time a duplicate has been granted under Rule 43, be notified in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazette.

Rule 45.—Save as provided in Rules 49 and 50, no person shall act as manager of a mine in which more than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which exceeds 1,800 tons a month, unless he holds a first class certificate granted under these rules.

Rule 46.—Save as provided in Rules 49 and 50, no person shall act as manager of a mine in which more than 50 or less than 150 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which exceeds 600 tons and does not exceed 1,800 tons a month, unless he holds a first or second class certificate granted under these rules.

Rule 47.—Save as provided in Rules 49 and 50, no person shall act as the manager of a mine in which not more than 50 persons are on an average employed underground simultaneously, or the average output of which does not exceed 600 tons a month, unless he is the holder of a first or second class certificate, or of a permit, granted under these rules. If the Chief Inspector of Mines should by written order so require, no person shall act as the manager of such a mine unless he is the holder of a first or second class certificate granted under these rules.

Rule 48.—Rules 45 to 47 shall not come into force until the 21st October 1906.

Rule 49.—Notwithstanding anything in Rules 45 to 47, the Chief Inspector of Mines may authorize any person, whom he may consider competent, to act as manager of any mine for a specified period, whether that person does or does not hold any certificate or permit under these rules. The Chief Inspector of Mines may revoke such an authority at any time, without giving any reason for his action and at his sole discretion, and such order shall be final.

Rule 50.—Notwithstanding anything in the preceding rules, the owner, agent, or manager of a mine may, in emergent cases, authorize any person whom he may consider competent to act as manager of the mine which he owns, or for which he is agent or manager :

Provided that no such authority shall extend for a period in excess of four weeks, and that the owner, agent or manager shall send to the Chief Inspector of Mines, with the least possible delay, a written notice intimating that such an appointment has been made, and stating the emergent nature of the circumstances. The Chief Inspector of Mines may revoke any authority so granted, and such order shall be final.

Rule 51.—Save as provided in Rule 52 no person shall act as manager of more than one mine.

Rule 52.—Managers holding first or second class certificates may, at the discretion of the Chief Inspector of Mines, be allowed to manage more than one mine, if the Chief Inspector is of opinion that the mines supervised by them are near

enough to one another to permit of effective supervision being exercised and that an adequate subordinate supervising staff is maintained at such mines.

Rule 53.—(a) The owner, agent, or manager of every mine shall supply the Chief Inspector of Mines, within one month from the date on which these rules come into force, with the following information, namely :—

- (1) The full name and address of each manager ; (2) the number and class of the certificates held by them ; (3) the name of the mines or particulars sufficient to identify the portions of the mines, in the charge of each such manager.

(b) All changes in the addresses of such managers, and all new appointments, shall be reported within one month to the Chief Inspector of Mines. The information referred to in sub-clause (a) above shall also be supplied in writing by the owner, agent, or manager to the Chief Inspector of Mines in respect of all new appointments which may subsequently be made.

Rule 54.—Save as provided in Rules 41, 49 and 50, an appeal may be referred to the Mining Board in respect of any order passed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in virtue of the powers conferred on him by these rules, and the order of the Mining Board thereon shall be final. If no Mining Board has been constituted in respect of the Province or Administration in which the appellant is employed, the appeal shall lie to the Local Government, and the order by the Local Government thereon shall be final.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 23rd May 1906.

No. 786.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rescind sub-rule 1 of Rule 5 of the Rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 1569, dated the 24th October 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1906.

No. 3938—35.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (h), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following form for reporting the occurrence of accidents in mines shall be substituted for that prescribed by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, No. 3352—4532, dated the 27th December 1901:—

No.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, through the District Magistrate of (1) and (2).

Dated—190 .

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal serious accident which has occurred at the ——— Mine :—

Situation of the Mine.			
1. (Village, Station, District, Province.)			
2. Mineral worked			
3. Name and postal address of owner.			
4. Name and sex of persons.		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		
5. Date and hour of accident ...			
6. Place of accident			
7. Cause and description of accident.			
8. Classification of accident (see next page) (4).			
9. Nature of injury, and, if fatal, cause of death.			

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant.
 Owner.
 Agent.
 Manager.

Notes and Instructions.

(1) Section 17 of the Indian Mines Act provides that when any accidental explosion occurs in a mine, or when any accident occurs in or at a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, the Owner, Agent, or Manager of the mine shall give such notice of the explosion or accident to such authorities in such form, and within such a time, as may be prescribed. By Notification No. 3352—45-32, dated the 27th December 1901, it is prescribed that the notice should be sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines, Calcutta, through the Magistrate of the district within 24 hours of the occurrence of the accident.

(2) The notice of the accident may be sent through the Sub-Divisional Officer instead of through the Magistrate, if that course is more convenient.—(Letter from the Government of India, No. 2594—102-3, dated Simla, the 7th August 1902.)

(3) An injury is said to be serious which involves, or will in all probability involve, the loss of or permanent injury to any limb, or to the sight or hearing, or fracture of any limb, or enforced absence from work for 20 days, or which is declared by any medical officer to be serious.—(Circular No. 42—70-6, dated 4th September 1902, of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.)

(4) The following terms are to be used in column 8 :—

- (1) Explosions of fire damp ; (2) falls of roof ; (3) falls of side ; (4) in shafts (over-winding) ; (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking) ; (6) in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery) ; (7) in shafts (falling into the shaft from the surface) ; (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down) ; (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface) ; (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down) ; (11) in shafts (miscellaneous) ; (12) suffocation by gasses ; (13) by explosives ; (14) irruptions of water or falling into water ; (15) haulage ; (16) by underground machinery ; (17) sundries underground ; (18) by surface machinery ; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting ; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine ; (21) miscellaneous on surface.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2937-P.

Simla, the 30th May 1906.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 2256-P., dated 17th May 1899.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the Resolution cited in the Preamble, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders relating to the conditions of acceptance of private employment during leave :—

No gazetted officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowances may, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer, the previous consent of his

departmental superior is sufficient authority for the taking of leave with the object of obtaining such employment, provided it is not under a Native State, and for the acceptance of such employment during leave.

But in no case may any officer, gazetted or non-gazetted, while on leave (whether with or without allowances) take service in a Native State, except with the consent of the authority, whose sanction is required to the transfer of his services to foreign service under Article 753 of the Civil Service Regulations, or otherwise than under the conditions imposed by that Article.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 1st June 1906.

No. 4197-26.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1747, dated the 11th August 1899, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure greater than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act :

Provided that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

- (1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
- (2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
- (3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gasses are subjected to compression.
- (4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

Simla, the 13th June 1906.

No. 3238-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for entry No. 57 in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 785-S. R., dated the 17th February 1899, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

57. "Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in any estate not less than ten acres in extent, whether held by one person, or by more persons than one as co-owners, and whether in one or more blocks, and situated in British India or in Mysore, which is being prepared for the production of, or actually produces, tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom or cinchona, where the advance given under such agreement does not exceed fifty rupees—Duty reduced to one anna."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 27th June 1906.

No. 1508.—The following Rules are substituted for Rules II and XIII of the Rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, which were published with the Home Department Notification No. 148, dated the 19th January 1905 :—

Rule II.—Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the memorialist and be complete in itself ; and it should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

Rule XIII.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India unless the memorialist has previously memorialized the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject ; and the Government of Madras or Bombay may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under Rule IV they are authorized to forward direct unless the memorialist has previously memorialized the Local Government concerned on the same subject : provided that, when the memorial is one for pardon, which no authority in India has power to grant, it should be addressed to His Majesty and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

Simla, the 29th June 1906.

No. 3632-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules under the said Act in supersession of the Rules promulgated with the following Notifications of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, namely :—

Notification No. 786-S. R., dated the 17th February 1899 ;

"	"	582-S. R.,	"	"	31st January 1901 ;
"	"	1662-S. R.,	"	"	21st March 1902 ;
"	"	3740-S. R.,	"	"	22nd June 1903 ;
"	"	1591-Exc.,	"	"	15th March 1905 ;
"	"	3191-Exc.,	"	"	2nd June 1905 ;
"	"	5300-Exc.,	"	"	21st September 1905 ;
"	"	5616-Exc.,	"	"	6th October 1905 ;
"	"	1676-Exc.,	"	"	22nd March 1906.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. In these rules the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely :—

- (a) impressed stamps, and
- (b) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

3. (1) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely :

(a) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "Hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, or the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi or Nagpur, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by Rule 10.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of Rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

4. A promissory note or bill-of-exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi", has been engraved or embossed.

6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

Provision where single sheet of paper insufficient.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be sub-joined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one-anna or of one anna under the Act may be denoted by a coloured pressed stamp. impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Karachi or Nagpur, or the Commissioner of Stamps, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

8. The following officers are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for "The proper officer." the purposes of the Act and of these rules:—

- (a) the Collector of Calcutta;
- (b) the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevely, Malabar, and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from headquarters;
- (c) the Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein;
- (d) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the Senior Assistant Commissioner present when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from headquarters;
- (e) the Collector of Chittagong, and the Treasury Deputy Collector when the Collector is absent from headquarters;
- (f) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon Karachi and Nagpur;
- (g) the Commissioner of Stamps, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and
- (h) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

9. (i) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

10. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in Rule 9, being brought to him before it is executed and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's Office; in Karachi, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps; in Lahore, in the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, the Superintendent of his office; and, generally, any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

12. Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I of the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer", as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One-Anna" or "Half-Anna", as the case may be, and the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of half an anna shall bear the words "Half-Anna"; and such stamp or stamps may be superscribed either for postage or for revenue or for both postage and revenue.

15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say :—

(a) Bills-of-exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

- (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer".
- (c) An entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil" or "Attorney". Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. Such officer shall, after affixing the stamp, write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof before parting with the instrument.
- (d) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."
- (e) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped :

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal, under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps for destruction.

Payment of allowance in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under section 55 of Act.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.
- Rewards.

APPENDIX A.

List of Instruments referred to in rule 9 (1) of the Rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act
(a) Administration-bonds	2
(b) Affidavits	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power ...	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	10
(e) Articles of clerkship	11
(f) Bills-of-lading	14
(g) Charter-parties	20
(h) Declarations of trust	64A
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments con- stituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothe- cation of movable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(l) Mortgages of crops	41
(m) Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
(n) Policies of insurance	47
(o) Revocations of trust	64B
(p) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 37 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words " Share Transfer " and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(q) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 9 (2) of the Rules.

	No. of Articles in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed ... ..	...
(c) Awards	12
(d) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India	13 (b) and (c)
(e) Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56 & 57
(f) Certificates of sale	18
(g) Composition deeds	22
(h) Conveyances	23
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	46A
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership... ..	46B
(m) Instruments of exchange	31
(n) Instruments of gift	33
(o) Instruments of partition	45
(p) Leases	35
(q) Letters of license	38
(r) Mortgage-deeds	40
(s) Powers of attorney	48
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
(u) Releases	55
(v) Settlements	58
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d) and (e) of Schedule I of the Act	62 (c), (d) & (e)

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th June 1906.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No. 71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article I, clause (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869, as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in paragraph 1 of G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, as amended by G. G. O.

No. 1198, Judicial
Indian Articles of War, dated 21st December 1900, namely :—

- (1) To the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested* the following entries shall be added :—

“ Packers.

“ Cutlers.

“ Sikligars.

“ Tinsmiths.

“ Carpenters.”

- (2) From the list of *Persons to be enrolled only* the above entries shall be omitted.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS.MINT.*Simla, the 11th July 1906.*

No. 3895-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 and the proviso to section 24 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

- (1) The bronze coins specified in section 8 of the Act shall henceforth be coined and issued at the Mint.
- (2) The dimensions of such coins shall be as follows :—

					Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	...	...	...	...	25·4
Half-pice	...	...	...	...	21·15
Pie	...	...	...	...	17·45

- (3) All such coins shall bear on the obverse the likeness of His Majesty King Edward VII and the inscription “ Edward VII. King and Emperor ”, and on the reverse the designation of the coin in English over the word “ India ” and the year of coinage, surrounded by a wreath.
- (4) With effect from the 1st August 1906, copper coins shall cease to be coined at the Mint for issue under the authority of the Governor-General in Council.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Simla, the 20th July 1906.

No. 5631—17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5484—4-10 (Explosives), dated the 2nd October 1905, namely :—

In section III, for the word "exception" the word "exceptions" shall be substituted, and the following clause shall be added, namely :—

(b) Picric Acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(i) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(ii) crystallized sulphate of soda, when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(iii) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

CANTONMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August 1906.

No. 385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Balun, in the Gurdaspur District, the provisions of section 55 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), subject to the following modifications, namely, that the expressions "municipality" and "committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the Cantonment and the Cantonment Committee of Balun.

No. 386.—Whereas the designation of the Cantonment heretofore known as the "Mian Mir Cantonment" has been changed to the "Lahore Cantonment," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in all Notifications published in exercise of the powers conferred by the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), references to the Mian Mir Cantonment shall be read as referring to the Lahore Cantonment.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.****PUBLIC.***Simla, the 31st August 1906.*

No. 2069.—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 575, dated the 3rd March 1905, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph 1 of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely :—

After sub-clause (d4) the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

(d5) The undermentioned Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District—

1. The Valvi of Raisingpur.
2. The Padvi of Kathi.
3. The Padvi of Singpur.
4. The Padvi of Navalpur.
5. The Padvi of Nal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.***Simla, the 7th September 1906.*

No. 3777-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign) Jurisdiction Order in Council, 1902, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the words "Act II of 1899 (the Indian Stamp Act, 1899)," for the entries relating to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), in the lists of Acts in the Notifications of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 332-I., dated the 24th January 1896, and No. 1830-I.-B., dated the 5th June 1896, as amended by the like Notification No. 1150-I.-B., dated the 7th March 1900.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.****PUBLIC.***Simla, the 11th September 1906.*

No. 2165.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications :—

Paragraph I.—For the words “rifles of .303 bore or rifles of .450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern, if such rifles have been imported into British India subsequently to the 20th February 1901, without the special sanction of the Government of India, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and pattern aforesaid” substitute the words “rifles of .303 or .450 bore and ball ammunition which can be fired from such rifles.”

At the end of the first clause of paragraph 1, after the words “carry or possess”, add the following proviso:—

“provided, also, that no prohibition or direction contained in section 13, 14, 15 or 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, shall apply to persons in possession of rifles of .303 bore or .450 bore which have been lawfully imported into British India before the date of this Notification.”

Paragraph VI, Note to Rule 5.—For the words “any rifles of .303 bore or rifles of .450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern” substitute the words “rifles of .303 or .450 bore.”

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.STAMPS.Judicial.*Simla, the 26th October 1906.*

No. 6069-Exc.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all applications and petitions presented to a Collector, or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, for advice or assistance from the Agricultural Department of the Province.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th November 1906.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 577.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25 and 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 664, of the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :—

Section 2 (1).

Clause (b).—For the words “General Officer of the Command, in Command Orders”, substitute “Officer Commanding the Division, in Divisional Orders.”

Clause (c) is cancelled and the following substituted :—

- (c) “Brigade” means any body of troops placed for administrative purposes under a Commander of one or more stations having the status of a Brigadier-General or Colonel on the Staff, and excludes the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Independent Brigades.

Insert the following after clause (c) :—

- (e) (c) “Division” means one of the Divisions into which the Army in India is, for the time being, divided, and includes the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Independent Brigades.

Clause (g) is cancelled and the following substituted :—

- (g) “Officer Commanding the Division” means the Officer Commanding a Division, and includes the Officers Commanding the Aden, Bannu, Derajat and Kohat Brigades.

Section 3 (1), clause (a), is cancelled and the following substituted :—

- (a) At the headquarter Cantonment of a Division or Brigade, an officer appointed by name in Station Orders by the Officer Commanding such Division or Brigade ; in all other cases the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Clause (b).—In the proviso, for the words “General Officer of the Command” substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”.

Section 3 (2) is cancelled and the following substituted:—At the head-quarter Cantonment of the Division or Brigade, the officer appointed under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (a), in all other cases the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, shall be the President of the Committee and the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the Secretary.

Section 4.—For the words “General Officer of the Command” substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”.

Section 6 (1).—For the words “General Officer of the Command” substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”.

Section 13 (1).—For the words “Officer Commanding the District” substitute “Officer Commanding the Brigade, or Division, as the case may be”.

Section 13 (2).—For the words “General Officer of the Command, through the Officer Commanding the District,” substitute “Officer Commanding the Division, through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any”.

Section 14 (1).—For the word “District”, in first line, substitute “Brigade”, and in the marginal note showing contents of the section substitute the word “Brigade” for “District”.

Section 14 (2).—For the word “District”, in first line, substitute “Brigade”.

Section 14 (3).—For the word “District”, in first line, substitute “Brigade”, and for the words “General Officer of the Command” substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”.

Section 15.—For the words “General Officer of the Command”, in first line, substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”, and make a corresponding alteration in the marginal note showing contents of the section.

Clause (a).—To be reconstructed as follows:—

(a) “Exercise any of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (1), on the Officer Commanding a Brigade.”

Clause (c) (i).—For the word “District” substitute “Brigade”.

Section 16.—For the words “General Officer of the Command” substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”.

Section 17 (2).—For the words “where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the Command of the Cantonment during his temporary absence” substitute “at the headquarter Cantonment of the Division or Brigade the officer appointed under section 3, sub-section (1), clause (a)”.

Section 18 (1).—For the word “General Officer of the Command”, in first line, substitute “Officer Commanding the Division”.

Section 18.—In the proviso, for the word “District” substitute “Brigade”.

The *Explanation* is cancelled.

Section 28 (1).—For the words “The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department” substitute “The Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department”, and for the words “General Officer of the Command”

substitute "Officer Commanding the Division", and for the word "Command", in last line, *substitute* "Division".

Section 28 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 29, clause (b), is cancelled.

Section 30, clause (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 31.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 32 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division", and for the word "District", in third line, substitute "Brigade, or the Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be".

Section 32 (3).—For the word "District" substitute "Brigade", and for the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 32 (4).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 32 (6), clause (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division", and for the word "District" substitute "Brigade".

Section 33 (1) (a).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 33 (1) (b).—For the word "District" substitute "Brigade, or Officer Commanding the Division, as the case may be".

Section 33.—In the proviso, for the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 33 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the District" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division or Officer Commanding the Brigade, as the case may be".

Section 34 (1) (b).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 38.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 52 (3).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 57.—For the words "the Government of India in the Military Department" substitute "the Government of India in the Army Department", and for the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 58.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 60.—For the words "General Officer of the Command", wherever they occur, substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 68, clause (c), is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

"The Senior Supply and Transport Officers—all cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, transport-lines, and other places used by establishments, under their charge."

Section 72 (2).—In the proviso, for the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 73.—For the words "General Officer of the Command," wherever they occur, substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 80.—In the proviso, for the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 98.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 133.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 178 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 211 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division, or, if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division, the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief".

Section 211 (3).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division or the Commander-in-Chief, as the case may be".

Section 214 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 228.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division", and for the words "Officer Commanding the District" substitute "Officer Commanding the Brigade".

Section 230, clause (j) (i).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 243 (1).—For the words "General Officer of the Command", wherever they occur, substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 243 (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 258 (3).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division", and for the present proviso substitute the following :—

"Provided that where the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is not the Officer Commanding the Division, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the Division, through the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any".

"Provided, also, that the Officer Commanding the Brigade, if any, may refuse to forward such application to the Officer Commanding the Division if he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid."

Section 258 (5).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Section 259 (3) (b).—For the words “Officer Commanding the District or his Principal Staff Officer”, *substitute* “Officer Commanding the Brigade. or, if there is no such officer, the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Section 260 (2) is reconstructed as under :—

“transmit for record to the headquarters of the Division or Independent Brigade the counterpart with site plan annexed ; and ”

Section 271 (2).—For the words “Officer Commanding the District ” *substitute* “Officer Commanding the Brigade, or Division, as the case may be ”.

Section 277.—For the words “General Officer of the Command ” *substitute* “Officer Commanding the Division”, and for the words “Command Orders ” *substitute* “Divisional Orders ”.

Section 288.—For the words “General Officer of the Command ” *substitute* “Officer Commanding the Division”, and for the word “District ” *substitute* “Brigade.”

Section 289.—For the word “Command ” *substitute* “Divisional ”.

Schedule I, Form 4.—Dele the words “one anna stamp,” etc., from right top corner of cheque.

Schedule I, Form 8 (Budget Estimate of Expenditure)—

The heading 6 “Police ” with its sub-heads *is cancelled*.

Insert “Pounds ” under heading 11 “Miscellaneous ”.

Schedule I, Form 8, page 125.—Footnote (a) *is amended as under* :—

“In the Lower Provinces, the Treasury Rate.”

Schedule I, Form 8, Appendix A.—The words “Police establishments ” and the columns thereunder *are cancelled*.

Schedule I, Form 8, Appendix B.—The major head “Police ” and the minor heads opposite thereto *are cancelled*.

The entry in column 3 opposite “Medical ” *is cancelled* ;

also opposite “Miscellaneous ” *insert* the words “Cattle-pound Contingencies”, in column 2.

Schedule V, Form A.—For the words “General Officer of the Command ”, wherever they occur, *substitute* “Officer Commanding the Division ”, and for the words “Principal Staff Officer of the _____ Command ” *substitute* “Principal Staff Officer of the _____ Division ”.

Schedule V, Annexure to Form A.—Condition III, marginal note. For the words “the General Officer of the Command ” *substitute* “the Officer Commanding the Division ”.

Schedule V, Annexure to Form A.—Condition IV (2).—For “General Officer of the Command ” *substitute* “Officer Commanding the Division ”,

and for the words “such General Officer” *substitute* “the Officer Commanding the Division ”.

Schedule V, Form B.—For the words “General Officer of the _____ Command ” *substitute* “Officer Commanding the _____ Division ”.

For the words “Principal Staff Officer of the _____ Command ” *substitute* “Principal Staff Officer of the _____ Division ”,

also for the words “General Officer of the said Command ” *substitute* “Officer Commanding the said Division ”.

Schedule V, Annexure to Form B.—In clause (c) of the definitions, for the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Condition III.—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

Condition IV (2).—For the words "General Officer of the Command" substitute "Officer Commanding the Division".

and for the words "such General Officer" substitute "the Officer Commanding the Division".

Condition X (1) } For the words "General Officer of the Command",
 " XII (1) } wherever they occur, substitute "Officer Commanding
 " XIII (c) } the Division".

Schedule IV is cancelled and the following substituted :—

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Chapter XIX.)

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
	Cantonment Magistrate's order dismissing servant of Cantonment authority whose salary is less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Cantonment authority ...	Thirty days from date of order.
21 ...	Cantonment Magistrate's order, passed with previous sanction of Cantonment authority dismissing servant of Cantonment authority whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees a month.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Ditto.
78 (g) ...	Cantonment authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage.	Ditto ditto ...	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80 ...	Cantonment authority's notice to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water.	Ditto ditto ...	Thirty days from service of notice.
83 ...	Cantonment authority's notice requiring a building to be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS—*continued.*

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
89 (1) ...	Cantonment authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Thirty days from date of refusal.
89 (2) ...	Cantonment authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.	Ditto ditto ...	Thirty days from service of notice.
92 ...	Cantonment authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
93 ...	Cantonment authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
94 ...	Cantonment authority's notice to remove a building, well or structure or anything affixed thereto, or a bank or tree, or to repair a building, wall, structure or bank.	Ditto ditto ...	Dit .
107 (1) ...	Cantonment authority's notice to close a serai.	District Magistrate ...	Ditto.
116 (2) ...	Cantonment authority's notice to close a market.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Ditto.
123 ...	Cantonment authority's notice prohibiting or restricting the use of a slaughter-house.	District Magistrate ...	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
204 ...	Order of Commanding Officer of Cantonment, on report of Medical Officer, directing a person to remove from the Cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from service of notice.

SCHEDULE IV—concluded.

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS—concluded.

1	2	3	4
Section.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
210 (3)	Cantonment Magistrate's notice directing a person to remove from the Cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
211	Cantonment Magistrate's notice issued on order of the Commanding Officer of Cantonment, directing a person to remove from the Cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without permission.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Ditto.
246 (2)	Order of Commanding Officer of Cantonment refusing to convene a Committee of arbitration.	I.—The Commander-in-Chief if the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment is the Officer Commanding the Division. II.—The Officer Commanding the Division in all other cases.	Thirty days from date of order.
59 and Schedule V (Conditions of Lease).	Cantonment authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house, not already occupied by a military officer, to a military officer.	Officer Commanding the Division.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment authority's notice in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house to a civil officer.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
	Cantonment authority's notice in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a tenant to vacate a house.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1906.

No. 9045—8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in British India.

All rules heretofore made by the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government under the said Act, for regulating the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives, are hereby cancelled, except rules of the kind referred to in clause (2) of Rule 1 of the present rules.

Preliminary.

General exemptions. 1. These rules shall not apply to—

- (1) the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras, or
- (2) the possession of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), for regulating the possession of explosives, are for the time being in force.*

Classification of explosives. 2. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
" 2	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
" 3	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
" 4	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
" 5	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
" 6	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
" 7	...	...	...	...	Firework.

* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows:—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government.

" Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such."

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

Definition of "gunpowder" (class 1). 3. The expression "gunpowder", as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so-called.

Definition of "nitrate-mixture" (class 2). 4. The expression "nitrate-mixture", as used in these rules, means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

Nitrate-mixture includes, among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Lene.
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder, and
	Westfallite.

Definition and sub-division of "nitro-compound" (class 3). 5. (1) The expression "nitro-compound", as used in these rules, means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and
	Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound ; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(1) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

- (ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "chlorate-mixture" (class 4).

6. (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture," as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and

Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound ; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reveley's powder,

Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Tentonite, and
Chlorated gun-cotton, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

7. (1) The expression "fulminate," as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(2) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorous, or certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter ; and

- (b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Definition of "ammunition", "percussion-cap", "detonator", "safety fuze" and "safety cartridge", and subdivision of "ammunition" (class 6).

8. (1) The expression "ammunition", as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or

(b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(c) a tube for firing explosives, or

(d) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

(2) The expression "percussion cap", as used in these rules, does not include a detonator.

(3) The expression "detonator", as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(4) The expression "safety fuze", as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(5) The expression "safety cartridge", as used in these rules—

(i) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i), whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers:

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(6) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Railway fog-signals, and

Percussion-caps; and

- (b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives, and

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition, and

- (c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells, and

Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation.—The expression “ammunition containing its own means of ignition”, means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

9. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be subdivided as follows, namely:—

Sub-division of
“firework” (class 7). (1) Division 1, comprising firework compositions, that is to say,—

- (a) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(b) any star, and

(c) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

- (2) Division 2, comprising manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not "firework composition".

Licences when required.

10. (1) An explosive shall not be manufactured except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such manufacture.

License when required for manufacture.

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply—

- (a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) to the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use; or
- (c) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (1) of Rule 30 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small arms; or
- (d) in the case of any person who holds a license under these rules to possess an explosive, and who, duly observing the regulations prescribed in clause (2) of Rule 30 in connection with his magazine or licensed premises, by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

11. (1) An explosive shall not be possessed except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such possession.

License when required for possession.

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the possession—

- (a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force for regulating the transport of such explosive; or
- (b) of any explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Acts for the time being in force, or of any order or regulation for the time being in force thereunder; or
- (c) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act, or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed in reasonable quantities for his own private use; or
- (d) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds when the same are obtained and intended

for immediate use and not for sale, and are possessed by such person for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and

- (i) not being in Burma, when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to the explosives; and (if such fireworks be kept in a municipality in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds) when they are covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-Officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and
- (ii) being in Burma, when they are covered by a permit issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the first class or by a Police-Officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police requiring them to be kept in a separate closed receptacle in a building or excavation at a safe distance from any dwelling-house, shop or public way, and when they are kept in accordance with the terms of such permit.

(3) Provided also that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the possession by any person, for his private use and not for sale, of —

- (i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds; or
- (ii) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder; or
- (iii) cartridges (non-safety) for small arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder; or
- (iv) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder; or
- (v) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound; or
- (vi) small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds; or
- (vii) percussion-caps or safety fuzes for blasting; or
- (viii) railway fog-signals, when kept by a railway company for use on their railway; or
- (ix) any other explosives in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds (whether or not contained in cartridges), or, in the case of detonators, in any quantity not exceeding one hundred in number: Provided that the possession of the explosives is covered by a permit issued by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-Officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

(4) The quantity of any kind of explosive kept by any person for his private use under clause (3) without a license shall be in substitution for the like quantity of any other kind of explosive (whether gunpowder or not) which might otherwise be so kept by him; and the quantity of such other kind of

explosive shall be reduced accordingly: Provided that, if the explosive so kept is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (3) or clause (4) of this rule, clause (1) shall apply to the possession for private use of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class in any quantity.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to authorize the manufacture or possession of any explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1984 (IV of 1884), and for the time being in force.

Saving of notifications under section 6 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

License when required for sale.

13. (1) An explosive shall not be sold except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under these rules for such sale.

(2) Provided that clause (1) of this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive, which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use, to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Grant of Licenses.

14. (1) Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell, or to possess or to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been granted under Rule 17—

Grant of licenses for manufacture, possession and sale in certain cases.

- (a) an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, or
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound belonging to the 3rd class, or
- (c) an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or
- (d) an explosive of the 7th (firework) class,

may be granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs, or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

(2) A license granted under this rule shall not entitle the licensee to possess at the same time more than—

- (i) two hundred pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or
- (ii) two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or
- (iii) sixty pounds of explosives (including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks), together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or
- (iv) any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing officer may think fit to specify in the license:

Provided that a licensee in the Presidency of Madras may, if he obtains a permit to this effect from a Magistrate of the 1st class or a Police-Officer not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, possess, subject to the conditions of his license, for a period of two days at the time of the Dipawali Festival, any quantity of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 1,000 lbs.

(3) Every such license shall specify the place in which alone the explosives referred to in it may be kept; and such place shall (except in the case of a licensee to sell from stock kept in a magazine in respect of which a license has been issued under Rule 17) be approved by the licensing authority.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing clauses of this rule, any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari in the Presidency of Bombay who is specially authorized by the District Magistrate in this behalf may grant licenses entitling *bond fide* agriculturists residing within the limits of the taluka under the charge of such Mamlatdar or Mahalkari to possess at the same time not more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder and not more than ten safety fuzes for use with the same.

(5) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form A, Form B, Form C, Form D, or Form E, in the Schedule hereto annexed, as the case may be, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

(6) The expression "small-arm nitro-compound", as used in this rule, means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

Grant of licenses for manufacture in cases not provided for by Rule 14.

15. (1) Licenses to manufacture explosives in cases not provided for by Rule 14 may be granted by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Every such license shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that the conditions so prescribed in the case of the manufacture of any explosive in any quantity shall comprise all the conditions prescribed in these rules and the forms hereto annexed in the case of the possession of such explosive in such quantity.

16. (1) Licenses for the possession, at such places as may be approved by the licensing officer, of explosives other than those specified in Rule 14 may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed sixty pounds, be granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

Grant of licenses for possession in certain cases not provided for by Rule 14.

(2) Every such license shall be in Form F in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

17. (1) Licenses for the possession of explosives in, and the sale of explosives from, a magazine in cases not provided for by Rules 14 and 16, may, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government, or by any officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

Grant of licenses for possession in, and sale from, a magazine in certain other cases.

(2) An applicant for such a license must submit to the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency town or any of its suburbs or in Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in Form G in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall forthwith cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a day on which will be heard any persons who object to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site and who have, not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing, sent to the said District

Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and to the applicant, notice of their intention to appear and object with their name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(4) The day of hearing to be fixed under clause (3) shall be a day following soon after the expiration of a period of one month from the publication and service of the notices prescribed by this rule.

(5) Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of, the jurisdiction of any municipal authority or port authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing.

(6) The notice by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police under clause (3) shall be published, and the notice under clause (5) shall be served, at the cost of the applicant, by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, not less than one month before the said day of hearing.

(7) On consideration of the application, and on making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site, or may assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(8) On the completion of the inquiry, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application and draft license with his recommendation to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in the schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. The table of distances which will ordinarily be followed is that annexed to these rules.

(9) The said Form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority constituted by clause (1) of this rule, with his recommendations, and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine.

(10) The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for or with such modifications or restrictions as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application.

(11) A copy of each license granted shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the District Magistrate or to the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, if the license has not been granted by him.

(12) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; and unless and until so confirmed the license shall not come into force.

(13) If the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police decides not to confirm any license, he shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(14) Every license granted under this rule shall be in Form J in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may, in cases of urgency and for any period not exceeding six months, grant a license for the possession of explosives under Rule 17 in a floating magazine.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (14) of Rule 17, such licenses shall be in Form K in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions and restrictions prescribed therein and such further conditions and restrictions (if any) as the Local Government may in any case direct.

19. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class may be granted by the Governor-General in Council in such form, and subject to such conditions, as he may in each case prescribe.

20. (1) Licenses for the sale of explosives in cases not provided for by Rules 14 and 17 may be granted, in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

(2) Every such license shall be in Form L in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall contain the conditions prescribed therein.

Duration of Licenses.

21. All licenses granted under any of these rules except Rule 18 shall expire on the 31st day of December of the year for which they are granted.

Renewal of Licenses.

22. The Local Government may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any license granted by the Governor-General in Council under Rule 15 for the manufacture of explosives:

Provided as follows:—

(1) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original license;

(2) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives; and

(3) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

23. (1) Any licensee who desires the renewal of a license granted under Rule 17 must, before the expiration of the license, submit the license to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the license to be renewed.

(2) On receipt of such application, the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any variation in the particulars of the license, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in the schedule hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(3) The procedure prescribed in clauses (9) to (13) of Rule 17 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

24. Any license granted under any of these rules other than Rule 15 or Rule 17 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license either would not be authorized under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made previous to its expiration.

Duplicate Licenses.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

25. When a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee.

Temporary Licenses.

26. (1) A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall, on the expiration or forfeiture of his license forthwith give notice to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, of the quantity of such explosives then in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said Magistrate or Commissioner may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same.

(2) On receiving a notice under clause (1) of this rule, the said Magistrate or Commissioner may grant, for a term not exceeding three months, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Fees for Licenses.

Amount of fees.

27. The following fees shall be charged for licenses granted under these rules, namely:—

A.—Each license granted under Rule 14—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) to manufacture, possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half | ... Twenty rupees ; |
| (2) to manufacture, possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth | ... Ten rupees ; |
| (3) to manufacture, possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity | ... Five rupees ; |
| (4) to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-half | ... Ten rupees ; |
| (5) to possess and sell half the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth | ... Five rupees ; |
| (6) to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosives mentioned in the said rule, or any less quantity | ... Two rupees and eight annas ; |
| (7) to possess explosives | ... Eight annas : |

Provided that only one-half of the fees prescribed above shall be charged in the case of licenses, in Form D, to manufacture, possess and sell or to possess and sell fireworks in villages or other rural areas.

B.—Each license granted under—

Rule 15 or Rule 19 ... Such fee as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe.

Rule 16 or Rule 20 ... Five rupees.

Rule 17 or Rule 18 ... Twenty rupees.

C.—Each license on renewal ... The same fee as that charged for the original license.

D.—Each duplicate license granted under Rule 25. Eight annas.

E.—Each temporary license granted under Rule 26. A fee bearing the same proportion to the fee charged for the annual license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

F.—Each new license granted under Rule 37. One rupee.

28. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 27—

(1) the holder of a license duly granted in Form VI-B, or in Form VII-A, under Rule 11 of the Rules made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), may, on production of such license before the District Magistrate, or, in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon, before the Commissioner of Police, be granted a license under Rule 14 of these rules without payment of any fee, and

(2) no fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess gunpowder, fuzes or other explosives in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

29. (1) The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp : Provided that if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license ; but where this has been wrongly done the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus—*

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

(2) Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Supplemental Provisions.

Regulations to be observed by certain persons who are exempted from taking out a license for manufacture.

30. (1) When any person referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of Rule 10 fills cartridges as indicated in that sub-clause, he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely :—

- (a) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf, unless it is made up into safety cartridges ;
- (b) no work unconnected with the making of the cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on ;
- (c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion ;
- (d) if filling is done on magazine premises, the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ; and
- (e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

(2) When any person referred to in sub-clause (d) of clause (2) of Rule 10 adapts or prepares explosives as indicated in that clause, he shall see to the observance of the following regulations, namely :—

- (i) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf ;
- (ii) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on ;
- (iii) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and shall be situated at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same ;
- (iv) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients ; and
- (v) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

31. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct, by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

32. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, Powers of inspections, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, search, seizure, etc. 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies—

(a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed or sold under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed or sold in contravention of the said rules or Act ;

(b) search for explosives therein ;

(c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof ; and

(d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred in clause (1) of this rule are :—

Officers.

Areas.

The Chief Inspector and Inspector of Explosives.

In all parts of British India.

All District Magistrates.

Within their respective districts.

All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.

Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.

The Commissioner of Police, and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.

In Presidency towns and Rangoon.

All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector.

Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police Officer seizes, detains or removes an explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, nor any Police Officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police, unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

33. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by any Inspector of Explosives, any Magistrate, any Police Officer in charge of a police station or any Police Officer of higher rank.

(2) Copies of any such license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

34. All Magistrates and other authorities shall, in the exercise of their functions under these rules, be subject to the control of their immediate executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Penalties.

35. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in column 1 of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount mentioned in that behalf in column 2 of that table :—

1	2
Offences.	Fine which may be imposed.
Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of Rule 10.	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing an explosive in contravention of Rule 11.	One thousand rupees.
Selling an explosive in contravention of Rule 13.	Five hundred rupees.
Committing a breach of any condition in a license granted under—	
Rule 14 or Rule 20	Five hundred rupees.
Rule 16, Rule 17, Rule 18 or Rule 19	One thousand rupees.
Rule 15	Three thousand rupees.
Possessing or transporting an explosive in contravention of any direction given under Rule 26, clause (1).	One thousand rupees.
Failing to produce a license or an authenticated copy thereof, when called upon to do so under Rule 33, clause (1).	Two hundred rupees.

Forfeiture of licenses.

36. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions contained therein.

57. If any person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under these rules for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to admit of his making an application to the authority which granted the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(See Rule 14.)

[FEE— RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2		4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

Town or District, }

190 .

SEAL

(Signature).

of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder or small-arms nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance shall not apply: Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(3) In all other cases, the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosives shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.

10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.

11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under the age be employed in manufacture.

12. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

(a) gunpowder,		
(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or		
(c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,		
the maximum shall be—		
	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 9th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same ;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

15. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping :

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark :

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosive or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

- (a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. * The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

18. * The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms pre-

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of Rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

scribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars, namely :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;
- (b) the nature and amount of articles sold ; and
- (c) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(See Rule 14.)

[FEE— RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of license and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .

_____ Town or District.

190 .

SEAL

(Signature.)

of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances,* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

- (a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and
- (b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—

- (a) gunpowder,
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound, or
- (c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,
the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all...	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, fifty yards :

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

- (2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
manufactured fireworks ...	Two hundred.	Fifty.

- (3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, <i>etc.</i> , in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class	Any quantity. Any quantity.	

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same ;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

9. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping ;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark :

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

- (a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuse belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;
- (c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. * The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 1 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

12. * The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the following particulars :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold ; and
- (c) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act, for the possession of explosives.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs in pursuance of Rule 31, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

FORM C.

(See Rule 14.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190 .
Town or District.			(Signature.)	
190 . }			of	

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes :—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

- (a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe;
- (b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A.

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm, nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following namely,—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

- (a) gunpowder,
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound, or
- (c) ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all ...	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class ...	Any quantity.	Any quantity.
(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—		
manufactured fireworks ...	Two hundred.	Fifty.
(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—		
mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all ...	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class...	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron, or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive ;

and such interior shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom ;

and all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation, or receptacle containing the same ;

and no person entering any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes :

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th class.

7. All explosives exceeding five pounds in quantity of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased, and

(c) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

[See Rule 14.]

[FEE— RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks in a village or other rural area.

[Granted by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fireworks to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

_____ District. }  (Signature.)
 _____ 190 . } _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.
2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.
4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.
5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.
6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety :

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. * The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

FORM E.

(See Rule 14.)

[FEE— EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or safety fuse by bonâ fide agriculturists.

[Granted by Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris in the Bombay Presidency.]

Name, etc., of licenses, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 safety fuzes) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 190

District.

190 .

SEAL

(Signature.)

of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder. .

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of Rule 31 by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, XI of 1878.

a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the prescribed distances,* and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without :

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder and 10 safety fuzes may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building, other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive, other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is kept.

5. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

FORM F.

(See Rule 16.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5

_____ Town or District, }

190



(Signature.)

_____ of _____

* In the case of gunpowder, 50 yards.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. (1) The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without :

(2) Provided that any quantity, not exceeding fifteen pounds of any such explosive, may be kept inside any building not conforming to clause (1) of this condition, if the explosive is placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may lawfully be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ; and

(c) the date of purchase.

FORM G.

[See Rule 17 (2).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in, and sale from, a Magazine.

1. Applicant's Name	The replies to be written in this column.
" Calling	
" Address	
NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.	
2. Situation of the proposed magazine—	
Presidency or Province	
District	
Village	

FORM G—continued.

3. Explosive proposed to be stored—

Class ...	...	...	...	...
Division (if any) ...	...	...	...	...
Name and description ...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The class and division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in the General Rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.

NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale.

The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small arms with explosives, in pursuance of Rule 80 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives, and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of Rule 80 (2) of the said rules; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop.

The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows:—

- (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules); and
- (b) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other; and
- (c) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept; and
- (d) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and
- (e) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

The replies to be written in this column.

Remarks

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal address of applicant) _____

(Date of application) _____

FORM H.

[See Rules 17 (8) and 23 (2).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

Distances from the magazine proposed to be established at { Presidency or Province _____
District _____
Village _____

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 80 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.	yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 80 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.†	"		

* The distances will be required to be kept clear, not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers,

FORM H—concluded.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Private railway	Yards.		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market) ...	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another maga- zine, store or registered premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explo- sives.	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, without such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, without such consent	"		
Viceroyal Residence	miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, *e.g.*, whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by the natural features of the ground or otherwise.

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal address of applicant) _____

(Date) _____

FORM I.

[See Rule 17 (9).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other building and works:—

	From every	Not less than yards
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. †		
Private railway
Highway or public footpath
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)
Canal or navigable water
Dock
River wall or sea wall
Pier or jetty
Reservoir or bunded tank
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises.		
Any other room or workshop, or any shop
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives
Furnace, kiln or chimney
Public railway
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier
Dwelling-house, without such consent
Factory not belonging to Government
Church, chapel or hospital
Public institution or building
Government building

* The distances will be required to be kept clear, not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

- (1) belong to the same occupier, or
- (2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM H—concluded.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Private railway	Yards.		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or bunded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives.	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, without such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, without such consent	"		
Viceregal Residence	miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, *e.g.*, whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by the natural features of the ground or otherwise.

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal address of applicant) _____

(Date) _____

FORM I.

[See Rule 17 (9).]

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other building and works:—

From every

Not less than
yards

Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. †

Private railway	...	...	...	...	...
Highway or public footpath	...	...	...	...	...
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	...	...	...	...	...
Canal or navigable water	...	...	...	—	...
Dock	...	...	...	...	...
River wall or sea wall	...	...	...	...	...
Pier or jetty	...	...	...	...	...
Reservoir or bunded tank	...	...	..	...	...
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or registered premises.					
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	...	...	...	...	...
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	...	...	...	...	...
Furnace, kiln or chimney	...	...	...	...	...
Public railway	...	...	...	...	...
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier					
Dwelling-house, without such consent	...	...	...	...	...
Factory not belonging to Government	...	..	...	...	...
Church, chapel or hospital	...	...	...	...	...
Public institution or building	...	...	...	...	...
Government building	...	...	...	...	...

* The distances will be required to be kept clear, not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

- (1) belong to the same occupier, or
- (2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

Not less than
yards

Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, *with* the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.

Ditto, *without* such consent

Viceregal Residence

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies, in writing, that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorizing such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

FORM J.

[See Rule 17 (14).]

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives other than fulminates in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 190 .

190 . }

SEAL

(Signature).

Secretary or

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.

4. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

5. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:

Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive, other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is kept.

6. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license

7. Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive, other than an explosive of the first division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is kept.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive, other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is kept.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion:

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive, other than an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is kept.

10. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

11. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

12. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture) 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

13. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorized persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

14. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its or their importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

FORM K.

(See Rule 18.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

[Granted by the Local Government.]

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

SEAL

190

Secretary.

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.
2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.
3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.
4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.
5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.
6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste, and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.
7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.
8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, or copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosive; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive, other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft which the explosive is or is to be carried—

(a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,

(b) contains only explosives, and

(c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over :

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

(a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive, other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and

- (b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive, other than explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft", in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment:

(2) Provided as follows:—

- (a) the various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (d) the various explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosive shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM L.

(See Rule 20.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell Explosives.

Granted in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4
			The 31st December 190 .

_____ Town or District, } (Signature).
 _____ 190 . }  _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives with the word "Explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

**TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD
ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES.**

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

[*See Rule*]

In any case where any of the items enumerated in the first column of this Table is, in natural features of the ground or by good and substantial artificial mounds of earth or mine item in question will pass through the intervening ground or mound, the distance from that one half: Provided that when a natural hill so intervenes as to afford a degree of protection shown in the Table will be reduced to one-quarter. In no case, however, is the distance from

N.B.—The figures in italics are the distances to be observed when ordinary gunpowder every half pound of such other explosive

		AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED					
		500 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs.	3,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs.	5,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—							
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosive ...	Yds.	50 35	50 35	50	51	52	53
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives [See note (b)]	"	"	75 50	100 75	101 90	102	104
Private railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highway or public footpath	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canal or navigable water	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River wall or sea wall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pier or jetty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reservoir or bunded tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"	100 65	150 100	200 150	200 175	200	200
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public railway	"	"	"	"	210	215 200	225 210
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier	"	50 35	75 50	100 75	110 90	120 100	130 110
Dwelling-house, without such consent	"	100 65	150 100	200 150	240 175	280 200	320 255
Factory not belonging to Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Church, chapel or hospital	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public institution or building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Government building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1) with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(2) Ditto ditto without such consent	"	880 585	1320 880	1760 1320	1780 1540	1805 1760	1835 1790
Viceroyal Residence	Miles.	1	1	1½	1½	1½	1½

NOTE.—(a) This table furnishes the basis on which applications for licences will be considered, but is with the Government of India.

(b) This rule applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises—

(1) belonging to the same occupier or

(2) so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

(c) Detonators may be kept in an annexe near to or adjoining a magazine under the following

(1) The amount of explosive contained in the detonators must not exceed 100 lbs. (This proportion represents roughly about 44,000 detonators of " sextuple " strength ;

(2) The detonator annexe must be so constructed that not less than two feet of masonry the interior of the main

ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES.

17 (8).]

the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, effectively screened from a magazine either by the refuse, of such height that a line drawn from any part of the magazine to any part of the item (except for quantities of one thousand pounds of explosives and under) will be reduced which, in the opinion of an Inspector of Explosives, justifies a further reduction, the distance a Viceregal Residence to be less than one mile.

only is to be stored or other explosives up to the equivalent of five thousand pounds of gunpowder, being reckoned as one pound of gunpowder.

IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS).

6,000 lbs.	7,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs.	9,000 lbs.	10,000 lbs.	11,000 lbs.	12,000 lbs.	13,000 lbs.	14,000 lbs.	15,000 lbs.	16,000 lbs.	17,000 lbs.	18,000 lbs.
53	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59
105	106	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
200	200	200	200	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
245	240	250	255	265	270	280	285	290	300	305	310	315
140	145	155	165	175	180	190	200	205	215	220	230	235
125	140	150	160									
365	405	445	485	525	560	590	625	655	690	720	750	785
310	360	415	470									
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1850	1870	1800	1910	1913	1950	1970	1990	2005	2025	2040	2060	2075
1820	1850	1880	1905									
1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½

susceptible to modifications under special circumstances on the advice of the Chief Inspector of Explosives

conditions:—

reckoned in the proportion of not less than 2½ lbs. of explosives per 1,000 detonators:—
with detonators of greater strength the number would be of course less).

and three feet of air space shall intervene between any detonators in such annexe and

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED								
		19,000 lbs.	20,000 lbs.	22,000 lbs.	24,000 lbs.	26,000 lbs.	28,000 lbs.	30,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—								
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosive	Yds.	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives [See note (b).]	"	119	120	122	124	126	128	130
Private railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highway or public footpath	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canal or navigable water	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River wall or sea wall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pier or jetty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reservoir or bunded tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises	"	245	250	265	280	295	310	325
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public railway	"	325	330	345	355	370	380	395
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier	"	245	250	265	280	295	310	325
Dwelling-house, without such consent	"	815	850	920	990	1060	1130	1200
Factory not belonging to Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Church, chapel or hospital	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public institution or building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Government building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government—								
(1) with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(2) Ditto ditto	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
without such consent	"	2095	2110	2145	2180	2215	2255	2290
Viceregal Residence	Miles.	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	2	2

ORDINARILY BE KEPT CLEAR ROUND MAGAZINES—continued.

IN THE MAGAZINE (IN POUNDS).

32,000 lbs.	34,000 lbs.	36,000 lbs.	38,000 lbs.	40,000 lbs.	42,000 lbs.	44,000 lbs.	46,000 lbs.	48,000 lbs.	50,000 lbs.	52,000 lbs.	54,000 lbs.	56,000 lbs.
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
132	134	136	138	140	142	144	146	148	150	152	154	156
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
340	355	370	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
410	420	435	445	460	475	485	500	510	525	540	550	565
340	355	370	385	400	415	430	445	460	475	490	505	520
1265	1330	1395	1460	1525	1590	1655	1720	1785	1850	1915	1980	2045
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2325	2360	2395	2430	2465	2500	2535	2570	2605	2640	2675	2710	2745
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE SHOWING DISTANCES WHICH SHOULD

		AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE ALLOWED							
		50,000 lbs.	60,000 lbs.	62,000 lbs.	64,000 lbs.	66,000 lbs.	68,000 lbs.	70,000 lbs.	72,000 lbs.
DISTANCES TO BE KEPT CLEAR FROM—									
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (1) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosive	Yds	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of Rule 30 (2) of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives [See note (b)] ...	"	158	160	162	164	166	168	170	172
Private railway	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Highway or public footpath	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Canal or navigable water	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dock	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
River wall or sea wall	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Pier or jetty	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Reservoir or bunded tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store, or registered premises	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"	585	550	565	580	595	610	625	640
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public railway	"	575	590	605	615	630	640	655	670
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier	"	535	550	565	580	595	610	625	640
Dwelling-house, without such consent	"	2110	2175	2240	2305	2370	2435	2500	2570
Factory not belonging to Government	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Church, chapel or hospital	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Public institution or building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Government building	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(1) with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
(2) Ditto ditto	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
without such consent	"	2780	2815	2850	2885	2920	2955	2990	3025
Viceroyal Residence	Miles.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

COTTON DUTIES.

The 21st Decemter 1906.

No. 10098—11.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (1) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the Notifications in this Department, No. 7514, dated the 15th December 1905, and No. 4820—4, dated the 19th June 1906, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1907 :—

					Tariff value per lb.
<i>Grey Goods, plain or bordered.</i>					A. P.
1.	Bedcovers, bedsheets and chadars, twilled, not having borders over $\frac{1}{2}$"	...	...	...	8 6
2.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	...	...	...	8 6
3.	Dangari or Khadi cloth	...	...	...	7 0
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$"	...	...	...	9 3
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $1\frac{1}{2}$"	...	...	...	9 6
6.	Dhuties and patals with headings over 4" wide and coloured borders	...	...	...	9 9
7.	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings not having borders over $\frac{1}{4}$"	...	...	...	8 6
8.	Drills and jeans, plain	...	...	...	8 6
9.	Fents	...	...	...	7 3
10.	Printers	...	...	...	8 9
11.	Printers (bhagavad)	...	...	...	8 3
12.	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	...	...	...	10 0
13.	„ „ bleached	...	...	...	11 0
14.	Tent, sail, commiesariat, and double-threaded cloth (dosuti)	...	...	...	8 0
15.	Zanzibar cloth	...	...	...	8 6

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

					Tariff value per lb.
<i>Figured or Coloured Goods.</i>					A. P.
16.	Bedcovers, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{2}$"	...	...	...	8 9
17.	Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	...	...	...	9 3

*Tariff value
per lb.*

Figured or Coloured Goods—continued.

A. P.

18.	Bedcovers, quilts table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	...	...	...	10	6
19.	Ordinary susi checksheets, grey ground	...	...	...	10	6
20.	Bed-ticking, plain or drilled	...	...	...	9	0
21.	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	...	...	...	11	0
22.	„ not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern	...	...	...	10	3
23.	Cholis and saris (coloured)	...	...	...	12	0
24.	Cotton-tweed, commonly called hunting-cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	...	...	...	10	0
25.	Other cotton-tweeds and English checks, trouserings, and coatings	...	...	...	11	3
26.	Drills and jeans, striped	...	...	...	9	0
27.	Drills and jeans checked	...	...	...	9	6
28.	„ „ „ dyed	...	...	...	12	0
29.	Tent cloth, blue and red	...	...	...	9	3
30.	„ „ khaki	...	...	...	10	3
31.	Fents	...	...	...	8	6
32.	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	...	...	...	8	9
33.	Lungis, coloured	...	...	...	11	0
34.	Napkins, unbleached	...	...	...	9	6
35.	„ bleached	...	...	...	10	6
36.	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	...	...	...	9	6
37.	„ „ „ weft	...	...	...	10	0
38.	Ordinary susi checks, grey ground	...	...	...	10	9
39.	„ „ „ coloured warp and weft	...	...	...	11	3
40.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	...	...	...	11	3
41.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	...	...	...	9	9
42.	„ „ „ „ „ „ coloured weft	...	...	...	10	6
43.	English susi check, grey ground	...	...	...	11	0
44.	Check gumchas and glass checks	...	...	...	11	6

						<i>Tarif value</i> <i>per lb.</i>	
						A.	P.
<i>Figured or Coloured Goods—concluded.</i>							
45.	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	...	..	...	...	10	6
46.	" " bleached	...	...	...	...	11	6
47.	" " honeycomb, unbleached	...	...	...	...	9	0
48.	" " " bleached	...	...	...	...	10	0
49.	Zephyr cloth	...	...	...	...	9	9
50.	" striped and checked	...	...	...	...	11	3

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

**PUNJAB GOVERNMENT
ORDERS, 1906.**



PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 2nd January 1906.

No. 1.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to include the following canals under Schedule I:—

All Indus Canals, with the exception of the Kot Sultan Canal, within the limits of the Bhakkar, Leiah and Mianwali Tahsils of the Mianwali District.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY.

The 3rd January 1906.

No. 2.—Notification.—In Rule XV of the Rules under the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, I of 1903, published in Punjab Government Notification No. 351, dated 1st December 1903, *for the words* “with one Civil officer and two non-official residents of the district in which the Committee is held”, *read* “with one Civil officer and two non-official residents of the district or tahsil in which the Committee is held”.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 4th January 1906.

No. 53.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 1st February 1906, the conservancy-tax imposed in the Cantonment of Jutogh, in the Simla District, by the Punjab Government Notification No. 390, dated the 11th February 1897.

No. 54.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st February 1906, a scavenging-tax in the Cantonment of Jutogh, in the Simla District, on each occupying owner or tenant of any house or part of a house within cantonment limits, in respect of which the Cantonment Committee have undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), at the rate of one anna per rupee per mensem on the monthly rental in the case of a house having, and six pies per rupee per mensem in the case of a house not having, a private latrine :

Provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of any such house shall in no case exceed one rupee per mensem, and that it shall not be less than four annas per mensem when such house has, or two annas per mensem when it has not, a private latrine.

No. 56.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish within the limits of the Kasauli Cantonment, in the district of Ambala, the tax imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 382, dated the 11th February 1897.

No. 57.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose in the Cantonment of Kasauli, in the district of Ambala, a house-scavenging-tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), namely, a tax at the rate of two annas per rupee per mensem on the annual value of such house or part of a house, as assessed by the Cantonment Committee :

Provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of such house or part of a house shall in no case exceed one rupee per mensem, and that it shall not be less than four annas per mensem when such house or part of a house has, or two annas per mensem when it has not, a private latrine.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 6th January 1906.

No. 33.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by the Acts mentioned in the margin, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to constitute a new tahsil in the Shahpur District, to be designated the Sargodha Tahsil in the manner herein following, with effect on and from the 1st February 1906, that is to say, the lands and villages entered in the second column of the Schedule following shall be excluded from the tahsils in which they are now comprised respectively, and be hereafter included in the aforesaid new tahsil as shown in the first column of the Schedule :—

Schedule.

Name of new Tahsil.	Villages and lands comprising the new Tahsil.
Sargodha	<p>1. Ohak No. 10, Kirana Bar, Shahpur Tahsil (Notification No. 918, dated 18th July 1904).</p> <p>2. Mausas Hadda and Asianwala, Shahpur Tahsil (Notification No. 319, dated 8th March 1905).</p>

Name of new Tahsil.	Villages and lands comprising the new Tahsil.
Sargodha—contd.	3. Rakhs Mangni, Samoranwali, Matila and Bhagtanwala, Bhera Tahsil.
	4. Mauzas Lak, Mitha Lak, Baihak and Dhreme, and Chaks 60, 61, 62, 19, 21, 25, 28, 27, 30, 31, 32, 29, 35, 34, 37, 36, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 52-A, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67, 67-A, Sargodha Remount Depot, 68, 69, 74, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, now forming part of Shahpur Tahsil.
	5. The following Crown lands, hitherto forming part of the Shahpur Tahsil:— Rakh Saidowana, Rakh Mitha Lak, Rakh Lak, Rakh Bissla, Rakh Dhreme, Rakh Sargodha, Rakh Baihak, Rakh Tirkota, Rakh Dhra, Rakh Charnali, Rakh Bhochra, Rakh Shankarpur, Rakh Gidarkhadi, Rakh Dera, Rakh Maudiana, Rakh Jara, Rakh Chitraur, Rakh Sial Dhaulka, Rakh Kaliar, Rakh Sajoka, Rakh Mir Ahmadshegarh, Rakh Kichi Baran, Rakh Naudhera, Rakh Thathi Jalal, Rakh Joya, Rakh Muradwala, Rakh Mangowali, Lakh Sandrana, Rakh Salar, Rakh Kazi, Rakh Lakhian, Rakh Kaulowal, Rakh Suktanpur (excluding such portion as now forms part of Mauza Jalalpur), Rakh Babana, Rakh Kudiana.

IRRIGATION.

The 9th January 1906.

No. 8.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that water-dues at the rate of two annas per acre irrigated and matured shall be assessed and levied for the term of settlement in respect of areas irrigated by the Makhdumanwala, Daimwala and Mukhammadinwala Canals included in Schedule II of the said Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th January 1906.

No. 40.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, II of 1902, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the

provisions of the said Act shall extend to the following local areas from the date notified against them, namely :—

AREA.	DATE.	
<i>Delhi Division.</i>		
The Delhi Municipality as defined in Notification No. 69, dated 6th February 1892, and Cantonment as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 156, dated 28th August 1897.	From the 15th April 1906.	
The Palwal Municipality.		
Bhiwani Town.		
Hansi Town.		
Hissar Town.		
Rohtak Town.		
The Ambala Cantonment and Municipality.		
The Simla Municipality.		
<i>Lahore Division.</i>		
The Lahore Municipality.		
Shahdera (settlement boundaries of the estate).		
The Chunian Municipality.		
The Kasur Municipality.		
Changa Manga (within a radius of one mile from Railway Station).		
The Gujranwala Municipality.		
The Amritsar Municipality and Cantonment.		
Dhariwal (the premises occupied by New Egerton Woollen Mills).		
Sujanpur (the premises occupied by the Punjab Sugar and Carbonic Acid Works).		
Sangla Town.		
<i>Rawalpindi Division.</i>		
The Rawalpindi Cantonment and Municipality and Murree Brewery Estate.		
Gora Galli (the Murree Brewery Estate and premises).		
<i>Multan Division.</i>		
The Multan Tahsil.		
The Lyallpur Tahsil.		
The Toba Tek Singh Tahsil.		
The Gojra Tahsil.		
The Muzaffargarh Municipality.		

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The 15th January 1906.

No. 33.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 2 of the India Forest Act (VII of 1878) His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint all Zaildars, Inamkhors and Lambardars in the Murree Tahsil and in the Pahar and Kahra Assessment Circles of the Kahuta Tahsil, of the Rawalpindi District, to be Forest Officers within the meaning and for the purposes of section 64 and section 78 of the said Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 19th January 1906.

No. 142.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 1, of the Government of India Notification, in the Home Depart-

ment, No. 518, dated the 6th of March 1879, as subsequently amended, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that all Excise Daroghas serving in the Punjab and all pensioned officers of the same rank shall be exempted from the operations of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act to the extent permitted by the Government of India Notification above cited.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th January 1906.

No. 87.—Notification.—In Rule I, clause (ii), of the Suit Rules, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1514, dated 15th November 1905, insert the words "The Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Northern and Eastern Commands" before the words "The Director-General of Telegraphs".

JAILS.

The 20th January 1906.

No. 37.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred on him under the Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following Rules shall be substituted for the Rules under sections 8(3) (a) and 8(3) (b) of the said Act, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 427, dated 2nd October 1903:—

A.

UNDER SECTION 8 (3) (a).

Rules defining what youthful offenders should be sent to a Reformatory School.

I.—Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment for any offence other than those described in sections 302, 303, 304, 307, 308, 354 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code, or of any abetment or attempt in connection with such offence, and the Court or Magistrate by whom he is convicted is of opinion that it is not advisable to deal with such youthful offender under the provisions of the Whipping Act (Act VI of 1864 as subsequently amended) or under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, or under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897), such youthful offender shall, in accordance with the provisions of the last mentioned Act, be sent to a Reformatory School:

Provided that the Magistrate or Court shall not send any youthful offender to a Reformatory School—

- (i) until he has satisfied himself, after taking medical evidence, that he is not totally blind, insane, idiot, leprous, tuberculous, epileptic, or suffering from any permanent physical incapacity for industrial employment,
- (ii) or if it appears that he has been previously convicted under section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.

II.—Any youthful offender may be sent to a Reformatory School under the orders of the Local Government, and if, when any boy is brought before him under section 10 of the Act, a District Magistrate is of opinion that he is a youthful offender who, although he cannot be sent to a Reformatory School under Rule I above, is a proper person to be an inmate of such school, he shall refer the case to the Local Government for orders.

B.

UNDER SECTION 8 (3) (b).

Rules defining the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to a Reformatory School.

I.—Every youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who is found by the Magistrate to be 13 years of age or more at the time of his conviction shall be sent to the school for a period that will expire on his attaining the age of 18.

II.—Subject to the provisions of Rule III, every youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who is found by the Magistrate to be under 13 years of age at the time of his conviction shall be sent to the school for five years.

III.—Every youthful offender who is a member of a criminal tribe proclaimed in the Punjab or elsewhere under the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) shall if of 11 years of age or under at the time of conviction be sent to a Reformatory School for 7 years, and if over 11 years of age for a period that will expire on his attaining the age of 18.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 29th January 1906.

No. 100A.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 28 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions of sections 203 and 204 of the Cantonment Code to the areas in the vicinity of the Murree Cantonments known as (1) the Darya Gali bazar, which is situated in the Darya Gali village, within a mile of the Kuldana Cantonment; (2) the Kashmiri bazar, situated in the village of Mohra Iswal, within a mile of the Gharial Cantonment; and (3) the Topa bazar, situated in the Municipal Forest near the villages of Bara Hotar and Masiari.

No. 100B.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 28 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions of section 204 of the Cantonment Code to the following villages which lie within a radius of a mile from the Cantonments of Kuldana, Gharial and Topa in the Murree Hills :—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sandian. | 9. Bir Graon. |
| 2. Khani Tak. | 10. Malot Dhundan. |
| 3. Ban Kutal. | 11. Hokra Ker. |
| 4. Darya Gali. | 12. Aliot. |
| 5. Masot. | 13. Sehr Hadot. |
| 6. Aura. | 14. Bara Hotar. |
| 7. Tapa Ker. | 15. Masiari. |
| 8. Mohra Iswal. | 16. Dhar Jawa. |

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The 31st January 1906.

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and in continuation

of Punjab Government Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1904, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to determine that for the purposes of the said Act—

- (a) all persons either holding land or ordinarily residing in the Attock District and belonging to any one of the tribes hereinafter named shall be deemed to be an "agricultural tribe" within that district, that is to say—

1. Awan.	10. Moghal.
2. Biloch.	11. Pathan.
3. Ghakhar.	12. Rajput.
4. Gujar.	13. Syad.
5. Jat.	14. Bhatti.
6. Jodhra.	15. Janjua.
7. Khattar.	16. Jodh.
8. Koreshi.	17. Kahut.
9. Maliar.	18. Mair and Manhas; and

- (b) all such "agricultural tribes" within the district of Attock shall be deemed to be a group of agricultural tribes.

· HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 6th February 1906.

No. 289.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Act VIII of 1851, as amended by section 3 of Act XV of 1864, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a toll of one anna shall be levied on every bicycle and tricycle, with rider, at the toll-bars mentioned in column 2 on the roads and bridges mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule attached to Punjab Government Notification No. 1774, dated the 18th of October 1887.

MILITARY.

The 6th February 1906.

No. 72.—Notification.—In connection with the scheme for the registration of transport under the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, I of 1903, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to grant the status of Special Assistant Commissioner to the Transport Registration Officers named in Punjab Government Notification No. 71, dated 6th February 1906, within the local areas specified against their names.

GENERAL.

The 8th February 1906.

No. 305.—Notification.—In modification of Punjab Government Notification No. 1362, dated 5th April 1881, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe, under section 15 of Act XVII of 1878, that from 1st April 1906 toll at the following rate shall be levied at all public ferries in this province:—

On every two-wheeled carriage—8 annas.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 9th February 1906.

No. 392.—Notification.—In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 2123, dated 26th August 1901, and in accordance with the provisions of

B.

UNDER SECTION 8 (3) (b).

Rules defining the periods for which youthful offenders may be sent to a Reformatory School.

I.—Every youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who is found by the Magistrate to be 13 years of age or more at the time of his conviction shall be sent to the school for a period that will expire on his attaining the age of 18.

II.—Subject to the provisions of Rule III, every youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who is found by the Magistrate to be under 13 years of age at the time of his conviction shall be sent to the school for five years.

III.—Every youthful offender who is a member of a criminal tribe proclaimed in the Punjab or elsewhere under the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) shall if of 11 years of age or under at the time of conviction be sent to a Reformatory School for 7 years, and if over 11 years of age for a period that will expire on his attaining the age of 18.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 29th January 1906.

No. 100A.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 28 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions of sections 203 and 204 of the Cantonment Code to the areas in the vicinity of the Murree Cantonments known as (1) the Darya Gali bazar, which is situated in the Darya Gali village, within a mile of the Kuldana Cantonment; (2) the Kashmiri bazar, situated in the village of Mohra Iswal, within a mile of the Gharial Cantonment; and (3) the Topa bazar, situated in the Municipal Forest near the villages of Bara Hotar and Masiari.

No. 100B.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 28 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions of section 204 of the Cantonment Code to the following villages which lie within a radius of a mile from the Cantonments of Kuldana, Gharial and Topa in the Murree Hills :—

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sandian. | 9. Bir Graon. |
| 2. Khani Tak. | 10. Malot Dhundan. |
| 3. Ban Kutal. | 11. Hokra Ker. |
| 4. Darya Gali. | 12. Aliot. |
| 5. Masot. | 13. Sehr Hadot. |
| 6. Aura. | 14. Bara Hotar. |
| 7. Tapa Ker. | 15. Masiari. |
| 8. Mohra Iswal. | 16. Dhar Jawa. |

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The 31st January 1906.

No. 36.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and in continuation

of Punjab Government Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1904, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to determine that for the purposes of the said Act—

- (a) all persons either holding land or ordinarily residing in the Attock District and belonging to any one of the tribes hereinafter named shall be deemed to be an "agricultural tribe" within that district, that is to say—

1. Awan.	10. Moghal.
2. Biloch.	11. Pathan.
3. Ghakhar.	12. Rajput.
4. Gujar.	13. Syad.
5. Jat.	14. Bhatti.
6. Jodhra.	15. Janjua.
7. Khattar.	16. Jodh.
8. Koreshi.	17. Kahut.
9. Maliar.	18. Mair and Manhas; and

- (b) all such "agricultural tribes" within the district of Attock shall be deemed to be a group of agricultural tribes.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 6th February 1906.

No. 289.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Act VIII of 1851, as amended by section 3 of Act XV of 1864, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a toll of one anna shall be levied on every bicycle and tricycle, with rider, at the toll-bars mentioned in column 2 on the roads and bridges mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule attached to Punjab Government Notification No. 1774, dated the 18th of October 1887.

MILITARY.

The 6th February 1906.

No. 72.—Notification.—In connection with the scheme for the registration of transport under the Punjab Military Transport Animals Act, I of 1903, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to grant the status of Special Assistant Commissioner to the Transport Registration Officers named in Punjab Government Notification No. 71, dated 6th February 1906, within the local areas specified against their names.

GENERAL.

The 8th February 1906.

No. 305.—Notification.—In modification of Punjab Government Notification No. 1362, dated 5th April 1881, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe, under section 15 of Act XVII of 1878, that from 1st April 1906 toll at the following rate shall be levied at all public ferries in this province:—

On every two-wheeled carriage—8 annas.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 9th February 1906.

No. 392.—Notification.—In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 2123, dated 26th August 1901, and in accordance with the provisions of

clause (a) of section 7 of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with effect from 1st April 1906, to fix the following as the rates of duty leviable in respect of spirit removed from all distilleries licensed in the Punjab under section 5 of the Act, per imperial gallon of the strength London Proof, to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London Proof :—

Coloured rum.		
Brandy,	{ when prepared from a cane spirit basis,	Six rupees ;
Whisky,		
Gin,		
Spirits not included in the foregoing categories,	{ Four rupees.	

Provided that a wholesale vendor of country spirit paying duty on not less than one hundred gallons of such spirit at a time, with a view to its removal from such distillery to his premises of wholesale vend, is entitled to claim, over and above the quantity on which duty has been paid, a duty-free allowance of spirit to be calculated as follows :—

At 2 per cent. if the wholesale vend premises to which the spirit is being removed are situate within the limits of the district in which the distillery is licensed ;

At 5 per cent. if the premises to which the spirit is being removed are situate outside such limits.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

The 9th February 1906.

No. 10.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections 6 and 7 of Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of Punjab Government (Home—Registration Department) Notification No. 9, dated 9th February 1906, is pleased to appoint the Tahsildar for the time being of the Sargodha Tahsil in the Shahpur District to be *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of the newly-constituted sub-district of Sargodha with effect from the date of the publication of this Notification in the Gazette.

The 10th February 1906.

No. 13.—Notification.—Under the provisions of section 220 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation No. 12, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 60, dated the 22nd August 1883 :—

12. All fees payable under the Act and these Regulations shall be paid into the Government Treasury, or, in the case of Treasuries banking with a branch of a Presidency Bank, into the Bank of Bengal. The Treasury Receipt shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who will in future accept no fees in cash.

A book to be called the "Fees Book" shall be maintained for purposes of record in the office of the Registrar, into which shall be entered, day by day, the amounts of all Treasury Receipts received.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 13th February 1906.

No. 164.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, it is hereby declared that the building known as the Moth Masjid, in the district of Delhi, is a protected monument within the meaning of the Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th February 1906.

No. 196.—Erratum.—In the first line of clause (2) of Rule 8 of the Revised Suit Rules, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1514, dated 15th November 1905, for the words "sub-clauses (6) and (h)" read "sub-clauses (e) and (h)".

GENERAL.

The 14th February 1906.

No. 344.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 1, of the Government of India Notification, in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th of March 1879, as subsequently amended, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that all 1st grade Assistant Jailors serving in the Punjab shall be exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act to the extent permitted by the Government of India Notification above cited.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

IRRIGATION.

The 16th February 1906.

No. 64-B. I.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 74 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (Punjab Act No. III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following Rules under sections 29 (3) and 29 (4) of the said Act, and to declare that they shall be applicable to the Ravi Inundation Canals, *viz.*, to the Deg, the Nikki, the Sukhrawa, the Jherku and the Wah Nullah, in the Montgomery District :—

RULES.

Persons liable for payment of water-rates.

The water-rate notified under section 29 (1) for irrigation purposes shall be recovered from the occupiers of the land. For this purpose Section 29 (8). the following persons shall be deemed "occupiers", namely,—

- I.—(a) where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy,—such landowner;
- (b) where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor,—the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant;
- (c) where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor,—the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant;
- (d) where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant,—such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause I—

- (a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
- (b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
- (c) the mortgagee and mortgagor,

as the case may be, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the occupier's rate.

III.—The expressions "landowner", "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887) and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887).

The miscellaneous rates notified under section 29 (1) for the supply of water for purposes other than irrigation shall be leviable from the person applying for the use of the water.

The special rates notified under section 29 (2) shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorized manner, or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons mentioned in section 30.

Disposal of proceeds of rates.

The proceeds of any rate or rates levied under section 29 shall be credited to the accounts of the Ravi Inundation Canals maintained in the Punjab Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 16th February 1906.

No. 221.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Local Government by section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to constitute the tahsil of Sargodha, in the Shahpur District, a Sub-Division to be known as the Sargodha Sub-Division of that district.

2. This Notification will take effect from the 1st of March 1906.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 19th February 1906.

No. 530.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish within the limits of the Subathu Cantonment, in the district of Simla, the conservancy-tax imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 386, dated the 11th February 1897.

No. 531.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose in the Cantonment of Subathu, in the district of Simla, a house-scavenging-tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits, in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), namely, a tax at the rate of two annas per rupee per mensem on the annual value of such house or part of a house as assessed by the Cantonment Committee:

Provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of such house or part of a house shall in no case exceed one rupee per mensem, and that it shall not be less than four annas per mensem when such house or part of a house has, or two annas per mensem when it has not, a private latrine.

No. 532.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish within the limits of the Dagshai Cantonment, in the district of Simla, the conservancy-tax imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 364, dated the 11th February 1897.

No. 533.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose on the Cantonment of Dagshai, in the district of Simla, a house-scavenging-tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits, in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), namely, a tax at the rate of two annas per rupee per mensem on the annual value of such house or part of a house as assessed by the Cantonment Committee :

Provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of such house or part of a house shall in no case exceed one rupee per mensem, and that it shall not be less than four annas per mensem when such house or part of a house has, or two annas per mensem when it has not, a private latrine.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 19th February 1906.

No. 41.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Local Government hereby declares that the powers exercisable by a Collector under section 54 of the said Act may under the circumstances there specified be exercised by the Mashir-i-Mal of the Bahawalpur State for the time being within the limits of the Punjab for all or any of the purposes of any of the canals mentioned below which are at present situate beyond the limits of the Punjab :—

Name of Canal.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Nahr Sadikia Sharkia. | 17. { Bakhtwah. |
| 2. Parpata. | { Sonwah. |
| 3. Doulatwah. | 18. Burnwah. |
| 4. Mahmudwah. | 19. Bihariwah. |
| 5. Kaimwah. | 20. Minchinwah. |
| 6. Ahmadwah. | 21. Barneswah. |
| 7. Maroofwah. | 22. Dagawah. |
| 8. Gaganwah. | 23. Nahr Sadikia Gharbia. |
| 9. Tolawah. | 24. Greywah. |
| 10. Hussainwah. | 25. Bahadarwah. |
| 11. Burnewah. | 26. Muhammadwah. |
| 12. Bahawalwah. | 27. Ahmadwah. |
| 13. Pirwah. | 28. Fazalwah. |
| 14. Sultanwah. | 29. Khunanwah. |
| 15. Fazalwah. | 30. Sabzalwah. |
| 16. Mubarakwah. | 31. Mahiwah. |
| | 32. Wallawah. |

No. 42.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 69 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Local Government declares that sections 1 to 5, 7, 10, 12 to 14, 44, 49, 50, 54, 55, 59 to 62, 64 to 66, 69, 71, 73 and 74 of the said Act shall be applicable to the following canals which are at present situate partly within and partly without the territories to which the Act extends :—

Sadiqwah.

Jafir Lal Head. | Fordwah.

No. 43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Mashir-i-Mal of the Bahawalpur State for the time being is appointed to exercise the powers of a Collector under section 54 (3) of the said Act in respect of the canals enumerated in Notification No. 42 of this day's date.

GENERAL.

The 27th February 1906.

No. 218.—It is hereby published, for general information, that the powers of an Inspector which were conferred, under the provisions of section 4 of Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899), on the Veterinary Assistant of the Lahore Municipality by Punjab Government Notification No. 563, dated the 26th of May 1903, are hereby withdrawn with effect from the date of this Notification.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd March 1906.

No. 657.—Notification.—Under clause (c) of section 3, sub-section (1), of the Excise Act (Act XII of 1896), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint every Commissioner of a Division in the Punjab to discharge the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue within his jurisdiction.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVENUE.

The 2nd March 1906.

No. 71.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct that for clause (5) of Rules 53 of the Rules published with his Notification No. 232, dated the 15th December 1900, as amended by subsequent Notifications, the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

(5) The Financial Commissioner may from time to time prescribe the conditions subject to which the sale by auction or tender of any retail license shall be conducted, and the instalments in which, and the time and place at which, the fee for any such license shall be paid.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The 3rd March 1906.

No. 64-A.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1902, the Lieutenant-Governor

is pleased to make the following Rules regulating the examination and the grant of certificates to persons to act as Engineers of the first or second class under the said Act and the cancellation of certificates so granted :—

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE PUNJAB STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS
ACT, 1902.

1. A Board of Examining Engineers shall be constituted in the town of Lahore consisting of a Chairman and four other members. The Inspector for the Punjab shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Board. The remaining members shall be appointed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall also appoint one of the members to be the Chairman of the Board. A member of the Board shall ordinarily hold office for two years from the date of his appointment: Provided that any person appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any member of the Board shall hold office only for the unexpired period of the term of office of the member in whose place he is appointed, and that any person may be temporarily appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the absence of any member of the Board and shall hold office only during the absence of such member.

2. The Chairman and two members of the Board shall form a quorum.

3. The Board shall grant certificates to persons to act as Engineers of the first and second class and as Engine-drivers under the said Act.

4. The Board may at their discretion grant certificates without examination—

As Engineers of the 1st class —

(a) to members of the Board of Examining Engineers, and to persons holding certificates as first class Marine Engineers ;

(b) to persons who have satisfactorily passed through a course of training of not less than five years' duration on an engineering establishment of recognized position, and who have been for two years in sole or chief charge of engines and boilers of 20-horse power and upwards, and who can produce good certificates of character and conduct ;

(c) to persons holding certificates as second class Marine Engineers who may have been in either chief or sole charge of engines and boilers of more than 20-horse power, and who can produce good certificates of character and conduct ;

(d) to persons holding a certificate as a first class Engineer granted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1869, or any similar Act enacted by an Indian Council providing for the issue of such certificates.

As Engineers of the second class—

(e) to persons who have satisfactorily passed through a course of training of not less than five years' duration in an engineering establishment of recognized position ;

(f) to persons who, not holding certificates as Marine Engineers, may have been in either sole or chief charge of engines and boilers

of more than 20-horse power for five years and upwards, and who can produce good certificates of character and conduct, or to persons holding certificates as second class Marine Engineers ;

- (g) to persons who, not holding certificates as Marine Engineers after serving for a term of not less than three years' apprenticeship in any recognized workshop, may have been employed for not less than two years as Engineers on engines and boilers, and who can produce good certificates of character and conduct ;
- (h) to persons holding a certificate as a second class Engineer granted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1899, or any similar Act enacted by an Indian Council providing for the issue of such certificates.

As Engine-drivers—

- (i) to persons who, not holding any certificates as Marine Engineers, and not having served an apprenticeship of three years, may have been employed for not less than five years on an engine and boiler, and who can produce good certificates of character and conduct ;
- (j) to persons holding a certificate as an Engine-driver granted under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1899, or any similar Act enacted by an Indian Council providing for the issue of such certificates.

5. The Board may at their discretion grant certificates after examination—

As Engineers of the second class—

- (a) to persons who have served for not less than five years partly as apprentices and partly on any engine and boiler, and who can produce good certificates of character and conduct ;
- (b) to persons holding certificates as Engine-drivers granted under Rule 4.

6. The examination held under Rule 5 shall be partly written and partly practical. The subjects in which the examination will be held, and the minimum proportion of marks which must be gained on the whole and on the practical part of the examination to qualify, shall be laid down by the Board for each class, *subject to the approval of Government*, and shall be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

7. The following fees shall be paid—

	Rs.
(a) For every application presented to the Board asking for a certificate 	4
(b) For every first class certificate granted without examination 	10
(c) For every second class certificate granted without examination 	6
(d) For every second class certificate granted after examination 	15
(e) For every engine-driver's certificate 	3

The fees shall be divided among the members of the Board taking part in the examination of the candidate or candidates by whom they are paid, or constituting the quorum of the Board which grants the certificate where there is no examination, as the case may be.

8. Application for certificates shall be made, and the fees shall be paid, to the Inspector for the Punjab.

9. The Inspector shall keep the accounts of the fees received and the payments made to members.

10. The Chairman shall appoint days and hours for holding examinations, and shall summon his colleagues for examinations and for the consideration of applications for the grant of certificates without examination.

11. The Board may cancel, either temporarily or permanently, any certificate granted under the Act when they are satisfied that the holder of such certificate is, by reason of insobriety or carelessness, or for any other cause, unfit to retain it. The Board may enquire into the desirability of cancelling a certificate, either on the report of the Inspector or the report of the holder's employer, or of their own motion, but they shall not cancel any certificate until they have given the holder thereof an opportunity to show cause why his certificate should not be cancelled. The Board may, after enquiry, grant a new certificate to any person whose certificate has been cancelled.

No. 64-B.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Punjab Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1902 (No. II of 1902), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following Rules:—

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER THE PUNJAB STEAM-BOILERS AND PRIME-MOVERS
ACT, 1902.

1. The office of any Inspector appointed under section 3 of the Act shall be under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, who shall from time to time see that the registers, diaries and copies of papers kept by the Inspector under these rules are properly filed in the office. The Sanitary Engineer shall make a brief note in the Inspector's diary on the occasion of each visit of inspection of the office.

2. Whenever the Inspector considers it necessary to serve a notice under section 7 of the Act, a copy of the notice shall at the same time be recorded in his office.

3. A license under section 8 of the Act shall only be granted when it has been ascertained by inspection that the conditions of the section have been complied with.

4. For the purposes of Rule 3, the Inspector shall personally thoroughly examine the boiler or prime-mover inside and outside, for which purpose the boiler or prime-mover must be empty, cool and clean, and flues swept. If required by the Inspector, any parts or settings must be removed for a complete examination of the boiler or prime-mover in every part. The boiler or prime-mover shall also be examined whilst under steam. At such inspection the standard pressure gauge shall be applied and the steam gauge noted.

5. The Inspector shall record a report on every boiler or prime-mover inspected in the form of a diary, which shall be kept in his office. When he refuses to grant a license, the report shall contain a full statement of the grounds of his refusal. A copy of the report shall be given by the Inspector to the owner of any boiler or primer-mover in respect to which a license has been withheld.

6. The fees payable for licenses shall be as follows :—

	Rs.
(a) Boilers up to 10-horse power	12
Boilers over 10-horse power and up to 20-horse power ...	20
Boilers over 20-horse power and up to 40-horse power ...	30
Boilers over 40-horse power and up to 60-horse power ...	35
Boilers over 60-horse power and up to 80-horse power ...	40
Boilers over 80-horse power and up to 100-horse power ...	45
Boilers over 100-horse power	50
(b) For prime-movers, each prime-mover	16
(c) For licenses endorsed on the report of an Engineer under section 9 of the Act	One-fourth of the fees payable under clause (a) of this rule.

Formula for calculating horse power—

For tabular and internally fired boiler ...Area of grate multiplied by 2-horse power.

For egg-ended and externally fired boiler. Area of grate multiplied by $1\frac{1}{2}$ -horse power.

7. The fees payable under Rule 6 shall also be paid for licenses granted on appeal under section 12 of the Act.

8. Every license granted by the Inspector or granted on appeal under section 12 of the Act shall be for a period of twelve months, unless it appears to the licensing authority that it should be granted for a shorter period.

9. When the owner of any boiler or prime-mover desires that the report of the Engineer in charge of such boiler or prime-mover shall be received as evidence in respect to them within the meaning of section 9 of the Act, such owner shall submit an application to the Local Government, with a statement of the qualifications and experience of the said Engineer and with a description of the said boiler or prime-mover.

10. The appellate authority authorized to hear appeals under section 12 (2) of the Act shall be a Superintending Engineer nominated by Government.

11. Assessors summoned under section 12 (3) of the Act shall be either holders of certificates as Engineers of the first class under the Act or holders of certificates as first class Marine Engineers, and shall receive a fee of Rs. 10, payable by the Local Government for each day's sitting.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 7th March 1906.

No. 673.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 1st April 1906, the latrine-tax imposed in the Cantonment of Campbellpur by the Notification of the Government of the Punjab, No. 211, dated 27th January 1892.

No. 674.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st April 1906, in the Cantonment of Campbellpur, in the Attock District, a house-scavenging-tax on the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), namely, a tax at the rate of two annas per rupee on the annual value of such house or part of a house :

Provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of any such house or part of a house shall in no case exceed one rupee per mensem, and that it shall not be less than four annas per mensem when such house or part of a house has, or two annas per mensem when it has not, a private latrine.

No. 675.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to apply, for the assessment and recovery of the tax imposed in the Cantonment of Campbellpur, in the Attock District, by Notification No. 674 of this date, the provisions of sections 49 to 61 (both inclusive), 63, 64 and 201 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891), in the adapted form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed :—

THE SCHEDULE.

Sections 49 to 61 (both inclusive), 63, 64 and 201 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) as adapted for the purposes of the assessment and recovery of taxes imposed in the Campbellpur Cantonment under section 17, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889).

1. No assessment, and no charge or demand of any tax, shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person liable to pay the tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the tax, or of any mistake in the amount of assessment or tax, or by reason of any clerical error or other defect of form ; and it shall be enough in any tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known ; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

2. Taxes shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the Cantonment Committee, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, may from time to time direct.

3. For all sums paid on account of any tax, a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it has been paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

4. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of the tax shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf :

Section 52.

Provided that when the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the Cantonment Committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this rule, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the Chief Court.

(3) On reference being made under this rule, the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Chapter XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882).

(4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the Cantonment Committee shall be recoverable by the Committee as though they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.

(6) If the Committee fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the Cantonment Fund to pay the amount.

5. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on buildings unless it is preferred within one month after the publication of the notice prescribed by Rule 11 (2) or Rule 13, or after the date of any final order under Rule 12, as the case may be, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made :

Section 53.

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this rule if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the appellant has paid all taxes due from him to the Cantonment Committee up to the date of such appeal.

6. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in these rules.

Section 54.

7. (1) The Cantonment Committee may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Cantonment to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax.

Section 55.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

8. (1) The Cantonment Committee shall cause an assessment list of the buildings on which the tax on buildings is imposed to be prepared, containing—
Section 56.

- (a) the name of the street or division in which the building is situated ;
- (b) the designation of the building, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification ;
- (c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known ;
- (d) the annual value, area or length of frontage on which the building is assessed ; and
- (e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the Committee.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list, the Cantonment Committee may require the owners or occupiers of the building to furnish it with the returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value.

9. Where the assessment list has been completed, the Cantonment Committee shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected ; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of any building included in the list, and any agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.
Section 57.

10. (1) The Cantonment Committee shall at the time of the publication of such assessment list give public notice of a time, not less than one month thereafter, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment ; and in all cases in which any building is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the building.
Section 58.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time.

11. (1) After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by authorized agent, as they may think fit, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signatures of not less than two members of the Cantonment Committee, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein ; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, as also, in the case of a tax then imposed for the first time, for the period between the commencement of the tax and such first day of January.
Section 59.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the Cantonment Committee's Office, and shall there be open during office hours to all owners or occupiers of buildings comprised therein, or the agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

12. (1) The Cantonment Committee may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been inserted, or by inserting any building which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any buildings which have been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time not less than one month from the date of service of such notice at which the amendment is to be made.

Section 60.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the Cantonment Committee in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person, or by authorized agent, as he may think fit.

13. It shall be in the discretion of the Cantonment Committee to prepare a new assessment list every year, or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment list had been prepared.

Section 61.

14. (1) A tax on buildings and lands, other than a water-tax, shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Section 63.

(2) A water-tax shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

15. (1) When any sum is due on account of a tax payable in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the Cantonment Committee shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be delivered to the person liable to pay the same.

* Section 64.

(2) If the bill be not paid within ten days from the delivery thereof, the Committee may cause a notice of demand to be served on that person; and if he does not, within seven days from the service of the notice, pay the sum due with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, the sum due, with the fee, shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear, besides being recoverable in the manner hereafter provided by Rule 16, shall, subject to any claim on behalf of His Majesty, be a first charge on the property in respect of which it is payable, and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the Cantonment Committee to the Collector, as if the property were an estate assessed to land revenue and the arrear of such revenue due thereon :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

16. Any arrears of any tax recoverable by the Cantonment Committee under these rules may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Cantonment, or in any other place where the person from whom the money is claimable may for the time being be resident, by the distress and sale of any movable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to such person.

Section 201.

The 9th March 1906.

No. 715.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish within the limits of the Cantonment of Ferozepore the tax imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 719, dated the 20th April 1894.

No. 716.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose in the Cantonment of Ferozepore a house-scavenging-tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), namely, a tax at the rate of 7 per cent. on the annual value of such house or part of a house as assessed by the Cantonment Committee:

(a) Provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of such house or part of a house shall not be less than four annas per mensem when such house or part of a house has, or one anna per mensem when it has not, a private latrine:

(b) Provided, also, that the tax shall not be levied on any shop, godown or store occupied only for the purposes of trade and inhabited only during business hours.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 10th March 1906.

No. 260.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section 2 of section 7 of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1905 (II of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that no right of pre-emption shall exist in Mauza Atari in the Sialkot City (Sialkot District) in Khasras Nos. 439, 440, 441, 442 and 450, land known as Sirdar Jagot Singh's and situated between the Railway Station and the City of Sialkot.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 13th March 1906.

No. 767.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose in the Cantonment of Ambala a house-scavenging-tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), viz., a tax at the rate of four annas per house per mensem.

The 16th March 1906.

No. 874.—Notification.—In supersession of the Notifications of the Punjab No. 1743, Jated the 16th September 1895. Government noted on the margin, the No. 1396, dated the 20th July 1899, following revised Rules made by the Government of India, in the Finance Department (Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the No. 1198, dated the 11th May 1901. No. 1880, dated the 20th August 1904. 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905), relating to the custody, supply and sale of all kinds of stamps and stamped papers now in use, are published for the information and guidance of all officers concerned :—

Rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps of all descriptions, namely, General Stamps used to denote the duties payable under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899); Court-fee Stamps used to denote the fees payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870) ; Telegraph Stamps and Postage Stamps.

CENTRAL DEPÔTS.

1. There shall be five central depots for stamps of all descriptions in charge of the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta and the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, respectively. These central depots shall maintain a stock of stamps sufficient for two years' consumption, except in the case of post-cards, envelopes, newspaper wrappers, non-judicial stamps, at rates from 2 annas to Rs. 2, and stamps for copies, of which a stock sufficient for one year's consumption shall be maintained. The Superintendents of Stamps in Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi shall, for this purpose, forward, not later than the 15th of August in each year, indents for the supply of the various descriptions of stamps required in the following year for the territories dependent on them for the supply of stamps to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, shall prepare a general consolidated indent for stamps of all descriptions, showing separately the demand for the following year for each of the five central depots, including in it the indents of the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi ; and shall forward this general indent to the Government of India, in the Finance Department, not later than 4th October, for transmission to the Secretary of State so as to reach him not later than the 1st November in each year. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps should forward a copy of the section of the general indent relating to Postage Stamps to the Director-General of the Post Office, and of the section relating to Telegraph stamps to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. Stamps for Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Assam, and Central India and local depots subordinate to Calcutta, and stamps for copies for use in the Central Provinces, shall be supplied from the central depot, Calcutta, on the indent of officers in charge of local depots.

3. Stamps for the Madras Presidency, including Coorg and local depots subordinate to Madras, shall be supplied from the central depot at Madras on the indent of the officers in charge of local depots.

4. Stamps for the Bombay Presidency except Sind, the Central Provinces (save as provided in Rule 2), and local depots subordinate to Bombay, shall be supplied from the central depot, Bombay, on the indent of officers in charge of local depots.

5. Stamps for the Province of Burma and the Andamans shall be supplied from the central depot at Rangoon on the indent of officers in charge of local depots.

6. Stamps for the Province of Sind, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, and Rajputana, and for the Residency Treasuries in Kashmir, and the Khorasan Agency Treasury shall be supplied from the central depot at Karachi on the indent of the officers in charge of the local depots.

7. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and the Superintendents of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, on receiving an indent from a local depot shall have the indent examined to ascertain that the indent is such as to ensure the local depot having a proper supply, and may comply with the indent in full or in part, as he thinks fit. If he thinks that the indent should be increased, he should request the officer who submitted the indent to submit a supplementary indent. The Presidency Post Offices of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay may indent for supplies on the central depots.

LOCAL DEPOTS.

8. Every treasury throughout India, including those attached to political and salt agencies, shall be a local depot for the custody and sale of stamps of all descriptions. Local Governments may establish local depots at places where there is no treasury.

9. Each local depot shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, maintain a supply of stamps not less than the probable consumption of five months. Local Governments may direct that the supply to be maintained, either generally or in respect of any particular kind of stamp or in certain local depots, shall be equal to the probable consumption of such other period as they deem expedient.

10. As soon as the number of stamps in the local depot falls below the number issued from the depot in the preceding six months, the officer in charge of the depot shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable consumption of three months. The indent shall show in separate columns for each denomination of stamp of which a supply is required, the total of the balance in the local depot and any branch* depots subordinate to it, the quantity sold in the preceding six months, and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding six months. The periods of "six months" and "three months" of this rule may, like that of five months in Rule 9, be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they may deem expedient. This indent will be forwarded direct to the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, as the case may be; but the Local Government of any province may direct that the indents shall be forwarded through any other officer, such as the Superintendent of Stamps of the province, or that a copy of the indent shall be forwarded to such officer.

11. If the supply of stamps in any local depot should run short before the receipt of the supply from the central depot, the officer in charge of the local depot should indent for a supply from a neighbouring depot, sending a copy of the indent to the Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps of the province, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct. It is the duty of the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, to report to the Local Government (or such authority as the Local Government may direct) in the case of General and Court-fee stamps, to the Director-General of Post Office in the case of Postage

* For branch depots the figures of the latest periodical return received at the local depot showing details of stamp balances may be used for the purpose of calculating the total required for entry in each column.

stamps, and to the Director-General of Telegraphs in the case of Telegraph stamps, any case in which it may come to his knowledge that the stock of stamps in any local depot of any description has fallen below the prescribed amount.

12. As soon as possible after the arrival of a supply of stamps from the central depot or from another local depot, the officer in charge of the local depot shall personally examine the outward appearance of the boxes or packets and satisfy himself that they bear no marks of having been tampered with. He shall then have the boxes or packets opened in his presence, and the contents of each box or packet counted either by himself, or in his presence, immediately on its being opened. At the headquarters of a district, where the treasury is the local depot, the boxes or packets should invariably be placed immediately on arrival in the strong-room of the Treasury and there opened, one at a time, in the presence of the Treasury Officer, who must be present all the time the boxes or packets are being opened and their contents examined and counted. In no case must a second box or packet be opened until the contents of the first have been completely examined and verified and placed in the proper receptacles as required by Rule 15. The number and value of stamps received shall be compared by the officer in charge with the invoice submitted or with the passed indent, and a receipt shall be sent not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps to the officer who sent the stamps.

13. Local Governments may issue such orders as may be thought necessary regarding the detailed counting of stamps received in a local depot, and as to the descriptions of stamps which the officer in charge must count with his own hands. Such orders may include instructions that a certain percentage only of sealed packets marked as containing a certain number of stamps need be opened and counted at the time of receipt, and the remainder, if the percentage opened are all found correct, left with seals unbroken to be counted as they are required on being given out from double lock. The officer in charge is responsible for observing any such instructions, and for satisfying himself as to the number of stamps received before signing the receipt. The inside wrappers of packets of stamps which bear the initials of the officers through whose hands the packets passed before issue from England should invariably be preserved till the whole contents of the packets have been examined and found correct.

14. If any of the stamps received are found to be unfit for issue, they should be at once returned to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as the case may be. Stamps which are through any accident rendered unfit for issue at any time after receipt should be similarly returned to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as the case may be, as soon as their unfitness is discovered. The necessary entries on account of stamps so returned should be made in the monthly statement (Rule 37), and in the *plus* and *minus* memoranda (Rule 39).

15. Immediately after the stamps received have been counted, they shall be placed in proper receptacles in the store under double lock in the presence of the officer in charge, arranged in parcels and packets containing known quantities, the amount and value of each denomination being entered at the same time in a register maintained to show the receipts and issues to and from the store under double lock. These entries shall be checked by the officer in charge at the time the stamps are deposited, and the correctness of the arithmetical calculations of additions to balance, as well as of the values compared with quantities,* shall be verified and initialled by him at the time. The register shall then be placed with the stamps in the double lock receptacles and shall not be removed therefrom, nor shall any entries be allowed to be made therein except in the presence of the officer in charge.

* *N.B.*—In all cases where stamp registers have to be checked, the actual check of quantities against values is a very important one; the correctness of the

calculations of value must be tested in detail, either by actual multiplication or by use of correctly prepared tables, and this check should never be omitted. This remark applies also to such of the following rules as prescribe a check of this kind. It is not necessary that the complete checking should be done by the officer himself. It will be sufficient if the officer personally checks 10 per cent. of the entries in each class of stamps, leaving the remaining entries in each class to be checked by a subordinate under his supervision.

16. The treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of all descriptions of stamps in each local depot. Except in Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein and Mandalay, sales to the public or to licensed vendors shall not be made direct from the stores under double lock, such sales being made by the *ex-officio* vendor from the supply entrusted to him for this purpose, to be kept by him under single lock, as prescribed in the following rules.

17. The stock to be made over to the *ex-officio* vendor to be kept by him under single lock should ordinarily be sufficient for the probable demand of one month. The *ex-officio* vendor will maintain a register of receipts and issues from single lock in the same form as the double lock register, and on a fixed date near the beginning of each month he will prepare an indent for the quantity required for the month in a form showing the balances in his hands, an average month's consumption and the quantity required. When this indent is presented to the officer in charge, he will examine the single lock register, check the correctness of the arithmetical calculations made therein, and compare the balance shown with the actual balance in the *ex-officio* vendor's hands. If he approves the indent, he shall then give out the quantity required from the store under double lock, check the correctness of the entries made in the double lock register, see that they correspond with those made in the single lock register, initial both registers, and return the double lock register into the double lock store. When it is necessary to issue stamps from the store under double lock more than once in one day, the above checks need only be applied at each time of issue to the particular descriptions of stamps issued. But at the end of each day the Treasury Officer should verify the whole balance of stamps in *ex-officio* vendor's hand and check his registers. The same procedure shall be followed if any stamps should be required at any intermediate date. Local Governments may reduce the period of one month mentioned in this rule to one week, or any other period less than a month, if they consider this desirable, with reference to the amounts of the treasurer's security or for any other reason.

18. From the stock so made over to his charge and kept by him under single lock, the *ex-officio* vendor shall sell stamps to the public and to licensed vendors for cash. He shall maintain the single lock register in the form mentioned in the preceding paragraph in such language as the Local Government may direct, entering therein, both in quantities and values, the receipts from double lock, the daily sales and balance in his hands of each denomination at the end of each day. He shall pay daily into the Treasury the cash received by him for stamps sold, the amount realized on account of each of the four descriptions of stamps—namely, General, Court-fees, Postage, and Telegraph—being paid in separately. The account of the daily sales should be inspected and the correctness of the calculations shown therein checked every day by the officer in charge of the depot.

19. In Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Bassein, and Mandalay stamps of the value of Rs. 50 and over may be sold direct from the stores under double lock to the public for cash by the officer in subordinate charge of the depot. He shall keep in English an account of such sales in the same manner and form as that prescribed by Rule 18 for sales by the *ex-officio* vendor.

20. The rules regulating the grant of discount and the grant of licenses to licensed vendors for the sale of General and Court-fee stamps vary in different provinces, and are prescribed by Local Governments, subject to the general rules that no change in the rates of discount shall be made without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

21. Local Governments may direct that the sales to the public of General and Court-fee stamps by *ex-officio* vendors shall be limited to stamps of a value higher than a named amount, the sale to the public of stamps of lower value being left to licensed vendors.

22. Telegraph stamps shall be sold to the public for cash by the *ex-officio* vendors, provided that the quantity of stamps sold to one person at one time shall not be less in value than Rs. 5, and that the quantity sold shall not include less than one rupee worth of any particular denomination. On such sales no discount is allowed.

23. Telegraph Masters shall obtain supplies of Telegraph stamps from the local depots subject to the same conditions in regard to the quantity supplied at one time as those of the preceding rule and shall sell to the public Telegraph stamps of all descriptions and to any value. No discount is allowed to Telegraph Masters for the sales of stamps; but they are allowed permanent advances of Telegraph stamps without payment, the amount of the permanent advance being fixed by the Director-General of Telegraphs. When the permanent advance of Telegraph stamps has once been taken, subsequent issues to Telegraph Masters are made only on cash payment. But when the local depot is closed for holidays of more than one day's duration, officers in charge of local depots are authorized to issue Telegraph stamps to Telegraph Masters without payment in excess of the value of the permanent advance, these temporary advances being adjusted when treasury re-opens by the return of the stamps, or the payment of their value if sold.

24. Service postage stamps shall be sold for cash from local depots to Government officials and to persons specially authorized to purchase and use service stamps on a written application. On such sale no discount is allowed.

25. Ordinary Postage stamps shall be sold to the public for cash from local depots, provided that the value sold to any person at one time shall not be less than Rs. 5, and shall not include any fraction of a rupee, and that embossed envelopes and postcards shall be sold in complete packets only. No discount is allowed on such sales. Soldiers' envelopes are sold from certain selected local depots only to Commanding Officers in complete packets, no discount being allowed.

26. The officer in charge of every post office, receiving office, tahsil, thana, and police station, at which letters are received for despatch, and every person licensed under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) to sell General stamps, are required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. To such persons ordinary postage stamps, except soldiers' envelopes, are sold from local depots for cash on the same conditions as to quantity as those prescribed in the preceding rule; and on such sales discount at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the rupee is allowed.

NOTE.—In the case of all stamped envelopes or postal wrappers, the discount or commission is calculated on the face value of the stamp.

27. A District Officer may authorize the grant of discount at the rate of one quarter of an anna in the rupee to any *bona fide* retail vendor of ordinary postage stamps, provided that he is not employed in a Government Treasury. Such

authority shall be in writing, and shall remain in force until revoked by competent authority. It may contain conditions in all or any of the following respects, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient supply of stamps of all or any specified denominations of postage stamps for retail sale; the sale of the stamps at one or more particular shops or places; and the prohibition of sales at other shops or places, and the days and hours of sales. The District Officers shall keep a register showing the name, residence, and occupation of every person to whom he grants such authority.

28. Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices within their respective jurisdictions, and any other officers of the Post Office authorized on that behalf by the Post Master General or Deputy Postmaster-General, are empowered to examine the stock of postage stamps kept by any of the persons required or authorized to keep postage stamps for sale to the public under Rules 26 and 27.

BRANCH DEPOTS.

29. Every subordinate, branch, or tahsil treasury shall be a branch depot for the sale of stamps of all descriptions. But in any case where the sale of stamps from such a branch depot is insignificant, and equal facilities exist for the supply of stamps from a depot in the same station as the branch depot, the Local Government may direct the closing of the branch depot.

30. The sub-treasurer, or such other officer as the Local Government may direct, shall be the *ex-officio* vendor of stamps at a branch depot.

31. The officer in charge of the branch depot shall obtain his supplies from the local depot to which the branch depot is subordinate, in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depot obtains his supplies, except that the indent and the stamps must be sent by post or messenger to and from the local depot, and that the examination of the balance in hand and the comparison of the amounts shown with those shown in the indent shall be done by the officer in charge of the branch depot. In cases where there is likely to be a distinct saving of cost or greater security of the stamps in transit, the Local Government may empower the Board of Revenue or other superior Revenue Authority to sanction the despatch of stamps direct from the central depot to branch depot, such supplies being passed through the accounts of the local depot and treated by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps, as supplies to the local depots to which the branch depots are subordinate.

The receipt and examination of stamps on arrival from a local, central or other depot should be conducted in the manner laid down in Rule 12.

The *ex-officio* vendor shall obtain his supplies from the officer in charge of the branch depot in the same manner as the *ex-officio* vendor at the local depot obtain his supplies from the officer in charge.

32. The supply to be kept in a branch depot should be not less than the probable demand for three months; but Local Governments may direct that the supply shall be equal to the demand of any other period instead of three months which they may consider expedient. The stock should be kept up to this amount by indenting and obtaining supplies from the local depot from time to time as may be necessary.

33. As soon as the number of stamps in the branch depot falls below the number issued from the depot in the preceding four months, the officer in charge of the depot shall prepare an indent for a supply equal to the probable

consumption of two months. The indent shall show, in separate columns for each denomination of stamps of which a supply is required, the balance in the branch depot, the quantity sold in the preceding four months and the quantity indented for, which should be approximately one-half of the quantity sold in the preceding four months. The period of "four months" and "two months" of this rule may be altered by Local Governments to such other periods as they deem expedient.

34. Local Governments shall fix the period a supply sufficient for which shall be kept under single lock by the *ex-officio* vendor, and the remainder of the stamps in the branch depot shall be kept under double lock of the officer in charge of the branch depot and of the *ex-officio* vendor, and given out to single lock as required.

35. Sales from branch depots will be made subject to the same rules as those from local depots.

RETURNS TO AND BY THE CONTROLLER OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND STAMPS, TO
SUPERINTENDENTS OF STAMPS AND ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

36. On the last open day of September and March each year, the officer in charge of each local depot will count, or have counted in his presence, the stamps in his depot, both those under double lock and those under single lock, and will require the officers in charge of the branch depots subordinate to him similarly to count the stamps in the depot. He will attach to the monthly statement for September and March rendered to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or, in the United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces, to the Local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer named by the Local Government, a certificate in the following form:—

I do hereby certify that I have personally examined and counted, or had counted in my presence, the stamps of all descriptions in store in this local depot on the September 19 and found by actual calculation of numbers and values, not less than 10 per cent. of the entries having been checked by me personally,

<p>Rs.</p> <p>* General ...</p> <p>Court-fees ...</p> <p>Telegraph ...</p> <p>Postage ...</p>	<p>that the value of each description is as stated in the margin.*</p> <p>Also that I have received similar certificates from the officers in charge of the subordinate branch depots that they have similarly counted the stamps in their branch depots on the last day of the month of <u>September</u> 19, of which the accounts</p>
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are incorporated in the Head Treasury accounts and that they have made a similar calculation of numbers and values and that these certificates show the value of each description of stamps in all the branch depots to be as stated in the margin.†

<p>Rs.</p> <p>† General ...</p> <p>Court-fees ...</p> <p>Telegraph ...</p> <p>Postage ...</p>	<p>show the value of each description of stamps in all the branch depots to be as stated in the margin.†</p>
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The total values of stamps in this depot and the branch depots as found by the above certified examination are therefore—

	Rs.							
General
Court-fees
Telegraph
Postage

which amounts agree with the balances shown in the monthly statement for September 19, to which this certificate is attached. (If there is any difference, add March

“ with the exception of the following differences ” the explanation of which is as follows.)

37. Monthly statements showing the receipts and issues of each local depot, including the transactions of the subordinate branch depots, shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the local depot and forwarded in the first week of the succeeding month to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, separate statements being prepared for General stamps, Court-fee stamps, Telegraph stamps, and Postage stamps.

These statements shall show for each denomination of stamp the values of the balance in hand, at the beginning of each month, of the quantities received from the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, or Superintendent of Stamps or other officer during the month, of the quantity sold during the month, and of the balance in hand at the end of month. The statements may be forwarded direct to the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, or Karachi, or the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or through any officer named by the Local Government.

38. The statements shall be checked by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon or Karachi, or by the local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, by comparison with previous statements and the accounts of the central depots, and shall be used by him to check indents and to watch the balances in the local depots. If the monthly statements of transactions show that the balance of any kind of stamp in any local depot is falling too low, the attention of the officer in charge should be called to the fact. To enable him to check the returns each local Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 36, will be supplied by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, or Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay or Karachi, with monthly statements showing the stamps issued to, and returned by, the local depots subordinate to each.

39. Treasury officers and other officers in charge of local depots shall forward to the local Accountant-General or Comptroller such returns of the receipts and sales of stamps as the Comptroller-General may direct, in the form of *plus* and *minus* Memoranda or otherwise.

40. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps, or other officer specified in Rule 36, shall send to the Accountant-General or Comptroller such accounts of the transactions of the central and local depots as the Comptroller-General may prescribe.

41. They shall also every six months intimate to the Accountant-General or Comptroller, for comparison with the amounts shown in the returns received from treasuries and other local depots under Rule 39, the receipt of the certificates prescribed in Rule 36 and the amount of stock certified to be in balance in each local depot.

42. The Comptroller-General shall prescribe such rules as he considers necessary for the disposal of the account mentioned in the foregoing rules, and for the check of the receipts, issues and sales.

43. The Government of India in the Finance Department and the Local Governments in Madras, Bombay and Burma shall arrange for a periodical verification by counting of the stock of stamps in the respective central depots. The verification shall be carried out in the manner and form prescribed by the Comptroller-General, to whom the result will be reported.

44. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi, shall forward every month to the Director-General of the Post Office a statement showing the balances and receipts in the central depot and the issues to each local depot, of postage stamps during the month. The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, each Superintendent or Commissioner of Stamps or other officer specified in Rule 36, shall also send monthly to the Comptroller of the Post Office a statement of the sales during the past month of the several denominations of postage stamps in the local and branch depots subordinate to him. Each Accountant-General or Comptroller will, with his monthly account current with the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, forward a statement showing the total realizations at each treasury from the sales of Telegraph stamps during the month.

NON-JUDICIAL.

No. 875.—*Notification*.—In continuation of the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1500, dated the 5th June 1900, as amended by Punjab Government Notification No. 594, dated the 24th February 1905, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following new rule and to amend No. III, IV and V of the existing Rules regulating the sale, etc., of non-judicial stamps by stamp vendors in the Punjab :—

New Rule IV (iii) A.

IV (iii) A.—With reference to Rule 33 of the revised Rules prescribed in Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated the 16th March 1906, as soon as the number of stamps of any denomination in the branch depot approaches the minimum set forth in the preceding rule, an indent for a quantity which, with the balance in hand, shall make up the maximum as set forth in the preceding rule shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the branch depot and forwarded to the officer in charge of the local depot.

Amendments.

Revised Rule III.—Stamps will be supplied to local depots and branch depots under the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India (Finance Department) Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. dated the March 1906.

Rule IV, clause (i).—For “Rule 7”, in line 1 of the rule as at present framed read “Rule 9”.

Rule IV, clause (ii).—For “Rule 8”, in line 1, read “Rule 10”, and for “Calcutta”, in line 5, read “Karachi”.

Rule IV, clause (iii).—For “Rule 30”, in line 1, read “Rule 32”.

Rule IV, clause (iv).—For “Rule 11”, in line 1, read “Rule 12”, and after the word “it”, in line 13, add the following: “not later than 7 days after the arrival of the stamps”.

Rule IV, clause (v).—For “Calcutta”, in line 4, read “Karachi”.

Rule IV, clause (vi).—As at present framed omitting the concluding sentence from “Indents” to end of clause.

Rule IV, clause (vii).—For “Rule 16” read “Rule 18”.

Rule V, clause (iii).—As at present framed, omitting sub-clause (b).

COURT FEES.

No. 876.—*Notification.*—In continuation of the Rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1498, dated the 5th June 1900, as amended by Punjab Government Notification No. 596 of the 24th February 1905, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 and sub-section 1 of section 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following new Rule and to amend Nos. II, III and VII of the existing Rules regulating the custody, supply and sale of Court-fee stamps by stamp vendors in the Punjab:—

New Rule III (iii) A.

III (iii) A.—(With reference to Rule 33 of the revised Rule prescribed in Government of India (Finance Department) Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. 874, dated 16th March 1906), as soon as the number of stamps of any denomination in the branch depot approaches the minimum set forth in the preceding rule an indent for a quantity which, with the balance in hand, shall make up the maximum as set forth in the preceding rule shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the branch depot and forwarded to the officer in charge of the local depot.

Amendments.

Revised Rule II.—The supply of stamps to local and branch depots shall be regulated by the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India (Finance Department) Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905 and republished by Punjab Government Notification No. , dated March 1906, or for the time being in force in that behalf, subject to the directions given in the rule next following.

Rule III, clause (i).—For “Rule 7”, in line 1, read “Rule 9”.

Rule III, clause (ii).—For “Rule 8”, in line 1, read “Rule 10”, and for “Calcutta”, in line 5, read “Karachi”.

Rule III, clause (iii).—For “Rule 30”, in line 1, read “Rule 32”.

Rule III, clause (iv).—For “Rule 11”, in line 1, read “Rule 12”. In line 14, after the word “it” add “not later than seven days after the arrival of the stamps”. In the same line, for “Calcutta” read “Karachi”.

Rule III, clause (v).—For " Calcutta ", in line 3, read " Karachi ".

Rule III, clause (vi).—As at present framed, omitting the concluding sentence from " Indents " to end.

Rule III, clause (vi).—For " Rule 16 ", in line 1, read " Rule 18 ".

Rule VII, clause (i).—For existing clause substitute the following :—

The accounts to be kept shall be those required by Rules 14, 15 and 18 of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published in Resolution No. 3715-Exc., dated the 30th June 1905, as amended by Resolution No. 6168-Exc., dated the 4th November 1905, and republished by the Punjab Government Notification No. , dated March 1906.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th March 1906.

No. 360.—*Notification.*—In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 876, dated 22nd July 1902, the following alterations have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in the rules relating to the conduct of business in the Law Department of the Punjab, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1747, dated 5th December 1899, with effect from the 1st of April 1906, and are published for general information :—

To be substituted for Rule XIII (1) (b) and the notes thereunder—

(b) The ordinary fee to a Government Pleader for conducting a case as Public Prosecutor shall be Rs. 16 per case if it is heard at headquarters station of the district in which he ordinarily resides and carries on his practice, and Rs. 20 per case if heard elsewhere :

Provided that should the hearing of the case last more than one day, and if this was due to no fault, misconduct, or negligence on the part of the Government Pleader, the Deputy Commissioner may sanction a special fee up to, but not exceeding, Rs. 16 for each appearance in the case at headquarters and Rs. 20 for each appearance elsewhere for every day fixed for the hearing on which the Pleader appeared, subject to the condition that in calculating the remuneration for fractions of a day's work, the following scale shall be observed :—

(I) When the hearings at headquarters do not occupy more than three hours, Rs. 4 for every hour or fraction of an hour.

(II) When the hearing at an out-station does not occupy more than three hours, Rs. 5 for every hour or fraction of an hour.

NOTE.—A full day's fee is allowed for over three hours' work done in one day. Government Pleaders are not entitled to extra fees for one day's work of six hours on the ground that they did over six hours' work.

Provided, further, that any case in which it is proposed to give a fee at a rate exceeding the above prescribed rates must be reported to the Government through the Legal Remembrancer, for orders under clause 2.

To be added after above—

(c) At the conclusion of each day on which the Government Pleader is engaged in any Court, he will prepare and submit for countersignature by the presiding officer of the Court a register containing the following details fully set out :—

Date.	Name of case.	From what hour.	To what hour.	Name of person appearing for Crown.	Signature of Presiding Officer.	REMARKS.

(d) The Deputy Commissioner will keep a second register to be used by private practitioners engaged under Note to Rule X (2) to conduct a prosecution in the absence of the Government Pleader.

(e) The Legal Remembrancer is the Controlling Officer for the audit of all fees and travelling allowances due to Government Pleaders and private practitioners appointed under Note to Rule X (2) on account of criminal work conducted by them, and shall prescribe procedure which the Government Pleaders must observe in drawing and presenting bills for payment in criminal cases.

(f) At the close of the month the Government Pleader will present his bill (together with the Register referred to in (c) above) to the District Magistrate, who will inspect the book and certify the sum due to the Government Pleader for his services. The bill will then be forwarded to the Legal Remembrancer for audit and countersignature.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 19th March 1906.

No. 59.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased—

(1) to include in Schedule I of the said Act the following canals situated in the Gurgaon District :—

1. Raisina-Muhamadpur. | 2. Sonha.
3. Malai.

(2) to exclude from the said Schedule the following canals situated in the Gurgaon District :—

- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 1. Dahina. | \| | 2. Bhund. |
| | | 3. Miswasi |

The 22nd March 1906.

No. 65.—*Notification.*—Whereas it appears to the Local Government that it is expedient in the public interest to acquire the Sarfaraz Khanwala Canal in the Shahpur District, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 45 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), to declare that the said canal will be acquired after the 1st of October 1906.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd March 1906.

No. 389.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, subsection (1), of the Cantonments House Accommodation Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in the Cantonment of Rawalpindi.

No. 390.—*Notification.*—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 389 of to-day's date, it is hereby notified that the houses specified in the list below in the Cantonment of Rawalpindi have, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command in which the Cantonment is situate, been appropriated under section 11 (d) of the Cantonments House Accommodation Act, 1902 (II of 1902), for use as public offices, for occupation by Civil Officers, and for other purposes, and are hereby excluded from the operation of section 6 of the Act :—

LIST.

<i>No. of house.</i>		<i>Purpose for which appropriated.</i>
House No. 21	...	... Masonic Lodge.
" No. 23	...	... { Post Office.
	...	... { Telegraph Office.
" No. 33	...	... Residence of the Inspector of Police.
" No. 50	...	... Residence of the Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office.
" No. 62	...	... Residence and Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Rawalpindi Circle.
" No. 109	...	... Residence of the Secretary, Local Funds.
" No. 118	...	... Residence of the Head Clerk, Office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
" No. 121	...	... Residence of the Extra Assistant Commissioner.
" No. 160	...	... Office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
" known as "Egerton".		Residence of the Superintendent of Police.
" Nos. 191 to 199	...	... Club and Club Quarters.
" No. 202	...	... Lansdowne Institute.

No. 393.—Notification.—In supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 547, dated 28th April 1905, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments House Accommodation Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in the whole of the Amritsar Cantonment.

HOME.

Gazette.

Circular No. 1—828, dated 29th March 1906.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, DIVISIONAL AND
DISTRICT JUDGES IN THE PUNJAB.

As there have been frequent delays in reporting to this office the transfer of charge of their duties by officers, I am desired to invite the attention of all concerned to the orders contained in section 111, paragraph 8, of Punjab Government Consolidated Circular No. 4, Administrative—Leave, and to state that it is important that these reports should be despatched to this office on the day that an officer either relinquishes or assumes charge of his duties. I am to request that you will be good enough to see that these orders are carefully observed in future.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The 30th March 1906.

No. 100.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to determine that for the purposes of the said Act,—

- (1) in each district of the Punjab mentioned in the Schedule annexed to this Notification, all persons, either holding land or ordinarily residing in such district and belonging to the Labana tribe, shall be deemed to be an "agricultural tribe within that district ;
- (2) the Labana tribe shall be deemed to belong to the group of agricultural tribes already notified for each of the districts mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule to Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1904.

Schedule.

Ambala.
Hoshiarpur.
Jullundur.
Ludhiana.
Ferozepore.

Amritsar.
Gurdaspur.
Sialkot.
Gujrat.
Gujranwala.

REVENUE.

The 2nd April 1906.

No. 104.—Notification.—In supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 29 (1) of Act XVII of 1887, as amended by Act XVII of 1896, is pleased to impose from the 1st of April 1906, on all the estates in the territories administered by him, a village officer's cess to be levied at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for every hundred rupees of the annual value in estates in which the office of chief headman does not exist, and at the rate of Rs. 3 for every hundred rupees of the annual value in estates in which the said office of chief headman does exist :

Provided that, in estates in which the said office of chief headman shall hereafter be abolished, the rate of the village officer's cess shall from the date of such abolition be deemed to be, and shall be, Rs. 2-8-0 per centum of the annual value.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The 3rd April 1906.

No. 1175.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish within the limits of the Dalhousie Cantonment, in the district of Gurdaspur, the tax imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 1246, dated the 29th June 1899.

No. 1176.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose in the Cantonment of Dalhousie, in the Gurdaspur District, a house-scavenging-tax upon the occupier of any house or part of a house situate within Cantonment limits, in respect of which the Cantonment Committee has undertaken house-scavenging as defined in section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891) at the following rates, calculated on the annual value of such house or part of a house as assessed by the Cantonment Committee, *vis.*:—

On Native Houses.

Ten per cent. if such house or part of a house has, and seven per cent. if such house or part of a house has not, a private latrine.

On European Bungalows.

Three per cent. on all bungalows of European type :

Provided—

- (a) that such tax in the case of bungalows of European type shall not be less than Rs. 15 per annum, and in the case of Native houses shall be subject to a maximum of Rs. 12 per annum and a minimum of Rs. 1-8-0 per annum ;
- (b) that the tax shall not be levied on any shop, godown or store occupied only for purposes of trade, and inhabited only during business hours.

The 7th April 1906.

No. 1205.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to abolish, with effect from the date of this Notification, the conservancy-tax imposed in the Murree Cantonment, in the Rawalpindi District, by the Punjab Government Notification No. 705-A, dated the 31st March 1887.

No. 1206.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose, with effect from the date of this Notification, the following taxes to be levied in each year in the Cantonment of Murree, in the Rawalpindi District, namely:—

(1) A tax payable by the master or employer on menial and domestic servants residing or working for gain as such within the limits of the Cantonment outside bazar limits as follows:—

(a) in the case of residence extending to over 30 but under 90 days, Rs. 1 per head; and

(b) in the case of residence extending to 90 days and over, Rs. 2 per head.

(2) A tax, at the above rates, on all persons hawking or peddling within the limits of the Cantonment outside bazar limits.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 7th April 1906.

No. 329.—Notification.—Rule XII of the Rules for the management of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Punjab maintained, in whole or in part, from public funds, published in Notification No. 323, dated the 11th May 1886, and Rule VI of the Rules for Hospitals and Dispensaries under the control of Municipal Committees and District Boards, published in Notification No. 324, dated the 11th May 1886, are hereby altered as follows:—

The officer in charge of a Hospital or Dispensary must be present at the Hospital or Dispensary daily at the following times:—

From April to October inclusive,—from 7 to 11 a.m.

From November to March inclusive,—from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

He must also visit the Hospital or Dispensary in the evening, and give attention to urgent cases at such other times as may be necessary.

GENERAL.

The 9th April 1906.

No. 674.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 1, of the Government of India Notification, in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th of March 1879, as subsequently amended, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that all Inspectors of the Northern India Salt Department serving in the Punjab, and all pensioned officers of the same rank, shall be exempted from the operations of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act to the extent permitted by the Government of India Notification above cited.

The 10th April 1906.

No. 688.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Municipality of Muzaffargarh.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 11th April 1906.

No. 80.—*Notification.*—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 15, dated the 11th January 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rule in respect of the matters specified in section 14 (1) of the said Act :—

Rule.

The distance from a canal within which the Collector, or any person acting under his general or special orders in this behalf, may occupy land adjacent to the canal for the purposes specified in section 14 (1) of the Act shall in the case of all canals for the time being included in Schedule I, be one hundred feet.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The 11th April 1906.

No. 108.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and in supersession of previous rules on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following Rules to regulate the possession, sale, and transport of carbide of calcium in the Punjab :—

RULES TO REGULATE THE POSSESSION, SALE AND TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM IN THE PUNJAB.

PART I.—OF POSSESSION AND SALE OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

1. No carbide of calcium shall be kept at any place, with or without a Carbide of calcium license, unless it is "commercially pure", i.e., unless it to be "commercially pure". contains no impurities liable to generate phosphoretted or siliciuretted hydrogen so as to render the gas evolved liable to ignite spontaneously.

2. No license shall be required for the possession or sale of carbide of calcium Conditions of (i) in any quantity not exceeding five pounds, if it is kept possession and sale in separate vessels, each containing not more than one without license. pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by, Rule 1 of Part IV ; (ii) in any quantity exceeding five and not exceeding twenty-eight pounds where the following conditions are observed and the vessels containing it are labelled as required by Rule 1 of Part IV :—

(a) the carbide shall be kept only in metal vessels hermetically closed at all times when the carbide is not actually being placed in, or withdrawn from, such vessels ;

- (b) the vessels containing carbide shall be kept in a dry and well ventilated place;
- (c) due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to the carbide;
- (d) notice shall be given of such keeping to the licensing authority referred to in Rule 8 of this Part, and free access shall be afforded to any duly authorized Inspector to inspect the portion of the premises where the carbide is kept and the generator, if any, is situated.

Where a fixed generator is used on the premises—

- (e) full and detailed instructions as to the care and use of the generator shall be kept constantly posted up in such place as to be conveniently referred to by the generator attendant.

Where it is desired to keep a greater quantity or, where the above condition cannot be complied with, application must be made to the licensing authority for a license.

3. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding twenty-eight pounds may be kept only under a license to possess carbide of calcium granted under these rules. Every application for such a license shall be in Form A in the Schedule, and where the applicant proposes to engage in the manufacture of acetylene gas, the generating apparatus to be used by the licensee must, if manufactured in British India, have been examined by such competent authority as the Local Government or Administration of the Province of manufacture may from time to time specially authorize in this behalf, and certified by it to be suitable; or, if imported, must either have been so examined and certified, or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 3 of this Part, carbide of calcium may, with the special permission of the Local Government, and on such conditions as may be fixed by it, be stored without a license in premises provided for the purpose.

NOTE.—This rule is intended to be applied only in the case of Port Trust and similar premises.

Situation of storage buildings. 5. Carbide of calcium shall be stored,—

- (1) if in quantities aggregating not more than four hundred and fifty pounds,—in a suitable uninhabited building at least twenty feet away from any other premises, provided that quantities not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five pounds may be stored in a place connected with a shop at a distance of at least ten feet from other premises;
- (2) if in quantities aggregating more than four hundred and fifty pounds, and not more than three thousand pounds,—in a suitable uninhabited building, at least forty feet away from any other premises;
- (3) if in quantities aggregating more than three thousand pounds, and not more than fifty tons,—in an uninhabited building, at least one hundred feet away from any other premises.

Not more than fifty tons of carbide of calcium shall be stored in any one building.

Construction of storage buildings. 6. Every building for the storage of carbide of calcium shall be—

(a) constructed with stone, brick or iron walls, with terraced, tiled or iron roofs, and with tiled, paved, or cemented, or iron (or steel) floors raised at least a foot above the ground leve; land

(b) well ventilated and water-tight to the satisfaction of the licensing officer.

Arrangements in storage buildings. 7. Carbide of calcium shall be stored only on racks or trestles, standing at least one foot above the level of the ground, and no articles of an inflammable or combustible nature shall be kept in the same building.

Licenses for possession. 8. Licenses to possess carbide of calcium shall be in Form B in the Schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

Continuance of license. 9. Such licenses shall be in force for one year from the dates of issue :

Provided that the licensing officer may, at any time, for good and sufficient reasons, cancel any such license.

Fee for license. 10. The fee for a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be five rupees.

Renewal of license. 11. Every application for the renewal of a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Date of, and fee for, application for renewal. 12. Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days prior to the date on which the original license expires. The fee charged for the renewal of a license shall be three rupees.

Packing and marking on sale by retail vendor. 13. Every retail vendor of carbide of calcium, selling any quantity exceeding half a pound to a purchaser, shall deliver it to him in an air-tight tin or drum, packed and marked in accordance with these rules, and bearing the name of the vendor plainly printed on the package.

Packing and opening by retail vendor. 14. Every retail vendor shall keep his carbide of calcium in a receptacle which can be easily opened and closed again so as to be air-tight, and shall open, for the purposes of sale, not more than one receptacle at a time.

PART II.—TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Conditions of transport without license. 1. No license shall be required for the transport of carbide of calcium in any quantity not exceeding five pounds, if it is packed in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by, Rule 1 of Part IV.

2. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding five pounds may be transported only under a license to transport carbide of calcium granted under these rules, and shall not be deposited at any time during transit in any building other than a building fulfilling the requirements of Rules 5 and 6 of Part I, and shall not be stored in any such building except in accordance with the conditions as to storage prescribed by Rule 7 of Part I.

Conditions of transport under license.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 2 of this Part, carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods-shed, but shall be stacked in the open under waterproof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

Conditions of transport by railway.

4. All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in Rule 3 of this Part.

Special precautions.

5. If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water.

Method of disposal if wetted in transit.

NOTE.—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

6. (1) Where carbide of calcium is transported by passenger train, no quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds shall be carried by any one train, and the vehicles shall be well ventilated and, as far as possible, water-tight.

Condition of transport by passenger train.

(2) In no circumstances shall a naked lamp or other unprotected artificial light be taken into a wagon, vessel or conveyance containing carbide of calcium.

7. Licenses to transport carbide of calcium shall be either general or special in Form C or Form D in the Schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

Transport licenses.

8. A general license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted only to a person who holds an annual license to possess a quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds of carbide of calcium.

Grant of general transport license.

9. A special license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted to any person for a particular consignment at the discretion of the licensing officer.

Grant of special transport license.

10. The fee for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be three rupees.

Fee for general transport license.

11. An application for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall state —

Application for general transport license.

(a) the number and date of the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant; and

(b) the period of currency of that license.

12. A general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for not more than one year, and shall in no case remain in force after the date on which the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant expires.

Continuance of
general transport
license.

13. An application for special license to transport carbide of calcium shall state —

Application for
special transport
license.

- (a) the place from which the carbide of calcium is to be transported ;
- (b) the place to which it is to be transported ;
- (c) the number of drums or cases ;
- (d) the quantity in each drum or case ;
- (e) the name and address of the consignee ;
- (f) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported ; and
- (g) the date on which it is proposed to despatch the consignment.

14. A special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified on the same.

Continuance of
special transport
license.

Fee for special
transport license.

15. The fee for a special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be one rupee.

16. The holder of a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall, with each consignment conveyed under cover of his license, issue a pass in Form E in the Schedule specifying—

Issue and con-
tents of passes.

- (a) the places from and to which the carbide of calcium is to be transported ;
- (b) the quantity of carbide of calcium covered by the pass ;
- (c) the name and address of the consignee ; and
- (d) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported.

17. Carbide of calcium may be transported within the Punjab under cover of any license granted by the prescribed authority in any other Province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the carbide of calcium is in transit.

Validity of license
granted in another
Province.

PART III.—OF INSPECTION.

1. The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate appointed by him in this behalf by order in writing, or any Police officer of or above the rank of Inspector appointed by the District Magistrate in this behalf by order in writing, or any other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, may at any time enter any premises, in respect of which a license to possess carbide of calcium has been granted, for the purpose of inspecting the same.

Powers of inspecting officers.

2. Any officer so inspecting may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any drum or case of carbide of calcium stored in the premises inspected.

Requisition of samples.

3. The license of any premises inspected shall personally or through a representative show to the officer so inspecting every place and every vessel in which carbide of calcium in his possession is kept, deliver any samples required, and give such assistance as that officer may require.

Facilities to be afforded to inspecting officers.

4. Where a license to transport carbide of calcium has been granted, any officer authorized under Rule 1 of this Part may, at any time and on or before the arrival of the carbide of calcium at its destination, detain any conveyance, used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license granted for the transport of the consignment or the pass issued by the licensee and seeing whether the provisions of these rules and the conditions of the license have been complied with.

Inspection during transit.

PART IV.—GENERAL.

Description and marking of vessels.

1. Where carbide of calcium—

- (a) is imported or kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or
- (b) is transported, or
- (c) is sold or exposed for sale,

it shall be contained in substantial hermetically closed metal vessels, each containing not more than two hundred and twenty-four pounds, having no copper in their construction, and having attached to them labels stating, in conspicuous characters, the words—"Carbide of calcium—dangerous if not kept dry", together with the following caution :—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas."

and with the addition—

- (d) in the case of a vessel kept,—of the name and address of the consignee or owner ;
- (e) in the case of a vessel transported,—of the name and address of the sender ; and
- (f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale,—of the name and address of the vendor.

2. A licensing officer may, for reasons to be reported to the Local Government, refuse a license in any case, the reasons for refusal being communicated to the applicant if a request to that effect is preferred by him; and the Local Government may on receipt of such report, and of any representation made to it by the applicant, pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit.

3. Any explosion or accident occurring in connection with the importation, transport, possession or sale of carbide of calcium shall be reported by the person in charge of the same for the time being without delay at the nearest police station.

4. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

5. Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of eight annas.

6. The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any Local Body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that Local Authority may from time to time direct.

7. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted under these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or Police officer of or above the rank of an officer in charge of a police station.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

REGISTER No. _____

*Application to the _____ of _____ for a license to possess
Carbide of Calcium.*

Name in full of applicant, with particulars of his residence.

If a firm or company, its name or that of its Agent or Secretary.

Situation of building for which the license is required.

Quantity to be covered by license.

Is the carbide for use or for sale unopened in the vessels in which it is received, and if not, what will be done with it?

In what vessels will the carbide be kept, what is the capacity of the same, how are they closed against moisture, and of what material are they made?

In what part of the building will the carbide be kept?

How are the premises constructed?

Are the premises used for other purposes, and if so, for what purposes?

Is the carbide to be used for the manufacture of acetylene gas?

How is the generator constructed, and what is its capacity? Give sketch.

Give particulars as to the building in which the generator will be placed, and state whether it is detached from other buildings, and whether it is used for other purposes.

How is it proposed to dispose of the residue?

Will the generator be in the sole charge of a person competent to manage it?

Dated _____ 190 .

Signature of applicant.

Postal address.

FORM B.

No. _____

A license to possess not more than _____ pounds of carbide of calcium at any one time in the building described on the reverse is hereby granted to _____ subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon. This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the _____

(Description of the building referred to be on the back of this license.)

Signature

_____ of _____

Dated the _____ 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules 1, 2, 3, 5 to 14 of Part I, 1 to 3 of Part III, and 1 to 7 of Part IV.]

CONDITIONS.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the possession and sale of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. If the licensing officer or any officer appointed under Rule 1 of Part III calls on the license-holder by notice in writing to execute any repairs to the building licensed which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety thereof, the license-holder shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice as may be fixed by the notice.

3. Subject to the provisions of Rule 2 of Part I, the licensee shall not deliver any quantity of carbide of calcium exceeding twenty-eight pounds to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act or any quantity of such carbide of calcium exceeding half a pound, except in accordance with the rules as to the manner in which carbide of calcium is to be packed.

4. Vessels containing carbide of calcium shall be opened only for the time necessary for the removal of any quantity of carbide of calcium or for the refilling of other vessels. During such removal or refilling every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing moisture being brought into contact with the carbide of calcium as well as for guarding against the risk of ignition of any gas which may be liberated.

5. Every storage vessel of a greater storage capacity than two pounds shall be secured with a lock, or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access to the contents.

6. Due precaution shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accidents from fire, and no smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within or near the building in which the carbide of calcium is stored.

7. If carbide of calcium is used for the manufacture of acetylene gas, the following precautions for insuring safety shall be adopted :—

- (a) The apparatus used must, if manufactured in India, have been examined by* ——— and certified by it to be suitable, or, if imported, either have been so examined and certified or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.
* *Vide* Rule 3 of Part I.
- (b) Every apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas, other than a portable apparatus holding a charge of less than two pounds of carbide of calcium, shall be placed in an outbuilding, which shall be separated, as far as may be practicable, from any inhabited building and shall be well ventilated.
- (c) No fire or such artificial light as would ignite inflammable gas shall be taken into or near the building in which a gas-making apparatus is placed.

8. Every apparatus (including generator and gas-holder) used for the manufacture of acetylene gas shall, as far as practicable, be constructed and used so as to provide against special risk ; that is to say :—

- (a) Copper shall not be used in any part of the apparatus.
 - (b) The various parts shall be of adequate strength.
 - (c) The escape of gas from the apparatus shall be carefully guarded against.
 - (d) Satisfactory provision shall be made against the dangerous development of heat.
 - (e) Satisfactory provision against undue pressure shall be made by the employment of an adequate safety valve connected with a pipe discharging into the open air, and a suitable pressure gauge shall be attached to the apparatus.
 - (f) Provision shall be made for the residue of the carbide of calcium being mixed with at least ten times its bulk of water on being removed from the apparatus.
 - (g) No person shall have charge of an apparatus unless he has been properly instructed in its management.
- — —

FORM C.

No. _____

A general license to transport _____ pounds of carbide of calcium by rail, by road or by water, is hereby granted to _____, subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon.

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the _____

Signature

Dated the _____ 190 . _____ of _____

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules 1, 2, 6 to 8, 10 to 12 and 16 of Part II, Rule 4 of Part III, and Rules 1 to 7 of Part IV.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer, and in such manner, as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed, generally or specially, in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM D.

No. _____

A special license to transport _____ pounds of carbide of calcium from _____ to _____ is hereby granted to _____, subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon, and by the following route, namely :—

The weight of carbide of calcium in each package shall not exceed _____ .

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the _____ day of _____ 190 .

Signature

Dated the _____ 190 . _____ of _____

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 and 13 to 15 of Part II, Rule 4 of Part III, and Rules 1 to 7 of Part IV.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer, and in such manner, as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed, generally or specially, in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM E.

No. _____

This pass covers _____ packages containing _____ pounds of _____ carbide of calcium being the property of (*consignee's name*) _____ while in transport from _____ to _____

The said (*consignee's name*) _____ has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount above-mentioned.

Holder of General License No. _____

Dated the _____ 190 .

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 18th April 1906.

No. 83.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to include the following canal in the Montgomery District under Schedule I of the said Act :—

The Kitchin Bund Canal.

No. 84.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that irrigators from the Kitchin Bund Canal in the Montgomery District shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of the said canal or of maintaining it in a state of efficiency or of executing any work necessary thereto.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.

Boards.

Circular No. 2—95, dated 20th April 1906.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

In continuation of the orders contained in Government Circular Letter No. 10—2082, dated 10th September 1888, directing the submission, in the form prescribed, of applications made in the course of a year by District Boards and Municipal Committees when it is proposed to appropriate unexpended Balances of these funds to meet expenditure not provided for in the sanctioned Budget, I am directed to say that District Boards in making such applications should always state separately how much of the expenditure which it is proposed to meet in this manner will be accounted for to the Examiner, Public Works Department, and the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, as the case may be.

2. As regards appropriations suggested by a Municipality, I am to refer to Rules 22 and 24 of the Municipal Account Code, from which it will be seen that Commissioners of Divisions are competent finally to sanction the appropriation of income or accrued balance for any class of expenditure in the course of a year when the *Municipality* affected is not in debt.

— —
No. 96.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for information, with reference to his letter No. 209-B, dated 29th January 1906.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY.

The 21st April 1906.

No. 195.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 (VII of 1903), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is hereby pleased to declare that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of the defensible post situate at Ferozepore in the Punjab :

Provided that the villages known as—

Khalchee Kadim,
Sanwawali,
Mala Bhatee,

Mamniwali,
Rodiwali,
Bodamenda,

and demarcated by existing boundary pillars, shall be exempt from the prohibition.

Provided, also, that all existing structures within a radius of 1,000 yards from the centre of the said defensible post shall also be exempt from the prohibition.

2. That the outer boundary of the said land shall be that which is demarcated by 45 boundary pillars within a radius of 1,000 yards from the centre of the said defensible post, and that a sketch plan of the said land may be inspected at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepore.

3. That from and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the following restrictions shall attach to the land within the said outer boundary, namely,—

- (i) no variation shall be made in the ground-level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, and on such conditions as he may prescribe ;
- (ii) no wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road-ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road-ballast, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer ;

- (iii) no surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf, in the case of land under the control of Military authority, by the Commanding Officer, and, in other cases, by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer; and
- (iv) where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (i) of the sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 21st May 1906.

No. 510.—*Notification.*—It having been declared in respect of the city and civil station of Lahore that, for the purpose of the definition contained in section 2, sub-section 1, of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act of 1901 (XI of 1901), "diseased" includes affected with Lymphangitis Epizootica and Surra (Government of India Notification No. 723—33-3, dated the 27th March 1906), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, is pleased to make the following Rules for dealing with the said diseases :—

Rules.

1. In proceeding under section 5 of the Act, an Inspector shall, as far as possible, conduct his search in the presence of the owner, or of the person in charge, of the premises searched.
2. Every person having in his possession, or under his charge, any diseased horse shall observe the following rules :—
 - 1st.—He shall, as far as possible, keep the diseased horse and its attendants separate from other horses not diseased.
 - 2nd.—He shall give immediate information of the fact of the disease to the nearest police station, and the officer in charge of the station shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Police, who shall communicate it directly to the Inspector.
3. Horses which have been stabled or in contact with animals suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra, or which may be reasonably suspected to be suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra, may be isolated and detained at the owner's expense for the purposes of a diagnosis of the disease being made by means of bacteriological examination by a Veterinary Practitioner. No order for destruction shall be passed until a Veterinary Practitioner has certified that bacteriological examination has revealed the existence of Lymphangitis Epizootica or Surra.

4. The Inspector, whose duty it is under section 8 of the Act to cause the destruction of any horse which is within the limits attached to a police station, may give written directions to the officer in charge of that station to destroy the horse. The officer receiving such directions shall have the horse promptly destroyed by shooting or otherwise. He shall also be responsible for seeing that the rule next following is complied with, or that the person failing to comply with that rule is proceeded against under Rule 10.

5. When a diseased horse is destroyed under section 8 of the Act, the owner, or the person in charge, shall cause the carcase to be buried, without delay, six feet below the surface of the ground, and the skin to be slashed so as to prevent its being used. No person shall dig up or cause to be dug up the carcase of any horse so buried or any part of it :

Provided that an Inspector may direct the carcase to be burnt instead of being buried, and the owner or the person in charge shall thereupon cause it to be destroyed by fire.

6. The stable or building in which a horse suffering from Lymphangitis Epizootica has been, the clothes of the attendants, the saddlery and other articles liable to have become infected shall be cleansed and disinfected in the following manner :—

1st.—By thoroughly collecting in a heap all dung, litter and other matter and refuse and destroying the whole by fire.

2nd.—By digging up the earth of the standing to a depth of two feet and thoroughly mixing the removed soil with equal portions of good freshly burnt lime and water, and after a fortnight removing this to some distant spot unfrequented by equines. The cavity caused by the removal of the earth to be washed with good lime-wash and then filled with fresh earth.

3rd.—By thoroughly scraping all the parts of the diseased horse's stall or box or standing, particularly those parts with which the diseased horse came in contact, and washing all wood, stone and iron work with boiling water.

4th.—By the application, to all parts above the floor with which the horse or its droppings may have come into contact, of a coating of lime-wash made by mixing immediately before its use good freshly burnt lime with water.

5th.—By cutting away the stuffed parts of the saddle used on the diseased horse and burning the same, and by passing bits and stirrup through the fire. The leather work of all saddlery, harness, etc., used by the diseased horse to be soaked in antiseptic solution.

6th.—The shafts, splinter-bars, and all parts of any vehicle which the horse has been in contact with to be scraped and washed in a strong antiseptic solution.

7th.—By immersing the clothing of the attendants in a strong antiseptic solution.

8th.—By attending to the carrying out of all measures which the Veterinary Practitioner deems advisable to adopt to prevent the further spread of the disease.

7. The owner of a horse suffering from Surra shall carry out all measures which the Veterinary Practitioner deems advisable to adopt to prevent the further spread of the disease.

8. The Inspector shall grant a license for removal of a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse only when he considers there is no danger of the first horse becoming diseased.

If any horse which has been in such contact is removed without such license, the Inspector may require it to be taken back within the limits of the place from which it has been removed.

9. In the event of obstruction on the application of a Veterinary Inspector or a Veterinary Practitioner, which application shall, if possible, be in writing, the police shall be bound to render such officers such assistance as may be necessary to enable them duly to perform their duties under the Act and these rules.

10. Any person convicted of breaking any of the above rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50, or with both.

AGRICULTURE.

The 25th May 1906.

No. 527.—*Notification.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following Rules under which Government loans will be made to Co-operative Societies in the Punjab:—

Amount of advance. 1. (1) The maximum advance that may be made to any society is Rs. 2,000.

(2) The amount advanced to any society shall not exceed the amount of capital subscribed by the members.

Interest on advances. 2. All advances to any society shall be free of interest for 3 years from the date of registration, and shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 9 (1), bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum after the expiry of that period.

Application for advance. 3. (1) A society requiring an advance shall submit to the Registrar an application in Form A annexed to these Rules.

(2) The Registrar shall satisfy himself that the statements therein contained are supported by the society's accounts.

Power to sanction advances and prescribe instalments for repayment. 4. The Registrar may sanction the payment of advances from any treasury or sub-treasury, and may prescribe the number of instalments of repayment and the dates on which each instalment is to be repaid:

Provided that, without the special sanction of the Government of India, the number of annual instalments prescribed shall not exceed twenty.

Order sanctioning advance. 5. (1) If the Registrar sanctions an advance his sanction shall be conveyed in an order in Form B annexed to these rules.

(2) The Registrar shall send the original order to the society, a duplicate copy through the Accountant-General for issue of order of payment to the treasury or sub-treasury concerned, and a triplicate copy to the Collector.

6. (1) Payment of any advance so sanctioned shall be made to the persons authorized to receive the advance on behalf of the society on their producing the Registrar's order at the treasury or sub-treasury named therein and executing an agreement in duplicate in Form C annexed to these rules :

Payment of advance.
Provided that, when application for payment is made at a sub-treasury, the officer in charge of the sub-treasury shall forward the agreement, together with a copy of the order of sanction, to the treasury officer of the district for scrutiny and countersignature before payment.

(2) When payment of an advance has been made, the original agreement shall be filed in the treasury or sub-treasury at which repayment is to be made and a copy forwarded to the Registrar.

7. (1) The Registrar may, if sufficient cause is shown, and if all interest due has been paid, suspend the repayment of any instalment.
Power to suspend repayment of instalment.

(2) Whenever the Registrar makes an order of suspension, he shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the treasury officer of the district and to the Accountant-General.

(3) When an order of suspension is made in respect of any instalment, the repayment of that instalment and of all subsequent instalments, shall be postponed for one instalment period.

8. (1) If any instalment due from any society is not fully repaid on the due date, interest at 6 per cent. per annum to the date of repayment shall be recoverable on the amount overdue, unless the Registrar by special order exempts the society from this liability.
Procedure where instalment not repaid on due date.

(2) The officer in charge of a treasury or sub-treasury to whom any instalments are repayable shall give prompt notice to the Registrar of any default in repayment of any instalment.

9. The Financial Commissioner shall regulate the forms of all returns, registers and accounts under the Act.

FORM A.

APPLICATION FOR AN ADVANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

(See Rule 3.)

* If the bye-laws of the society do not empower the committee to borrow money on behalf of the society these words in italics should be deleted.

1. We, the undersigned, being duly empowered in this behalf, by the *Committee of* the Co-operative Credit Society (Limited), apply for an advance of Rs. _____ (in words) _____ from the Government, to be paid at the _____ treasury (or sub-treasury).

2. The amount of capital raised as shares, or as deposits received from members, is Rs. _____ (in words) _____.

3. We request that the advance may be made repayable at the _____ treasury (or sub-treasury) in _____ annual instalments, the date of payment in each year being _____.

4. Particulars of the indebtedness of the society are as follows :—

(a) Due to members on account of deposits, Rs. _____.

(b) The amount borrowed from other sources and the interest payable on each amount borrowed are as under—

Amount borrowed.	From whom.	Rate of interest.	Condition as to repayment.

5. We attach hereto a copy of the resolution of the Committee Society authorizing the taking of an advance from the Government and specifying the members of the committee who may, in conjunction with the Secretary, receive the amount and enter into an agreement with the Government for its repayment.

Dated _____

Signature of Secretary—_____

Signatures of three Members { _____

To

THE REGISTRAR,

Co-operative Credit Societies.

FORM B.

ORDER SANCTIONING AN ADVANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(See Rule 5.)

Registrar's No.

1. Sanction is accorded to the payment of an advance of Rs. _____
(in words) _____ from the _____ treasury
(or sub-treasury) to the undermentioned society subject to the following conditions as to repayment :—

Name of society _____

Registered address _____

Number of annual instalments of repayment _____

Date on which each instalment is to be recovered _____

2. The date on which the society was registered is the _____, and the advance is free of interest for three years from that date.

3. The budget allotment for such advances in the year 19____ is Rs. _____. The aggregate amount of advance hitherto sanctioned during the year is Rs. _____.

4. The persons recognized as authorized by the society to enter into an agreement for repayment of the advance are the Secretary and any three of the members of committee named below :—

Name of Secretary _____

Names of Members, { (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____

REGISTRAR,

Co-operative Credit Societies.

FORM C.

AGREEMENT TO BE EXECUTED ON BEHALF OF A CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY OBTAINING AN ADVANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

(See Rule 6.)

WE, the undersigned, being duly empowered in this behalf by the Committee of* the Co-operative Credit Society, under the bye-laws of the society acknowledge to have received from the Government the sum of Rs. _____ as an advance to that society, and we undertake, on behalf of the society, to repay the said advance, with interest, in the following _____ annual instalments, each instalment being payable on the date shown opposite thereto :—

Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Date.
(1)			
(2)			
(3)			
(4)			
(5)			
(6)			
(7)			
(8)			
(9)			
(10)			
(11)			
(12)			
(13)			
(14)			
(15)			
(16)			
(17)			
(18)			
(19)			
(20)			

2. We agree that the amount of the advance shall be repayable on demand (1) if default is made in the repayment of any instalment the repayment of which is not suspended by the Registrar ; or (2) if the deposits of the society so decrease or its business is so conducted that, in the opinion of the Registrar, immediate repayment is desirable.

3. We declare that, since the application in Form A was submitted to the Registrar, the society's indebtedness, either to members or to non-members, has not increased, otherwise than by the accrual of interest on debts specified in the application.

Dated _____

Signatures

{ (1) _____
(2) _____
(3) _____
(4) _____
(1) _____
(2) _____

Witnesses' Signatures.

IRRIGATION.

The 29th May 1906.

No. 102.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the irrigators from the canals in the Dera Ghazi Khan District included in Schedule I under the said Act shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of such canals and of maintaining such canals in a state of efficiency and of executing any work necessary thereto.

No. 103.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following rates shall be levied for the use in an authorized manner of water of the canals in the Dera Ghazi Khan District included in Schedule I under the said Act:—

For canals in the—

Sangarh Tahsil	1 pie	} per rupee of land revenue.
Jampur Tahsil	...	...	2 pies
Rajanpur Tahsil	...	...	11 pies

No. 104.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that double the rates prescribed in Punjab Government Notification No. 103, dated 29th May 1906, shall be imposed for all water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner from the canals specified therein.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JAILS.

The 12th June 1906.

No. 246.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by the Reformatory Schools Act (VIII of 1897), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to Rule V (1) G, Part II, of the Rules regulating the management of the school, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 427, dated 2nd October 1903:—

“An average of 30 marks per week shall entitle a boy to be classified as ‘good’, 20 as ‘fair’, and under 20 as ‘indifferent’.”

POLICE.

The 18th June 1906.

No. 238.—Notification.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to extend the provisions of section 34 of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the town of Sitpur, in the Muzaffargarh District.

HOME.**Gazette.***Circular No. 3—1435, dated Simla, 18th June 1906.*

To

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB; THE REGISTRAR, CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB; AND ALL COMMISSIONERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB; AND THE POLITICAL AGENT, PHULKIAN STATES AND BAHAWALPUR.

UNDER orders, issued in the Punjab Government's Resolution No. 219, dated 13th February 1872, and the Punjab Government Circular No. 64, dated 3rd October 1873, the system of transliteration from the vernacular known as the "Hunterian" or "modified Jonesian" was prescribed "for the spelling of the names of persons and places and also for the transliteration of all oriental words that may be used in official correspondence." From the lists issued with the Circular of 3rd October 1873, it is clear that the object of Government was mainly to ensure a uniform system for the spelling of the names of *places*, and, so far as the names of places are concerned, the orders issued in 1872-73 must be held to be still in force.

2. The spelling, however, of the names of *persons* in official publications has recently received further consideration at the hands of the Government of India, and the orders issued by that Government, which are summarized in the following paragraphs, differ in some respects from the existing orders regarding the names of places.

3. The main principle which should, under the orders now issued by the Government of India, be observed, is that each name should be spelt as commonly written and pronounced by an educated native *when writing and speaking the vernacular*. If this principle be consistently followed, it will avoid on the one hand, the use of Sanscritised versions, such as Rāma Chandra for Rām Chand, and, on the other hand, the use of Anglicised forms, such as Mullick for Malik and Roy or Ray for Rai. In transliterating, the rules prescribed in the appended table should be followed. Attention is invited to the note for guidance in using the table which has been inserted at its foot. The table applies to the Perso-Arabic and Devanagari characters only; but it can be readily adapted to the use of Punjabi, and other scripts of Indo-Aryan origin, and it will serve as a useful guide in the case of other languages. In applying the rules the most important point to bear in mind is, that the vowel sounds, given in the sixth column of the table, should invariably be represented as in the fifth column. In transliterating the consonants, c and q must not be used, nor should diacritical marks be employed.

4. In the following instances, in which several variant spellings of the same name are commonly employed, these should be replaced by the single corrected form now shown against the respective examples:—

For	Read	For	Read
Kishan	Kishan.	Lachhman	Lachhman.
Krishan		Lakshman	
Krishna		Lachhmi	
Kishen		Lakhmi	Lachhmi.
Sheo... ..	Sheo.	Lakshmi	Raghubar.
Shib... ..		Raghubar	
Shiva		Raghubar	
Shiv (even Shiv-Dew)		Raghunath	Raghunath.
Siv	Gobind.	Ragnath	
Gobind		Ragunath	
Govind			

5. The following list includes further specimens of names which are commonly spelt in an incorrect way and which should in future be spelt in the manner indicated below :—

(1) BENGALI NAMES.

<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>	<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>
Aukhoy ...	...	Akshay.	Shyamapadao ...	...	Shyamapada.
Banerji ...	...	Banarji.	Jagandro ...	...	Jogendra.
Protul ...	...	Pratul.	Ghose ...	...	Ghosh.
Chandar ...	...	Chandra.	Baroda Kanth ...	...	Barada Kanta.
Mohindra ...	...	Mahendra.	Surindra ...	...	Surendra.
(Kali) Parsan (Rai)	...	Prasanna.	Mukarji ...	...	Mukharji.
Mittar ...	...	Mitra.			

(2) OTHER HINDU NAMES.

Giyan ...	...	Gyan.	Rajindar ...	...	Rajendra
Diyal ...	...	Dayal.	Mathra ...	...	Mathura.
Arjan ...	...	Arjun.	Maiya ...	...	Maya.
Dhuk Bhajan ...	...	Dukhbanjan.	Manak ...	...	Manik.
Narain ...	...	Narayan.	Madho Sudan ...	...	Madhusudan.
Parshad ...	...	Prasad.	Missar ...	...	Misra.
Duarka ...	...	Dwarka.	Chandar Shikar ...	...	Chandra Shekhar
Gokal ...	...	Gokul.	Ude ...	...	Udai.
Jawahar ...	...	Jawahir.	Sadarshan ...	...	Sudarshan.
Jawala ...	...	Jwala.	Sumair ...	...	Sumer.
Kaistha ...	...	Kayasth.	Balab ...	...	Ballabh.
Siri ...	...	Sri.	Ayudhia ...	...	Ajodhya.
Sambhu ...	...	Shambhu.	Bishambar ...	...	Bishambhar.
Narindar ...	...	Narendra.	Balmokand ...	...	Bal Mukund.
Narinjan ...	...	Niranjan.	Basheshar ...	...	Bisheshar.
Partap ...	...	Partab.	Sain ...	...	Sen.
Paran ...	...	Pran.	Kanwar ...	...	Kunwar.
Parem ...	...	Prem.			

(3) PERSI NAMES.

<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>	<i>For</i>		<i>Read</i>
Marwanj ...	...	Mervanji.	Bomanji ...	...	Bamanji.

(4) MUHAMMADAN NAMES.

Shekh ...	...	Shaikh.	Khurshid ...	...	Khurshed.
Fatih ...	...	Fateh.	Camrudin ...	...	Kamrud-din.
Fazal Hussain ...	...	Fazl Hussain.	Mihdi ...	...	Mahdi.
Feros ...	...	Firoz.	Mubarik ...	...	Mubarak.
Muhaiy-ud-din ...	...	Muhi-ud-din.	Yusaf ...	...	Yusuf.
Haider ...	...	Haidar.	Ziya ...	...	Zia.
Hak ...	...	Hakk.	Rukun-ud-din ...	...	Rukn-ud-din.
Hamayat ...	...	Himayat.	Ummid (Ali) ...	...	Umed.
Makhdum ...	...	Makhdum			

6. In writing Muhammadan names compounded with -ullah the form Azim-ullah (not Azimullah or Azim Ullah) should be used, except in the word Abdullah. It should be remembered that the final "h" is an integral part of this word and should not be omitted. Similarly, the forms Amir-ud-din not Amir-ud Din, but Aziz-ur-Rahman not Aziz-ur-rahman, should be used. The "l" of the Arabic article should invariably be assimilated to the letter following it, when this is required by pronunciation.

7. In conclusion, the following extract from the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3842—74, dated 30th November 1905, is reprinted for the information of all officers in the Punjab :—

"The Government of India would remind Local Governments that the question of securing a reasonable degree of uniformity in the treatment of native personal names is of wider import and larger interest than the mere convenience of persons who have occasion to refer to official lists. It is highly desirable on all grounds that incorrect, variable, and debased spellings should disappear from written usage throughout India in favour of accurate and consistent forms. The present orders relate only to a special and limited class of publications, but the Government of India hope that Local Governments will endeavour to extend the standard forms of spelling now prescribed to all classes of official documents. They would be glad also to see the influence of high judicial authorities throughout India exerted in the direction of giving wider effect to the reforms now instituted. Native usage in these matters is naturally conservative, and there will doubtless be a tendency for private individuals to adhere to some of the inaccurate variants now current, but the success which has attended the standard system of transliteration for place names encourages the Government of India to hope that the example of a system of spelling, calculated to preserve the historical character and associations of Indian personal names, will in course of time commend itself to the feelings of the people."

8. The forms of spelling for personal names which have been prescribed in the instructions detailed in paragraphs 2 to 6 above should accordingly be used in future by all officers in official documents.

RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION.

Every letter in the Vernacular must be uniformly represented by a certain letter in the Roman Character as follows :—
VOWELS.

PERSIAN.		DEVANAGARI.		ROMAN.	PRONUNCIATION.
Initial.	Non-initial.	Initial.	Non-initial.		
ا	'(zabar)	अ	not expressed.	a	As in woman.
آ	ا	आ	र	á	" father.
إ	(zer)	इ	र	i	" bit.
اِ	ي' or ي	ई	र	í	" machine.
اَ	'(pesh)	उ	र	u	" pull.
اُ	و	ऊ	र	ú	" rude.
اَو	ي' or ي	ऋ	र	e	" grey.
او	ي' or ي	ॠ	र	ai	" aisle.
او	و	ॡ	र	o	" hole.
او	و	ॢ	र	an	As ou in house (nearly), being a combination of the a and u above.

NOTE.—Accented vowels should be used only when needed to guard against mispronunciation; though it must be remembered that the transliteration will be used by many people who have never heard the names pronounced. A safe general rule is, that an accented vowel should be used whenever the accent or stress in pronunciation falls upon the syllable which includes the long vowel, and only then: thus, Maharája, not Maharaja. In some cases the accented vowel is essential to distinguish two otherwise identical names, e. g., Ilámid and Hamid, Bál and Bal. The accented e and o should never be used.

CONSONANTS.

PERSIAN.	DEVANAGARI.	ROMAN.
ب	ब	b
پ	भ	bh
ت	च	ch
ث	छ	chh
د or ذ	द or ड	d
ذ or ذ	ध or ढ	dh
ف	wanting	f
ک	ग	g
گ or گ	घ	gh
ج	ज	j
چ	झ	jh
ق or ك	क	k
خ or ک	ख	kh
—	ख	ksh
ل	ल	l
م	व	m
ن	न, ञ, ण, or anuswara	n
پ	प	p
ف	फ	ph
ر or ر	र or ण	r
ز	ड	rh
ص or س or ص	स	s
ش	श or ष	sh
ط or ت or ت	त or ठ	t
ث or ت	थ or ड	th
و	व	w or v
ي	य	y
ظ or ض or ز or ذ	wanting	z
ز	ditto	zh
ع	ditto	omitted, the accompanying vowel only being expressed.
—	ग	gy

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

The 20th June 1906.

No. 54.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of Act XIII of 1900 (Punjab Alienation of Land Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies is pleased to make the following Rules, in continuation of those published in Punjab Government Notification No. 44, dated 8th November 1901, for giving effect to the provisions of section 17 of the said Act:—

Rule 5.—When a mortgage-deed is cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 9 (2) of the Act and a new deed is drawn up in lieu thereof, the Deputy Commissioner shall send to the office in which the cancelled deed was registered a copy of his order of cancellation, and the registering officer shall make a note of the cancellation in red ink in the column of remarks opposite the copy of the document cancelled.

Rule 6.—In cases in which a registered mortgage-deed is revised or altered by the Deputy Commissioner under section 9 (1), or where under section 9 (2) of the Act a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale is struck out, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when returning the document to the parties after revision, alteration or striking out send a copy of his orders to the office where the document was originally registered, and the registering officer concerned shall make a note of the correction, revision or striking out, together with a reference to the Deputy Commissioner's order in the column of remarks, against the copy of the document concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The 20th June 1906.

No. 121.—Notification.—In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of Act III of 1893 (The Government Tenants (Punjab) Act), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased to apply the provisions of that Act to the plot of Government land known as plot No. 14 in the Divalpur Tahsil of the Montgomery District.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GAZETTE.

The 25th June 1906.

No. 1491.—Notification.—The following Rules regulating the appointment and promotion of members of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service, which have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, are published for general information, in supersession of *Punjab Government Gazette* Notifications No. 1068 dated the 10th of July 1899, No. 1111, dated the 17th of July 1900, and No. 1559, dated the 16th of October 1905. The alterations made in the rules since they were last published are shown in antique type:—

1. The Provincial Civil Service contains the following grades of appointments:—

Judicial.

2	Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners on Rs. 800	per mensem.
3	Ditto	700 ditto.
4	Ditto	600 ditto.
10	Ditto	500 ditto.

Executive.

2	Extra Assistant Commissioners on	Rs. 800 per mensem.	
3	Ditto	ditto	700 ditto.
4	Ditto	ditto	600 ditto.
10	Ditto	ditto	500 ditto.

General.

33	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 5th grade, on	Rs. 400 per mensem.	
33	Ditto	ditto	6th grade, on Rs. 300 ditto.
36	Ditto	ditto	7th grade, on Rs. 250 ditto.

[NOTE.—The posts of Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Mir Munshi to the Government of the Punjab and Clerk of Court to the Financial Commissioner, which have hitherto been separate appointments, are amalgamated with the grades of Extra Assistant Commissioners.]

Ungraded Appointment.

- 1 Assistant Secretaryship to Government in the Financial Branch at Rs. 700—20—800.

Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioners.

2. There will also be six Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioners, two of whom will be appointed annually by Competitive Examination from among approved candidates nominated by the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, and the Senate of the Punjab University. One appointment will be given annually to a candidate recruited by selection. The period of probation will ordinarily be two years, during which time the Probationers will receive a practical training and will be expected to pass the Departmental Examination of Extra Assistant Commissioners by the Higher Standard. Probationers appointed by selection will be subject to the provisions of Rules 28 and 29 following. Any Probationer, failing to complete his Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard, or to furnish the certificate of proficiency in riding within the time prescribed, will be liable to be removed from his appointment.

3. Promotions from the 7th grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner up to that of the 5th grade will ordinarily be made by seniority, but promotions from the 5th grade to the 4th grades of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners will only be made by seniority qualified by selection on account of efficiency, and mere seniority will not be considered as giving any claim.

4. Three registers shall be kept in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, viz. :—

Register A—Containing the names of officials who, by approved service, are considered to have earned a claim to the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and of Barristers, Advocates, or Pleaders of the Chief Court of the Punjab who are recommended by the Hon'ble Judges for appointment.

Register B—Containing the names of candidates selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for admission to the competitive examination.

Register C—Containing the names of candidates for direct appointments from whom one will be selected for appointment annually by the Lieutenant-Governor.

5. Appointments in the Punjab Provincial Civil Service will ordinarily be filled by persons who are Natives of India as defined in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, or the subjects of Native States in India. The name

of an applicant who is not a Native of India as defined in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, or the subject of a Native State in India may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be entered in any of the above registers, but he shall not be *appointed* to the Punjab Provincial Civil Service except with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

6. Register B will consist of persons not already in the service of Government or of persons in such service for less than ten years who may be specially recommended for entry; but any official on Register A may, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, have his name transferred to Register B, and may, if he fails in the competition and the Lieutenant-Governor so directs, be restored to Register A in such place as may be considered appropriate.

7. Subject to the provisions of Rule 5 every accepted candidate on Registers A and C or successful competitor will be eligible for appointment to the Provincial Civil Service.

8. In addition to the appointments enumerated in Rule 1 officiating appointments may be made in temporary vacancies due to (a) members of the Provincial Civil Service being appointed to officiate in appointments listed as open to the Punjab Provincial Civil Service and (b) Extra Assistant Commissioners placed on special duty in excess of the 3 officers allowed for such duty.

9. Subject to the provisions of Rule 2 no member of the Provincial Civil Service shall be dismissed otherwise than on the result of a judicial or formal departmental inquiry.

Nomination to Register A.

10. The maximum number of candidates who will at any one time be shown as accepted candidates on Register A shall be 32, of whom 11 will be nominated from the list of the Chief Court, 17 from the list of the Financial Commissioner, and 4 by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of Heads of other Departments. The Lieutenant-Governor may alter these numbers as occasion may require.

11. Recommendations will be submitted by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner, and Heads of Departments, from time to time, when called for, and should be made in the Form A attached to these Rules.

12. No candidate shall be recommended by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court or the Financial Commissioner unless he has passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners by the Higher Standard in all subjects in which he is liable to examination or been specially exempted by Government from passing.

13. Candidates accepted on the recommendation of Heads of Departments will be first borne on a subsidiary register, and will not be admitted to Register A until they have completed the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard in all subjects in which they are liable to examination or have been specially exempted by Government from passing. Candidates will render themselves liable to have their names removed from the list of accepted candidates if they fail to complete the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard within six examinations from the date of their acceptance.

14. Except with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, the recommendations of the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court will be limited to Barristers, Advocates, Munsifs, Pleaders of the Chief Court, and Clerks of Courts in Divisional Judges' Offices; and those of the Financial Commissioner to Tahsildars and Head Clerks of Divisional and District Offices.

No Barrister, Advocate or Pleader will be eligible for appointment unless he has been at last three years actually practising his profession in the Punjab and can speak the Provincial Vernacular, and he must not be more than 30 years of age.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor will, from time to time, make selections to fill vacancies in the register.

16. Authorities submitting nomination-rolls should satisfy themselves that the candidates are physically and mentally suited for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, special regard being had to the executive duties which they will have to perform.

17. If any authority who has recommended a candidate sees subsequent reason to modify or withdraw his recommendation, he is expected to communicate the fact to Government without delay.

FORM A.

Nomination-roll of a Candidate for appointment by selection to the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Name of candidate, age, with date of birth, native place, caste, parentage. (Note if the candidate is descended from a family of bona fide agriculturists or not).	Where educated.	Whether and to what extent he knows English.	What examinations he has passed.	Present appointment—date from which he has held it, and abstract of services.	Whether nominee enjoys a personal allowance.	REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION GIVEN BY			REMARKS.
							Deputy Commissioner or District Judge.	Commissioner or Divisional Judge.	Financial Commissioner, Chief Court or Head of Department.	

NOTES.—(1) A separate recommendation must be submitted for each candidate.

(2) Authorities submitting nomination-rolls should keep copies of them as the originals will be filed for record in the Secretariat.

(3) In the case of a native candidate, it should be stated in column 4 whether his knowledge of English is sufficient for the charge of a Treasury.

(4) In the case of a candidate recommended by the Financial Commissioner it should be stated in column 10 whether the candidate is fit to exercise the power of a Revenue Assistant of a district.

Qualifications necessary for nomination to Registers B and C.

18. The qualifications which are indispensable for nomination to Registers B and C are the following:—

- (a) The applicant must be a Native of India as defined in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, section 6, or a subject of a Native State in India; he must be domiciled in the Punjab or a Native State under the political control of the Punjab Government, and must have recently resided for not less than three years in the Punjab or such Native State, or he may be a European British subject who has resided for not less than three years in the Punjab.
- (b) He must not be under 21 or over 25 years of age last birthday.
- (c) He must give satisfactory evidence that he possesses a *minimum* educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance Standard of the Punjab University, and, if a nominee for Register B, must possess a University degree of not lower standing than the B.A.
- (d) He must furnish the certificate of physical fitness prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations.
- (e) He must give satisfactory evidence of (i) good moral character, (ii) good physique, (iii) habits of personal activity, and (iv) gentlemanly bearing.
- (f) If Urdu is not his vernacular, he must have passed the examination in that language by the Lower Standard, as laid down in the Army Regulations, India. If it is his vernacular, he must give satisfactory evidence that he can read Urdu fluently and write the Persian character with facility.

19. In addition to the qualifications mentioned in Rule 18, the applicant must possess at least one of the following further qualifications; that is to say, he must be either—

- (a) a member of a family of tried loyalty and distinguished service; or
- (b) a person of good social status and influence in the country; or
- (c) a person of superior educational attainments, such as a distinguished graduate of an Indian University; or
- (d) a person who has been in the service of Government for less than ten years and has shown promise of exceptional ability and fitness for high office; or
- (e) a member of a class whose introduction into the public service Government desire specially to encourage.

EXPLANATIONS.— *Clause (a).*—The mere fact that a man's father or other relation has served with credit as an official does not give a claim under this clause. Such claim arises only by reason of really distinguished services or some conspicuous act of loyalty performed by the father, or grandfather, or other very near relative.

Clause (b).—A claim under this clause does not arise from mere respectability of status, or influence such as that which a member of a Municipal Committee may have in his town, but from high social status such as that of a member of a family having an unofficial seat in Darbár or territorial influence or influence due to great wealth.

Clause (c).—This qualification will not be accepted as sufficient of itself, except in the case of University candidates.

Nominations to Register B.

20. Recommendations may be submitted by the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court and the Financial Commissioner, from time to time, as may be convenient, and should be made in the Form B attached to these rules. The Lieutenant-Governor will also be glad to receive recommendations in the Form B (omitting columns 9, 10 and 11) from the Senate of the Punjab University. From the candidates recommended by the Chief Court, the Financial Commissioner and the University, the Lieutenant-Governor will select such as he considers suitable and cause their names to be entered in Register B.

21. The number of names to be borne on the register will not for the present exceed twenty-eight at any one time, and of this number not more than sixteen shall be nominees of the Chief Court or the Financial Commissioner and not more than twelve shall be nominees of the Punjab University. The Lieutenant-Governor may alter this number as occasion may require.

22. Every candidate whose name is admitted to the register will receive a certificate in the Form C attached to those Rules. The certificate will be forwarded through the authority by whom the candidate was recommended.

23. Recommendations on behalf of candidates not accepted may be again submitted in future years if not finally rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if the candidates continue to be admissible under these Rules.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, direct the removal of any name from Register B.

Appointments offered for competition.

25. Of the vacancies occurring in the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, ordinarily two in each year will be given to probationers appointed by competition in the manner described in this Rule and in Rules 26 to 29.

Of the two annual probationer appointments, one will be given to the first in order of merit among the nominees of the Punjab University, and the other will be given to the first in order of merit among the nominees of the Chief Court and the Financial Commissioner.

26. The name of every candidate who fails to obtain the Special Medical Certificate of fitness required by Rule 31, or to gain an appointment at either of the two annual examinations immediately following his acceptance, shall be removed from the Register.

27. If a sufficient number of candidates do not appear at or pass the examination, the appointments remaining unfilled will be held available for deserving officials on Register A or for direct appointments from Register C.

28. A probationer, who has not served in a settlement or as a Tahsildar, will be required to serve for nine months in a settlement, and will afterwards be attached to a district office for three months for the purpose of learning treasury work. Probationers will be required to obtain within one year after their appointment as such a certificate of proficiency in riding from such person or persons as may be nominated by Government for the purpose, and they will not be confirmed as Extra Assistant Commissioners until they have obtained such a certificate and have completed the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard in all subjects in which they are liable to examination.

29. The probationer will receive an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem until he passes the Departmental Examination for Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners in all subjects in which he is liable to examination by the Lower Standard. His allowances will then be increased to Rs. 150 per mensem, and it will be further increased to Rs. 200 per mensem on his qualifying by the Higher Standard. When a probationer has completed two years' training, passed the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard, and furnished a riding certificate, he will, if his service is approved of, be appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner as soon thereafter as a vacancy occurs in the lowest grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners.

The Competitive Examination.

30. A competitive examination will be held annually at Lahore about the middle of October, commencing on such date as may, from time to time, be notified in the Gazette.

31. Any candidate admitted to Register B may, subject to the provisions of Rule 26, present himself at any competitive examination held under these rules, provided that he has, on or before the 1st October, signified, in writing to the Commissioner of the Division in which he resides, his intention to do so, and produces a special certificate of fitness for the public service from the Standing Medical Board at Lahore. The date on which candidates should present themselves before the Board for examination will be communicated to them, and those who are unable to satisfy the test prescribed will not be admitted to the Competitive Examination.

32. A fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid by every candidate before admission to examination. A like fee shall be paid on each occasion on which a candidate is admitted to examination. The fee may be paid into any Government Treasury.

33. Every candidate shall produce his certificate of admission to Register B, and the Treasury Receipt for the fee, on the first day of the examination and before the first paper is given out. The officer superintending the examination will retain the Treasury Receipt for the admission fee but will return the certificate after noting on it the examination to which admission has been made.

34. The examination papers shall be set, marks awarded and the results announced by the following Committee of Examiners, who will be jointly responsible for the security of the papers, awards and results, before the results are announced :—

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, *President* ;

The Registrar, Chief Court ;

One of the Secretaries to the Financial Commissioner ; and

such other persons as may be nominated Examiners by the President.

An officer will be appointed (on special duty) Secretary to the Committee of Examination. The Secretary of the Committee shall conduct the examination and all correspondence connected therewith, and shall act generally under the orders of the President of the Committee.

35. The Lieutenant-Governor will, from time to time, declare what subjects shall be fixed and what shall be optional. For the present there shall be three fixed and three optional subjects. The subjects of competitive examination are the same for all candidates, and the questions may be answered either in English or Vernacular. Every candidate must take up all the fixed subjects, and may take up not more than two of the optional subjects.

The fixed subjects shall for the present be (1) Composition, (2) Indian Law and Revenue, and (3) Mathematics. The optional subjects shall be—

- (1) Elementary Principles of British Government, (2) History, and (3) a Classical Language.

The details of fixed and optional subjects are given in Table D, and may, from time to time, be varied by order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

36. A candidate who fails to obtain one-half of the maximum number of marks in each of the three fixed subjects shall be deemed to have failed.

Unless one-half of the maximum number of marks is obtained in any optional subject taken up by a candidate, his marks for that subject shall not be counted in the examination.

37. The candidates who qualify shall be arranged in order of merit, according to the aggregate number of marks obtained by them, respectively, in all subjects taken up under Rule 35 in which they have qualified, but appointments will be awarded in accordance with Rule 25.

FORM B.

Nomination Roll of a candidate for the Competitive Examination for the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT.	Name, age, with date of birth, caste and sect, place of birth.	Parentage and domicile of parents. (Note if candidate is descended from a family of bonâ fide agriculturists or not.)	Services, social status, or influence of candidate or his family.	Where educated, examinations passed or degrees obtained. (Note the exact position in examinations passed, and the year of examination, and the subjects in which the candidate is best qualified.)	Extent of knowledge of English possessed.	Present appointment or occupation.	Abstract of certificates or recommendation accompanying the application.	OPINION OF			
								Deputy Commissioner.	Commissioner.	Chief Court or Financial Commissioner.	Remarks, with special reference to preference under Rule 19.

NOTES.—(1) The same form, omitting columns 9, 10 and 11, may be used by the Senate of the University.

(2) A separate recommendation must be submitted for each candidate.

(3) Authorities submitting nomination-rolls should keep copies of them, as the originals will be filed for record in the Secretariat.

FORM C.

This is to certify that _____ has been accepted as a candidate for admission to the Competitive Examination for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and that he is entitled to appear at any examination (not exceeding two in all) held under Punjab Government Notification No. _____, dated the _____, up to and including the examination in October 19 .

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

2. This candidate was admitted to the examination which commenced on _____ 19 .

Secretary to the Committee of Examination.

2. This candidate was admitted to the examination which commenced on _____ 19 .

Secretary to the Committee of Examination.

TABLE D.

Details of fixed and Optional Subjects of Examination.

No.	Subject.	Paper, day and time.	Subjects and Marks.
	FIXED SUBJECTS.		<i>Maximum Marks.</i>
I	COMPOSITION ...	PAPER (1). First day. Time 3 hours. PAPER (2). First day. Time 3 hours.	Writing an original essay on a subject prescribed at the time of examination 100 Writing an analysis or précis of an official document or file of papers 50 Letter drafting 50 — 100 — 200
II	INDIAN LAW AND REVENUE.	PAPER (3). Second day. Time 3 hours. PAPER (4). Second day. Time 3 hours.	Outlines of the system of Revenue Administration in the Punjab ... 75 The Indian Penal Code; the Indian Contract Act; and the Indian Evidence Act 75 — 150
III	MATHEMATICS ...	PAPER (5). Third day. Time 3 hours. PAPER (6). Third day. Time 3 hours.	The whole of Arithmetic 100 (a) Algebra to Simple Equations, including Ratio and Proportion ... 50 (b) The first three Books of Euclid... 50 — 200

No.	Subject.	Paper, day and time.	Subjects and Marks.
	OPTIONAL SUB- JECTS.		<i>Maximum Marks</i>
IV	ELEMENTARY PRIN- CIPLES OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.	PAPER (7). Fourth day. Time 3 hours. PAPER (8). Fourth day. Time 3 hours.	Outlines of General Jurisprudence ... 75 Outlines of the Constitution of the Government of England and India ... 75 — 160
V	HISTORY	PAPER (9). Fifth day. Time 3 hours. PAPER (10). Fifth day. Time 3 hours.	The History of India 75 The History of England 75 — 150
VI	A CLASSICAL LAN- GUAGE, viz.— Arabic, Sanskrit or LATIN.	PAPER (11). Sixth day. Time 3 hours. PAPER (12). Sixth day. Time 3 hours.	Translation from the Classical Langu- age into English, and explanation ... 50 Translation from English into the Classical Language, and Grammar ... 50 — 100

MEMORANDUM.—No special text-books are prescribed. The following list of books and references will indicate the standard to be required and the nature of the test in each subject :—

Subject II, Paper (3).—Donie's Settlement Manual, Book I, the whole ; Book II, Chapters VIII, IX, XII, XIII and XVI ; Book III, Chapters XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XXV ; Barkley's Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue* ; Powell's Land Systems of British India, Volume II, pages 609 to 726 (published in pamphlet form by the Government of the Punjab) ; the Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, XVI and XVII of 1887.

Paper (4).—The Indian Penal Code and Amending Acts ; the Indian Contract Act ; and the Indian Evidence Act.

Subject III, Papers (5) and (6).—As in the books prescribed by the Punjab Education Department,

Subject IV, Paper (7).—As in Mr. E. W. Parker's Manual "Outlines of Jurisprudence", revised by Mr. P. Morton, Barrister-at-Law ; the Elements of Law, by Sir W. Markby ; and the Science of Jurisprudence, by Sir W. Rattigan.

* No question will be set from this book which will clash with the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, 1887.

Paper (8).—As in Mr. E. W. Parker's Manual "Constitution and Powers of the Government of India", revised by Mr. P. Morton, Barrister-at-Law, and the Law of the Constitution by Dicey.

Subject V, Papers (9) and (10).—The Outlines of the History of England and India, as in Green's Short History of the English People; Talboys Wheeler's Short History of India; and British Dominion in India, by Sir A. C. Lyall (University Extension Manual Series, edited by Professor Knight).

Subject VI, Papers (11) and (12).—Entrance Arts Standard, Punjab University.

Nomination to Register C.

38. Selections will be made, from time to time, by the Lieutenant-Governor from nominations submitted to him by Commissioners and the Principal of the Aitchison College in Form B attached to these rules. The recommending authorities will only submit their nominations when called for, and will carefully consider the claims of all the candidates, and submit only the rolls of those who appear to be best qualified, noting briefly the names and other particulars of those candidates whose applications have not been forwarded. In selecting a candidate from those recommended, preference will be shown for a suitable candidate who has been educated at the Aitchison College as compared with another equally suitable candidate who has not been educated at that institution, but if the candidate who is clearly the best, has not been educated at the Aitchison College, this will be no bar to his selection.

39. A candidate who has been accepted on Register C will be permitted to appear at the Departmental Examination of Extra Assistant Commissioners before he is appointed a Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner, but his passing the examination by either standard will not give him a preferential right to be appointed a Probationer. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, for reasons which appear to him sufficient, direct the removal of any name from Register C, and, with reference to Article 51 (a) (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, the name of any candidate who is not appointed a Probationary Extra Assistant Commissioner before he attains the age of 30 years shall be removed from the Register.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 25th June 1906.

No. 1786.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to impose, with effect from the 1st August 1906, in the Cantonment of Jullundur a house-scavenging-tax on the occupier of any house or part of a house situated within cantonment limits in respect of which the Cantonment Committee have undertaken house-scavenging as defined in

section 111 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XX of 1891), *vis.*, a tax at the rate of one anna per rupee per mensem on the monthly value of such house or part of a house, provided that the total amount of the tax levied in respect of any such house or part of a house shall in no case exceed one rupee per mensem, and shall not be less than four annas when such house or part of a house has, or one anna when it has not, a private latrine.

No. 1787.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 1st August 1906, the conservancy-tax imposed in the Cantonment of Jullundur by the Punjab Government Notification No. 2077, dated the 12th November 1895.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The 27th June 1906.

No. 169.—*Notification.*—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 216, dated the 7th December 1905, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 (1) and (2) (k) and (m) and (p) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, X of 1904, is pleased to make the following Rules which shall come into operation with effect from the date of this Notification:—

Rules.

I.—Any society may at a general meeting make bye-laws on any matter connected with its business, but shall have no power to cancel, alter or add to its original bye-laws except by the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting and with the sanction of the Registrar.

II.—In the case of rural societies—

(1) Copies of entries in the books of a society made for the purposes of section 22 of Act X of 1904 shall be certified by the signature of the chairman and the patwari of the village.

(2) Any dispute touching the business of a society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer of the society shall be referred for decision to the Registrar or, if he so directs, to arbitration.

(3) If the dispute is referred to arbitration and the parties do not agree in the choice of an arbitrator or arbitrators, they or either of them may apply to the Collector to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators and the Collector shall have authority to make the appointment accordingly.

4. In proceedings under these rules which relate to any dispute, the statements of the parties and their witnesses shall be recorded, and the Registrar or arbitrator or arbitrators, as the case may be, shall decide the case after hearing the evidence and considering any documentary evidence produced, and shall record the decision, which shall be final.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The 27th June 1906.

No. 171.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and in supersession of previous rules on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following Rules to regulate the possession, sale and transport of carbide of calcium in the Punjab :—

RULES TO REGULATE THE POSSESSION, SALE AND TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM IN THE PUNJAB.

PART I.—IMPORTATION OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

(Applicable to Maritime Provinces.)

PART II.—POSSESSION AND SALE OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

1. No carbide of calcium shall be kept at any place, with or without a Carbide of calcium license, unless it is "commercially pure", i.e., unless it to be "commercially contains no impurities liable to generate phosphoretted or pure". siliciuretted hydrogen so as to render the gas evolved liable to ignite spontaneously.

2. No license shall be required for the possession or sale of carbide of calcium Conditions of (i) in any quantity not exceeding five pounds, if it is kept possession and sale in separate vessels, each containing not more than one without license. pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by, Rule 1 of Part V; (ii) in any quantity exceeding five and not exceeding twenty-eight pounds where the following conditions are observed and the vessels containing it are labelled as required by Rule 1 of Part V :—

- (a) the carbide shall be kept only in metal vessels hermetically closed at all times when the carbide is not actually being placed in, or withdrawn from, such vessels;
- (b) the vessels containing carbide shall be kept in a dry and well ventilated place;
- (c) due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized persons from having access to the carbide;
- (d) notice shall be given of such keeping to the licensing authority referred to in Rule 8 of this Part, and free access shall be afforded to any duly authorized Inspector to inspect the portion of the premises where the carbide is kept and the generator, if any, is situated.

Where a fixed generator is used on the premises—

- (e) full and detailed instructions as to the care and use of the generator shall be kept constantly posted up in such place as to be conveniently referred to by the generator attendant.

Where it is desired to keep a greater quantity or where the above conditions cannot be complied with, application must be made to the licensing authority for a license.

3. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding twenty-eight pounds may be kept only under a license to possess carbide of calcium granted under these rules. Every application for such a license shall be in Form A in the Schedule, and where the applicant proposes to engage in the manufacture of acetylene gas, the generating apparatus to be used by the licensee must, if manufactured in British India, have been examined by such competent authority as the Local Government or Administration of the Province

of manufacture may from time to time specially authorize in this behalf, and certified by it to be suitable; or, in imported, must either have been so examined and certified, or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 3 of this part, carbide of calcium may, with the special permission of the Local Government, and on such conditions as may be fixed by it, be stored without a license in premises provided for the purpose.

NOTE.—This rule is intended to be applied only in the case of Port Trust and similar premises.

Situation of storage buildings.

5. Carbide of calcium shall be stored,—

- (1) if in quantities aggregating not more than four hundred and fifty pounds,—in a suitable uninhabited building at least twenty feet away from any other premises, provided that quantities not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five pounds may be stored in a place connected with a shop at a distance of at least ten feet from other premises;
- (2) if in quantities aggregating more than four hundred and fifty pounds, and not more than three thousand pounds,—in a suitable uninhabited building, at least forty feet away from any other premises;
- (3) if in quantities aggregating more than three thousand pounds and not more than fifty tons,—in an uninhabited building at least one hundred feet away from any other premises.

Not more than fifty tons of carbide of calcium shall be stored in any one building.

Construction of storage buildings.

6. Every building for the storage of carbide of calcium shall be—

- (a) constructed with stone, brick or iron walls, with terraced, tiled or iron roofs, and with tiled, paved, or cemented, or iron (or steel) floors raised at least a foot above the ground level; and
- (b) well ventilated and water-tight to the satisfaction of the licensing officer.

7. Carbide of calcium shall be stored only on racks or trestles standing at least one foot above the level of the ground, and no articles of an inflammable or combustible nature shall be kept in the same building.

Arrangements in storage buildings.

8. Licenses to possess carbide of calcium shall be in Form B in the Schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate, or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

Licenses for possession.

Continuance of license.

9. Such licenses shall be in force for one year from the dates of issue:

Provided that the licensing officer may, at any time, for good and sufficient reasons, cancel any such license.

10. The fee for a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be five rupees.

11. Every application for the renewal of a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

12. Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days prior to the date on which the original license expires. The fee charged for the renewal of a license shall be three rupees.

13. Every retail vendor of carbide of calcium, selling any quantity exceeding half a pound to a purchaser, shall deliver it to him in an air-tight tin or drum, packed and marked in accordance with these rules, and bearing the name of the vendor plainly printed on the package.

14. Every retail vendor shall keep his carbide of calcium in a receptacle which can be easily opened and closed again so as to be air-tight, and shall open, for the purposes of sale, not more than one receptacle at a time.

PART III.—TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

1. No license shall be required for the transport of carbide of calcium in any quantity not exceeding five pounds, if it is packed in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by, Rule 1 of Part V.

2. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding five pounds may be transported only under a license to transport carbide of calcium granted under these rules, and shall not be deposited at any time during transit in any building other than a building fulfilling the requirements of Rules 5 and 6 of Part II, and shall not be stored in any such building except in accordance with the conditions as to storage prescribed by Rule 7 of Part II.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 2 of this part, carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods-shed, but shall be stacked in the open under waterproof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

4. All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in Rule 3 of this Part.

5. If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water.

NOTE.—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

6. (1) Where carbide of calcium is transported by passenger train, no quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds shall be carried by any one train and the vehicles shall be well ventilated and as far as possible water-tight.

(2) In no circumstances shall a naked lamp or other unprotected artificial light be taken into a wagon, vessel or conveyance containing carbide of calcium.

7. Licenses to transport carbide of calcium shall be either general or special in Form C or Form D in the Schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

8. A general license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted only to a person who holds an annual license to possess a quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds of carbide of calcium.

9. A special license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted to any person for a particular consignment at the discretion of the licensing officer.

10. The fee for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be three rupees.

11. An application for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall state —

(a) the number and date of the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant; and

(b) the period of currency of that license.

12. A general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for not more than one year, and shall in no case remain in force after the date on which the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant expires.

13. An application for special license to transport carbide of calcium shall state —

(a) the place from which the carbide of calcium is to be transported;

(b) the place to which it is to be transported;

(c) the number of drums or cases;

(d) the quantity in each drum or case;

(e) the name and address of the consignee;

(f) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported; and

(g) the date on which it is proposed to despatch the consignment.

14. A special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified on the same.

15. The fee for a special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be one rupee.

16. The holder of a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall issue and con- with each consignment conveyed under cover of his license, tents of passes. issue a pass in Form E in the Schedule specifying—

- (a) the places from and to which the carbide of calcium is to be transported ;
- (b) the quantity of carbide of calcium covered by the pass ;
- (c) the name and address of the consignee ; and
- (d) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported.

17. Carbide of calcium may be transported within the Punjab under cover of any license granted by the prescribed authority in any other Province, provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the carbide of calcium is in transit.

Validity of license granted in another Province.

PART IV.—INSPECTION.

1. The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate appointed by him in this behalf by order in writing, or any police officer of or above the rank of Inspector appointed by the District Magistrate in this behalf by order in writing, or any other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, may at any time enter any premises, in respect of which a license to possess carbide of calcium has been granted, for the purpose of inspecting the same.

Powers of inspecting officers.

2. Any officer so inspecting may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any drum or case of carbide of calcium stored in the premises inspected.

Requisition of samples.

3. The licensee of any premises inspected shall personally, or through a representative, show to the officer so inspecting every place and every vessel in which carbide of calcium in his possession is kept, deliver any samples required, and give such assistance as that officer may require.

Facilities to be afforded to inspecting officers.

4. Where a license to transport carbide of calcium has been granted, any officer authorized under Rule 1 of this part may, at any time and on or before the arrival of the carbide of calcium at its destination, detain any conveyance, used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license granted for the transport of the consignment or the pass issued by the licensee and seeing whether the provisions of these rules and the conditions of the license have been complied with

Inspection during transit.

PART V.—GENERAL.

Description and marking of vessels.

1. Where carbide of calcium—

- (a) is imported or kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or
- (b) is transported, or
- (c) is sold or exposed for sale

it shall be contained in substantial hermetically closed metal vessels, each containing not more than two hundred and twenty-four pounds, having no copper in their construction and having attached to them labels stating in conspicuous

characters the words—"Carbide of calcium—dangerous if not kept dry", together with the following caution :—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas."

and with the addition,—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner ;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender ; and

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

2. A licensing officer may, for reasons to be reported to the Local Government, refuse a license in any case, the reasons for refusal being communicated to the applicant if a request to that effect is preferred by him ; and the Local Government may on receipt of such report, and of any representation made to it by the applicant, pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit.

3. Any explosion or accident occurring in connection with the importation transport, possession or sale of carbide of calcium shall be reported by the person in charge of the same for the time being without delay at the nearest police station.

4. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

5. Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of eight annas.

6. The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp : provided that, if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license ; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any Local Body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that Local Authority may from time to time direct.

7. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or police officer of or above the rank of an officer in charge of a police station.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

REGISTER No. _____

*Application to the _____ of _____ for a license to possess
Carbide of Calcium.*

<p>Name in full of applicant, with particulars of his residence.</p> <p>If a firm or company, its name or that of its Agent or Secretary.</p>	
<p>Situation of building for which the license is required.</p>	
<p>Quantity to be covered by license.</p>	
<p>Is the carbide for use or for sale unopened in the vessels in which it is received, and, if not, what will be done with it ?</p>	
<p>In what vessels will the carbide be kept, what is the capacity of the same, how are they closed against moisture, and of what material are they made ?</p>	
<p>In what part of the building will the carbide be kept ?</p> <p>How are the premises constructed ?</p> <p>Are the premises used for other purposes, and, if so, for what purposes ?</p>	
<p>Is the carbide to be used for the manufacture of acetylene gas ?</p> <p>How is the generator constructed, and what is its capacity ? Give sketch.</p> <p>Give particulars as to the building in which the generator will be placed, and state whether it is detached from other buildings, and whether it is used for other purposes.</p> <p>How is it proposed to dispose of the residue ?</p> <p>Will the generator be in the sole charge of a person competent to manage it ?</p>	

Dated _____ 190 .

(Signature of applicant.)
(Postal address.)

FORM B.

No. _____

A license to possess not more than _____ pounds of carbide of calcium at any one time in the building described on the reverse is hereby granted to _____, subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon. This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the _____

(Description of the building referred to be on the back of this license.)

Signature _____

_____ of _____

Dated the _____ 190 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules 1, 2, 3, 5 to 14, of Part II, 1 to 3 of Part IV, and 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the possession and sale of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. If the licensing officer or any officer appointed under Rule 1 of Part IV calls on the license-holder by notice in writing to execute any repairs to the building licensed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety thereof, the license-holder shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

3. Subject to the provisions of Rule 2 of Part II, the licensee shall not deliver any quantity of carbide of calcium exceeding twenty-eight pounds to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Act or any quantity of such carbide of calcium exceeding half a pound, except in accordance with the rules as to the manner in which carbide of calcium is to be packed.

4. Vessels containing carbide of calcium shall be opened only for the time necessary for the removal of any quantity of carbide of calcium or for the refilling of other vessels. During such removal or refilling every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing moisture being brought into contact with the carbide of calcium, as well as for guarding against the risk of ignition of any gas which may be liberated.

5. Every storage vessel of a greater storage capacity than two pounds shall be secured with a lock, or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access to the contents.

6. Due precaution shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accidents from fire, and no smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within or near the building in which the carbide of calcium is stored.

7. If carbide of calcium is used for the manufacture of acetylene gas, the following precautions for insuring safety shall be adopted :—

- (a) The apparatus used must, if manufactured in India, have been examined by* ——— and certified by it to be suitable, or, if imported, either have been so examined and certified or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

* Vide Rule 3 of Part II.

- (b) Every apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas other than a portable apparatus holding a charge of less than two pounds of carbide of calcium shall be placed in an outbuilding which shall be separated as far as may be practicable from any inhabited building and shall be well ventilated.

- (c) No fire or such artificial light as would ignite inflammable gas shall be taken into or near the building in which a gas-making apparatus is placed.

8. Every apparatus (including generator and gas-holder) used for the manufacture of acetylene gas shall, as far as practicable, be constructed and used so as to provide against special risk ; that is to say :—

- (a) Copper shall not be used in any part of the apparatus.

- (b) The various parts shall be of adequate strength.

- (c) The escape of gas from the apparatus shall be carefully guarded against.

- (d) Satisfactory provision shall be made against the dangerous development of heat.

- (e) Satisfactory provision against undue pressure shall be made by the employment of an adequate safety valve connected with a pipe discharging into the open air, and a suitable pressure gauge shall be attached to the apparatus.

- (f) Provision shall be made for the residue of the carbide of calcium being mixed with at least ten times its bulk of water on being removed from the apparatus.

- (g) No person shall have charge of an apparatus unless he has been properly instructed in its management.

FORM C.

No. _____

A general license to transport _____ pounds of carbide of calcium by rail, by road or by water, _____ is hereby granted to _____, subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon.

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the _____

Signature

Dated the _____ 190 . _____ of _____

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules 1, 2, 6 to 8, 10 to 12 and 16, of Part III, Rule 4 of Part IV, and Rules 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed, in any such part of the steamer, and in such manner, as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed, generally or specially, in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM D.

No. _____

A special license to transport _____ pounds of carbide of calcium from _____ to _____ is hereby granted to _____, subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon, and by the following route, namely :—

The weight of carbide of calcium in each package shall not exceed _____.

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the _____ day of _____ 190 .

Signature _____

Dated the _____ 190 : _____ of _____

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

RULES.

[Here enter Rules 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 and 13 to 15, of Part III, Rule 4, of Part IV, and Rules 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed, generally or specially, in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM E.

No. _____

This pass covers _____ packages containing _____ pounds of _____ carbide of calcium being the property of (*consignee's name*) _____ while in transport from _____ to _____

The said (*consignee's name*) _____ has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount above-mentioned.

Dated the _____ 190 .

Holder of General License No. _____

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 2nd July 1906.

No. 1865.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose the following tax in the Murree Cantonment in the Rawalpindi District, *vis.*:—

A water-tax at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent. on the annual value of all buildings and lands situate within the limits of the Murree Cantonment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 4th July 1906.

No. 659.—*Notification.*—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that officers of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Punjab passing in any of the following vernacular examinations, *vis.*,

- (i) Panjabi,
- (ii) Pashtu,
- (iii) Persian,

shall be eligible to receive the following rewards:—

	Rs.
For passing the Lower Standard Examination	... 250
Ditto Higher Standard Examination	... 500

2. It is also notified that no officer shall be permitted to present himself for examination in Persian by either standard until he shall have first qualified by the Higher Standard in either Panjabi or Pashtu.

3. The text-books and tests will be those prescribed for Military officers in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Appendix V.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th July 1906.

No. 808-S.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to extend the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904) to the scheduled district of Dera Ghazi Khan:

Provided that the references to the North-West Frontier Province in the Preamble and in sections 1 (2) and 3 of the said Act shall be read as relating to the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

No. 809-S.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to apply the provisions of the said Act, with the modification specified in Notification No. 808-S., dated the 4th of July 1906, to the Baloch Levy of the Dera Ghazi Khan District and to every member thereof.

IRRIGATION.

The 6th July 1906.

No. 845-S.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 29 (1) and 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following rate shall be levied for the use in an authorized manner of water of the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiarpur District :—

- (a) (1) A rate per agricultural year of Re. 1-2-0 per local ghumao leviable from the occupiers of lands irrigated.
- (2) A rate per agricultural year of Re. 1-2-0 per local ghumao leviable from the land-owners of lands irrigated.
- (b) In the event of the failure of an irrigated crop owing to a deficiency in the water-supply of the canal, both the above rates assessable on the land upon which the crop was sown shall be remitted, provided that (1) land producing an irrigated crop in either the autumn or spring harvest shall be liable to assessment at full rates, and (2) if the failure of the crop is only partial such portion of both rates shall be remitted as the Collector considers proper.

In this Notification the expression "land-owner" has the meaning assigned to it in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, No. XVII of 1887.

No. 846-S.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) to section 29 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to impose the following special rates—for all water from the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiarpur District obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner—to be levied from all persons deriving benefit from the water so used or obtained; that is to say, double the rate or rates leviable under Punjab Government Notification No. 845-S., dated 6th July 1906, in the case of persons who would be liable for such rate or rates for the use of water in an authorized manner, and in the case of all other persons who would not be liable for those rates a rate of Re. 4-8-0 per local ghumao for each harvest in which the water is used.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 6th July 1906.

No. 1032.—Addendum.—To Punjab Government Notification No. 1596, dated 15th December 1905, the following sentence should be added :—

"The grant of the reward is subject to the same conditions as regards length of service as are laid down in Punjab Government Notification No. 467, dated 17th April 1900, in the case of Military officers in the Punjab Commission."

REGISTRATION.

The 13th July 1906.

No. 63.—The following additional Rules made by the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, under section 69 of Act III of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act), have been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and are published for general information. These rules shall be inserted in those promulgated with Punjab Government Notification No. 3947, dated the 10th December 1880, and shall take effect at once :—

Rules.

47A.—When a mortgaged deed is cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner under section 9 (2) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), and a new deed is drawn up in lieu thereof, the Deputy Commissioner shall send to the office in which the cancelled deed was registered, a copy of his order of cancellation, and the registering officer shall make a note of the cancellation in red ink in the column of remarks opposite the copy of the document cancelled.

47B.—In cases in which a registered mortgage deed is revised or altered by the Deputy Commissioner under section 9 (1), or where, under section 9 (2) of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), a condition intended to operate by way of conditional sale is struck out, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when returning the document to the parties after revision, alteration or striking out, send a copy of his orders to the office where the document was originally registered, and the registering officer concerned shall make a note of the correction, revision or striking out, together with a reference to the Deputy Commissioner's order, in the column of remarks against the copy of the document concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 16th July 1906.

No. 130.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare all the provisions of section 28 of the said Act to be applicable to the Ahmedabad Canal in the Jhelum District.

The 17th July 1906.

- No. 999-S.—*Notification.*—Whereas it appears to the Local Government that it is expedient in the public interest to acquire the marginally-named canals in the Shahpur District, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 45 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), to declare that the said canals will be acquired after the 1st February 1907,
1. Pirawala.
 2. Amir Chandwala.
 3. Nunanwala.
 4. Sultan Muhammadwala.
 5. Nabbiwala.
 6. Chaharmiwala.
 7. Malik Sahib Khanwala.
 8. Mekaanwala.
 9. Malik Jahan Khanwala.
 10. Jhammatanwala.
 11. Nathuwala.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 20th July 1906.

No. 2021.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to impose a water-tax in the Bakloh Cantonment on the houses occupied by persons not entitled to a free supply of water, at the rates given below : —

On houses occupied by Europeans at 5 per cent. on the annual rental.

On houses occupied by Natives of India at 3½ per cent. on the annual rental.

No. 2022.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to apply for the assessment and recovery of taxes imposed in the Cantonment of Bakloh, in the Gurdaspur District, the provisions of sections 49 to 61 (both inclusive), 63, 64 and 201 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) in the adopted form hereinafter set forth.

—
SCHEDULE.

Sections 49 to 61, 63, 64 and 201 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) as adopted for the purposes of the assessment and recovery of all taxes imposed in the Bakloh Cantonment, in the Gurdaspur District, under section 17, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889).

1. No assessment and no charge or demand of any tax shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name, residence, place of business or occupation of any person liable to pay the tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the tax, or of any mistake in the amount of assessment or tax, or by reason of any clerical error or other defect of form ; and it shall be enough in any tax on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of any such tax, if the property taxed or assessed is so described as to be generally known ; and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

2. Taxes shall be payable on such dates and in such instalments (if any) as the Cantonment Authority, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, may from time to time direct.

3. For all sums paid on account of any tax, a receipt, stating the amount and the tax on account of which it has been paid, shall be given by the person receiving the same, on request by the person making the payment.

4. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of any tax shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this rule, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement, with his own opinion on the point, for the decision of the Chief Court.

(3) On a reference being made under this rule, the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the Cantonment Authority shall be recoverable by the Cantonment Authority as though they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.

(6) If the Cantonment Authority fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the Cantonment fund to pay the amount.

5. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of a tax on any building or land unless it is preferred within one month after the publication of the notice prescribed by Rule 11 (2) or Rule 13 or after the date of any final order under Rule 12, as the case may be, and no appeal shall lie in respect of any other tax unless it is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made :

Section 53.

Provided that any appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed therefor by this rule if the appellant satisfies the officer before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within that period.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the appellant has paid all taxes due from him to the Cantonment Authority up to the date of such appeal.

6. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in these rules.

Section 54.

7. (1). The Cantonment Authority may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Cantonment to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax.

Section 55.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

8. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall cause an assessment list of all buildings on which any tax is imposed to be prepared, containing—
Section 56.

- (a) the name of the street or division in which the building is situated ;
- (b) the designation of the building, either by name or by number, sufficient for identification ;
- (c) the names of the owner and occupier, if known ;
- (d) the annual value, area or length of frontage on which the building is assessed ;
- (e) the amount of the tax assessed thereon by the Cantonment Authority.

(2) For the purpose of preparing the list, the Cantonment Authority may require the owners or occupiers of the buildings to furnish it with the returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value.

9. When the assessment list has been completed, the Cantonment Authority shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected ; and every person claiming to be either owner or occupier of any building included in the list and any agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom without charge.
Section 57.

10. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall at the time of the publication of such assessment list give public notice of a time, not less than one month thereafter, when it will proceed to revise the valuation and assessment ; and in all cases in which any building is for the first time assessed, or the assessment thereof is increased, it shall also give notice thereof to the owner or occupier of the building.
Section 58.

(2) All objections to the valuation and assessment shall be made in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time.

11. (1) After the objections have been enquired into and the persons making them have been allowed an opportunity of being heard, either in person or by authorized agent, as they may think fit, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the amendments made in the list shall be authenticated by the signature of the Cantonment Authority, who shall at the same time certify that no valid objection has been made to the valuation and assessment contained in the list, except in the cases in which amendments have been entered therein ; and, subject to such amendments as may thereafter be duly made, the tax so assessed shall be deemed to be the tax for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, as also, in the case of a tax then imposed for the first time, for the period between the commencement of the tax and such first day of January.
Section 59.

(2) The list when amended under this section shall be deposited in the Cantonment Authority's office, and shall there be open during office hours to all owners or occupiers of buildings comprised therein, or the agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

12. (1) The Cantonment Authority may at any time amend the list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been inserted, or by inserting any building which ought to have been inserted, or by altering the assessment on any building which has been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, accident or mistake, after giving notice, to any person interested in the amendment, of a time, not less than one month from the date of service of such notice, at which the amendment is to be made.

Section 60.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender his objection to the Cantonment Authority in writing before the time fixed in the notice, or orally or in writing at that time, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent, as he may think fit.

13. It shall be in the discretion of the Cantonment Authority to prepare a new assessment list every year, or to adopt the valuation and assessment contained in the list for any year, with such alterations as may in particular cases be deemed necessary, as the valuation and assessment for the year following, giving the same notice of the valuation and assessment as if a new assessment list had been prepared.

Section 61.

14. (1) A tax on buildings and lands other than a water-tax shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Section 63.

(2) A water-tax shall be paid by the occupier of the property in respect of which it is payable.

15. (1) When any sum is due on account of a tax payable in respect of any property by the owner thereof, the Cantonment Authority shall cause a bill for the amount, stating the property and the period for which the charge is made, to be delivered to the person liable to pay the same.

Section 64.

(2) If the bill be not paid within ten days from the delivery thereof, the Cantonment Authority may cause a notice of demand to be served on that person; and if he does not, within seven days from the service of the notice, pay the sum due, with any fee leviable for the notice, or show sufficient cause for non-payment, the sum due, with the fee, shall be deemed to be an arrear of tax.

(3) The amount of every such arrear, besides being recoverable in the manner hereafter provided by Rule 16, shall, subject to any claim on behalf of his Majesty, be a first charge on the property in respect of which it is payable, and shall be recoverable, on application made in this behalf by the Cantonment Authority to the Collector, as if the property were an estate assessed to land revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

16. Any arrears of any tax recoverable by the Cantonment Authority under these rules may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the Cantonment, or in any other place where the person from whom the money is claimable may for the time being be resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of his jurisdiction belonging to such person.

Section 201.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 23rd July 1906.

No. 677.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, Act XXXVI of 1858, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Rules for the grant of leave of absence to civil patients detained in the Lunatic Asylum prior to their discharge therefrom :—

Rules.

1. In selected cases, in which it may be deemed expedient to test whether a civil patient has actually recovered or not, leave of absence for a period not exceeding two months may be granted by the Visitors of the Asylum in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

2. In every case, in which any relative or friend of a civil patient is desirous that the patient be granted leave of absence prior to discharge, application shall be made to the Superintendent for a certificate recommending the grant of such leave for a period to be stated therein. Such certificate, together with the application, shall be laid by the Superintendent before the Visitors, who may, after such enquiry as they may deem necessary, by order, grant leave of absence for a period not exceeding two months subject to such conditions as they may see fit to impose and provided that the applicant do execute a bond, in the form hereunto annexed, for such amount as the District Magistrate may deem necessary, conditioned on the applicant undertaking to take proper care of the said patient, to prevent him or her doing injury to him or herself or to others, and personally to bring the said patient back to the Asylum on the expiry of the leave of absence granted or in the event of his or her insanity becoming again pronounced.

3. The applicant shall thereupon present the said order to the District Magistrate, who shall, as soon as the said bond shall have been executed, inform the Superintendent of the fact, and on receipt of such information the patient shall be handed over to the relative or friend who had applied for the grant of leave.

Bond.

Whereas I _____ son of _____ resident of _____
being the (1) _____

(1) Here insert relationship of _____
or "friend". _____ of _____
son
wife of _____
widow

_____ who is at present an inmate of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum at Lahore have applied to the Visitors of the said Asylum for the grant of leave of absence to the said (2) _____ and

(2) Patient's name. _____ whereas the said Visitors have by their order dated the _____ day of _____ 190 _____ granted the leave prayed for provided that I do execute a bond for such amount as the District Magistrate, Lahore, shall consider requisite conditioned as herein after set forth : Now therefore I do bind myself to take proper care of the said (2) _____ to prevent _____ from doing any injury to _____ or to others and to personally bring the said (2) _____ back to the said Asylum on the expiry of the leave of absence granted or in the event of his or her insanity becoming again pronounced

(3) Here insert any special conditions the Visitors may have required. _____ and in the case of my making default in any of the aforesaid matters I do bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the King Emperor of India the sum of Rs. _____. Dated this _____ day of _____ 190 ____.

Accepted.

(Signature and mark.)

District Magistrate, Lahore.

POLICE.

The 27th July 1906.

No. 297.—Notification.—Under the provisions of section 5 of Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the Tharanas and Bars and remaining castes which make up the population of Salooni, a village in the Lyallpur District, otherwise known as Ohak No. 269 of the Chenab Colony, to be a criminal tribe.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 30th July 1906.

No. 133.—Notification.—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 105, dated the 29th May 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), is pleased to make the following Rules in respect of the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act :—

Rules.

1. The rates imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 103, dated 29th May 1906, regarding the hill torrents in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, shall be leviable from the persons recorded in the registers of rights to the irrigation as entitled to water from the hill torrents.

2. The rates imposed by Punjab Government Notification No. 103, dated 29th May 1906, shall be leviable from the person or persons who obtain or use water without authority or in an unauthorized manner, or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons described in section 30 of the Act.

3. The proceeds of rates levied in each tahsil under section 29 shall be applied—

(a) to the payment of the Rod Kohi (hill torrent) establishment entertained for the maintenance and regulation of the canals in such tahsil ;

(b) to the execution of works or repairs to works connected with the maintenance of canals in such tahsil in a state of efficiency.

The 31st July 1906.

No. 136.—Notification.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify for the purposes of section 4 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the natural channels, lakes and collections of water specified in the list annexed.

Schedule.

1. The Indus River.
2. The Jhelum River.
3. The Chenab River.
4. The Ravi River.
5. The Beas River.
6. The Sutlej River.
7. The Jumna River.
8. The Kurram River.
9. The Ghaggar River.

10. The Sarusti River.
11. The Markanda River.
12. The Joiya Stream.
13. The Otu Lake.
14. The Sansa Jhil.
15. The Sakki Stream.
16. The Deg Nala, its branches, feeders and tributaries.
17. The Indus Creeks.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 1st August 1906.

No. 2110.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose a water-tax at the following rates on all buildings in the Balun Cantonment of the Gurdaspur District occupied by persons who are not entitled to a free supply of piped water, *vis.* :—

- (a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of every house or part of a house situate within bazar limits ;
- (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of every house or part of a house situate outside bazar limits and within 600 feet of the nearest stand-pipe or other pipe supply of water available to the public ;
- (c) 2 per cent. on the annual value of all buildings situate outside bazar limits and beyond 600 feet, but under 1,200 feet, from the nearest stand-pipe or other pipe supply of water available to the public ;
- (d) $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of every bungalow, hotel and house in other parts of the Cantonment so situate that the occupiers can benefit by the water-works.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 3rd August 1906.

No. 138.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to include the following canals in Schedule I of the said Act :—

All Indus Canals within the limits of the Isa Khel Tahsil of the Mianwali District.

AGRICULTURE.

The 8th August 1906.

No. 193.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and in continuation of Punjab Government Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1904, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to determine that, for the purposes of the said Act,—

- (a) all persons either holding land or ordinarily residing in the Sialkot District and belonging to the Koreshi tribe shall be deemed to be an " agricultural tribe " within that district ;
- (b) the Koreshi tribe shall be deemed to belong to the group of agricultural tribes already notified for the Sialkot District in Notifications Nos. 63, dated 18th April 1904, and 100, dated 30th March 1906.

No. 194.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), and in continuation of Punjab Government Notification No. 63, dated 18th April 1904, the Lieutenant-

Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to determine that, for the purposes of the said Act,—

- (a) all persons either holding land or ordinarily residing in the Jhang District and belonging to the Turk tribe shall be deemed to be an "agricultural tribe" within that district;
- (b) the Turk tribe shall be deemed to belong to the group of agricultural tribes already notified in the Jhang District in Punjab Government Notification No. 68, dated 18th April 1904.

IRRIGATION.

The 10th August 1906.

No. 142.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to include the following canals in the Ferozepore District under Schedule I of the said Act:—

- (1) the Shaukatwah;
- (2) the Shakh Pakhi.

No. 143.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that rates for the use in an authorized manner of water of canals or portions of canals in the Ferozepore District owned by the Nawab of Mamdot shall be levied according to the following Schedule:—

Schedule.

Rate.

	Flow.		Lift.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Canals owned by the Nawab of Mamdot—					
(a) In part...Jalalwah...	1	4	0	0	10 0
Mubarakwah...	1	4	0	0	10 0
(b) Wholly...Nizamwah ...	1	4	0	0	10 0
Qutabwah ...	1	4	0	0	10 0
Panjewah ...	1	8	0	0	12 0
Shaukatwah ...	1	8	0	0	12 0
Shakh Pakhi ...	1	8	0	0	12 0

per ghumaon,

per acre,

irrigated and matured.

No. 144.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the

Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that double the rates specified in Punjab Government Notification No. 143, dated 10th August 1906, shall be levied for water of canals or portions of canals in the Ferozepore District owned by the Nawab of Mamdot, obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner.

No. 145.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following rates for use in an authorized manner of water of all canals in the Ferozepore District included in Schedule I of the said Act, over and above those specified in Punjab Government Notification No. 143, dated 10th August 1906, shall be levied at such amounts per ghumaon, irrigated and matured, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Jalsa Bachh of the owners of the said canals, namely :—

(1) The establishment (bachh) rate.

(2) The miraband patwari rate.

No. 146.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that double the rates levied under Punjab Government Notification No. 145, dated 10th August 1906, shall be levied for water of the canals in the Ferozepore District included in Schedule I of the said Act, obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner.

No. 148.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the irrigators from the canals (other than those canals or portions of canals which are owned by the Nawab of Mamdot) in the Ferozepore District included in Schedule I under the said Act shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of such canals or of maintaining such canals in a state of efficiency or of executing any work necessary thereto. In the case of canals or portions of canals owned by the Nawab of Mamdot the obligation to furnish labour as above shall rest with the said Nawab.

The 13th August 1906.

No. 152.—Notification.—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 118, dated the 16th June 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following Rules in respect of the matters specified in sections 61 and 62 of the said Act :—

Rule I.

When the Local Government appoints any person or any class of officials subordinate to the Collector of the district to perform any functions or to exercise any powers by Act III of 1905 or the rules made thereunder conferred on or vested in the Collector, every such person and every official of any such class shall perform his functions and exercise his powers subject to the control of the Collector of the district, who may require any such person or official to investigate any case or class of cases arising under the said Act and falling within the powers conferred upon him, and may withdraw any such case from the cognizance of any such person or official and transfer the case for disposal to any other person or official duly empowered to dispose of it or may dispose of it himself.

Rule II.

Subject to the provisions of sections 55 and 63 of Act III of 1905, the Collector may refer any case which he had power to dispose of under the said Act to any other Revenue Officer, who is subordinate to him, for investigation and report and may decide the case upon the report.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 13th August 1906.

No. 1181.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following amendments and additions to the Rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1050, dated 7th October 1904, to regulate the granting of licenses to possess or to transport petroleum in the Punjab:—

(1) For Rule 1 the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

- (a) "Petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities of five hundred gallons or upwards contained in any one receptacle.
- (b) "Protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, docks, wharves, timber-yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place which the Local Government may declare as such by notification.

(2) After Rule 2 the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

2a. Notwithstanding anything in Rules 2 and 4, licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum otherwise than in bulk may be granted subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That it is stored in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 10 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap and that such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch: Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

Not less than

- (1) when the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ... 25 B. W. G.
- (2) when the capacity exceeds 2 gallons, but does not exceed 4 gallons ... 22 B. W. G.
- (3) when the capacity exceeds 4 gallons ... 16 B. W. G.
- (b) That an air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling.

- (c) That the drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.
- (d) That before any vessel containing, or which has contained, dangerous petroleum is repaired by the licensee, or is sent by him to be repaired, that vessel shall, as far as practicable, be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.
- (e) That the building in which petroleum is to be stored shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roof and a tiled, paved or earthen floor.
- (f) That the doorways and other openings of such buildings shall be built up to such a height above the level of the road or street or the floor shall be sunk to such a depth below the level of the road or street, that the petroleum stored in it cannot flow out of the building in the case of its escape from the receptacles, in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment sufficiently high to contain all the petroleum in the building in case of its escape therefrom, or a combination of these methods may be adopted.
- (g) That all ventilating openings in the building shall be protected by strong wire gauze.
- (h) That no smoking or light or fire of any description shall be permitted at any time within or near any building licensed under this rule.
- (i) That all due precaution shall be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to any dangerous petroleum or to any vessels containing or having actually contained the same.
- (j) That every person managing or employed on or in connection with any such licensed place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.
- (k) That the store-house shall be liable to inspection by the officer authorized on this behalf under Rule 6.
- (l) That no drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall be opened or the petroleum drawn off within the room in which the stock of petroleum is kept.
- (m) That the filling or replenishing of any vessels with dangerous petroleum shall not be carried on, nor shall the contents of any such vessel be exposed in the presence of fire or artificial light except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour arising from the dangerous petroleum, and that no artificial light shall be brought within dangerous proximity of the place where any vessel containing dangerous petroleum is kept.

- (n) That the following distances are kept clear from the protected works round the place of storage :—

Quantity to be stored.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of not greater capacity than 4 gallons.	Distances to be kept clear when dangerous petroleum is stored in drums of capacity exceeding 4 gallons, but not exceeding 10 gallons.
	Feet.	Feet.
Gallons.		
Not exceeding 1,000	25	30
From 1,000 to 5,000	40	50
Do. 5,000 to 10,000	60	70
Do. 10,000 to 15,000	90	100
Do. 15,000 to 20,000	130	150
Do. 20,000 to 30,000	180	200
Do. 30,000 and over	200	200

- (o) Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons the provisions of sub-rules (e), (f) and (n) shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

- (i) That the store-house or building in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material ; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

- (iz) That the store-house shall have a separate entrance from the open air distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble, and that where such store-house forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unflammable or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the store-house, and no portion of such store-house shall be used as a dwelling-house or as a place where persons assemble.

- (3) In Rule 3, for the words " Rule 2 " the words " Rules 2 and 2a " shall be substituted.

- (4) In Rule 6 (1), before the words " the District Magistrate " the words " the Chief Inspector of Explosives, the Inspector of Explosives " shall be inserted.

(5) (a) In Rule 8, for the scale of fees payable for licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Rs.

Where the quantity to be kept does 3
not exceed 40 gallons.

Where the quantity to be kept ex- 8
ceeds 40, but does not exceed
500 gallons.

Where the quantity to be kept 12
exceeds 500, but does not exceed
1,000 gallons.

Where the quantity to be kept 12 *plus Rs. 2 extra for every 1,000*
exceeds 1,000, but does not *gallons or part thereof in excess*
exceed 5,000 gallons. *of 1,000 gallons.*

Where the quantity to be kept 20 *plus Rs. 4 extra for every 1,000*
exceeds 5,000, but does not *gallons or fraction thereof in*
exceed 50,000 gallons. *excess of 5,000 gallons.*

Where the quantity to be kept 250
exceeds 50,000 gallons.

(b) In the scale of fees payable for licenses for the possession of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum, for the last item shall be substituted:—

Rs.

Where the quantity to be kept ex- 250
ceeds 50,000 gallons.

(6) For Rule 9 (1) the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

9. (1) Dangerous petroleum shall not be transported in bulk and it shall not be carried in receptacles other than of the following description, namely, in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate drums or receptacles containing each not more than 10 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs or fitted with screw cap with metal air-tight under-cap. Such drums or receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than half an inch: Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary when the drums or receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron, or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

Not less than

(1) when the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ... 25 B. W. G

(2) when the capacity exceeds 2 gallons, but does not
exceed 4 gallons ... 22 B. W. G.

(3) when the capacity exceeds 4 gallons ... 16 B. W. G.

An air space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each drum or receptacle at the time of filling.

The drums or receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure. Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum shall be special or general.

(7) In Rule 10, for the words "other than" in the first sentence the word "including" shall be substituted.

(8) In Rule 11 (1) (f), after the word "petroleum" where it first occurs the words "other than dangerous petroleum and" shall be inserted.

(9) After Rule 11 (1) (f) the following rule shall be inserted—

"(g) When the pass is granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum, the petroleum must be contained in receptacles of the description detailed in Rule 9 (1) and packed in the manner therein described."

(10) In Rule 16, before the words "The District Magistrate," the words "The Chief Inspector of Explosives, the Inspector of Explosives" shall be inserted.

(11) For Rule 17 the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

17. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum, namely :—

Licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

	Rs.
Where the quantity to be transported does not exceed 40 gallons.	2
Where the quantity to be transported exceeds 40, but does not exceed 480 gallons.	2 for the first 40 gallons <i>plus</i> 8 annas for every additional 40 gallons or part thereof.
Where the quantity to be transported exceeds 480 gallons.	8 <i>plus</i> Rs. 2 for every additional 480 gallons or part thereof.
General license for the transport of dangerous petroleum.	100

Special licenses for the transport of other petroleum.

	Rs.
Where the quantity to be transported exceeds 500 gallons, but does not exceed 5,000 gallons.	1
For every additional 5,000 gallons or part of 5,000 gallons ...	1
General license for the transport of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum.	100

(12) In Rule 21, for the word "two" the word "four" shall be substituted.

(13) After Rule 24 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"24A. Holders of special licenses in Form H may be granted also, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5, general licenses in Form I, to transport petrol otherwise than on a motor vehicle. Such licenses, which will be granted if the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons by the District Magistrate, and if it exceeds 40 gallons under the signature of an Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, shall have currency for a period of one year from the date of their issue, and shall, subject to the rules and conditions thereon endorsed, authorize the holders to transport petrol by road, by rail, or by water, up to a maximum of 60 gallons on each occasion."

(14) In Rule 25, for the words "and 23" the words "23 and 24A" shall be substituted.

(15) For condition 3 on license Form A the following shall be substituted, namely :—

The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises, at or immediately adjoining the place of storage, and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

(16) After Form H the following forms shall be inserted :—

FORM I.

General license to transport petrol granted to the holder of special license (in Form H) No.

No.]

[FEE Rs. 5.

LICENSE is hereby granted to to transport by road, by rail, or by river petrol up to a maximum of 60 gallons on each occasion, subject to the rules and conditions on the back hereof.

If the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

*Under-Secretary to Government,
Punjab.*

If the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons.

District Magistrate.

Dated the 19 —

[Endorsement on Form I.]

Rules.

[Here enter Rules 9 (1), 11, 16, 18, 24A, 25, 31 and 32.]

Condition.

1. The petrol shall be contained in iron or steel vessels so substantially constructed as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective or insecure, and so constructed and maintained that no leakage, whether liquid or vapour, can take place therefrom. Such vessels shall not contain more than four gallons and shall have an air space equal to $\frac{1}{16}$ th of their capacity to allow for expansion of the petrol.

FORM J.

General license to transport dangerous petroleum granted under section 5 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VII of 1899).

No.]

[FEE Rs. 100.

A GENERAL license is hereby granted to to transport dangerous petroleum within the Punjab, subject to the rules and conditions on the back of this license. This license shall continue in force only till the
of 19 .

If the quantity exceeds 40 gallons.

*Under-Secretary to Government,
Punjab.*

If the quantity does not exceed 40 gallons

District Magistrate.

Dated the .

[Endorsement on Form J.]

Rules.

[Here enter Rules 9 (1), 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 28—31 inclusive and 33 of the Rules framed under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).]

FORM K.

Pass granted, subject to the rules endorsed on the back hereof, by the holder of general license No. for the transport of dangerous petroleum.

No. .]

THIS pass covers cases containing gallons of petroleum, being the property of , while in transport from to .

Dated the 19 . Holder of General License No.

[Endorsement on Form K.]

Rules.

[Here enter Rules 9 (1), 10 and 11 of the Rules under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899).]

JUDICIAL.

The 14th August 1906.

No. 792.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 2 of Act III of 1867 (An Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the North-Western Provinces of the presidency of Fort William and in the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the whole of the provisions of the said Act to the villages of Yaru Khel, Ballo Khel and Watta Khel in the Mianwali District.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 29th August 1906.

No. 849.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 4 of Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, to appoint the following officers to exercise and perform within the limits specified below all the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors and also to perform the duties of a Veterinary Practitioner for the purposes of sections 7 and 8 of the said Act :—

Officers.

- (i) The Principal and English Professors, Punjab Veterinary College.

Jurisdiction.

The municipality and civil station of Lahore, together with an area lying within a radius of 5 miles round.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (ii) The Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab. | The whole of the Punjab. |
| (iii) The Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, if a Commissioned Officer of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department. | Within the limits of the Hissar District. |
| (iv) All Commissioned Veterinary Officers of the Army Remount Department employed in the province. | Within their respective charges. |
| (v) All Commissioned Officers of the Army Veterinary Department employed in the province. | Within the Cantonments in which they serve or which they periodically visit on duty, and within a radius of 5 miles from such Cantonments. |

No. 850.—Notification.—Under the provisions of section 4 of Act XIII of 1899 (The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of all previous Notifications on the subject, to appoint the following officers to exercise and perform within the limits specified below all the powers conferred and duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors :—

Officers.

Jurisdiction.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) Deputy Commissioners ... | } The districts in which they are serving. |
| (ii) Superintendents of Police ... | |
| (iii) Cantonment Magistrates ... | The limits of the Cantonments in which they are serving, together with an area lying within a radius of 5 miles round. |
| (iv) Veterinary Inspectors, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab. | Within the limits of their charges. |
| (v) The Veterinary Assistant on inspection duty on the road between Rawalpindi and Kohala. | } Within the Rawalpindi and Murree tahsils of the Rawalpindi District. |
| (vi) The Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Kohala inspection post. | |

IRRIGATION.

The 31st August 1906.

No. 160.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that rates for the use in an

authorized manner of water of the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal District shall be levied according to the following Schedules :—

Schedule rate.

Class.	Purpose for irrigation.	Flow.			Lift.			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I.—	Rice and sugarcane ...	3	0	0	1	8	0	} per acre matured.
II.—	Other kharif crops ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	
III.—	Rabi crops sown on land irrigated for rice in the preceding kharif ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	
IV.—	Rabi crops, not falling under Class III, to which water is supplied before December 1st ...	1	4	0	0	10	0	
V.—	Rabi crops to which water is supplied on or after 1st December ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	

Provided that the rates under Class V shall be levied in addition to rates under Classes III and IV if those rates are leviable.

Rate.

Rs. a. p.

Miscellaneous—

I.—For brick-making ... 0 3 0 per 100 cubic feet;

II.—For filling tanks ... 0 12 0 per 1,250 cubic feet:

Provided that the rate under Class II may be reduced or remitted at the discretion of the Collector.

No. 161.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that rates for water of the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal District obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner shall be levied according to the following Schedule :—

Schedule.

Rates.

I.—On cultivated lands ... A rate on the area sown equal to that leviable under Punjab Government Notification No. 160, dated 31st August 1906, on the area matured of each class therein specified, together with an additional rate of equal amount for each separate occasion on which water is obtained or used.

II.—On uncultivated lands ... A rate of Rs. 3 on the area irrigated for each distinct and separate occasion on which water is so obtained or used, provided that the Collector may reduce such rate at his discretion.

For filling tanks and making bricks. Double the rates leviable under Punjab Government Notification No. 160, dated 31st August 1906 :

Provided always that the Collector may treat as authorized the unauthorized use of water, for whatever purpose used, when in his opinion such unauthorized use has been occasioned by a defect in the canal, or may remit all charges whatsoever.

REVENUE.

The 1st September 1906.

No. 202.—Notification.—Whereas it appears to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing records-of-rights of the proprietary estates of the Shahpur District, situate within the area irrigated by the Lower Jhelum Canal, require special revision, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 32 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, hereby directs that the records-of-rights of the said estates shall be specially revised.

No. 203.—Notification.—Whereas it appears to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that a record-of-rights does not exist for estates included within the colonized area on the Lower Jhelum Canal,—that is to say, for the Colony estates on the Lower Jhelum Canal in the Shahpur District,—the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, hereby directs that a record-of-rights be made for the above-mentioned estates.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 3rd September 1906.

No. 1794-S.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 3, sub-section (1), clause (j), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that cocaine and every preparation and admixture of cocaine are hereby included in the definition of “intoxicating drugs” in that section contained.

No. 1795-S.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 18, sub-section (2), clause (a), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), and with reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 1794-S, dated 3rd September 1906, by which cocaine is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the said Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of cocaine shall not apply—

- (i) to cocaine possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorized by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell cocaine ; or
- (ii) to cocaine which has been purchased from a duly authorized vendor, for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a person who practises medicine according to European methods, provided that, in the latter case, the cocaine is in the possession of the person for whom it was prescribed or of a person authorized to purchase or possess it on his behalf ; or
- (iii) to cocaine, up to the limit of one ounce, required for the exercise of his profession in the possession of a person who has been registered under a European or American Medical Act, or who has received a

medical diploma from an Indian University or College and who practises medicine according to European methods ; or

- (iv) to cocaine possessed, until the 3rd of November 1906, by persons who were in possession prior to the date of this Notification and who have been in the habit of dealing in cocaine.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th September 1906.

No. 866.—Notification.—The Note under Rule 17 (2) of the Rules regulating the appointment, etc., of Government Pleaders, published under Punjab Government Notification No. 735, dated 1st May 1900, is hereby cancelled.

No. 868.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that within the local limits of the Cantonment of Sialkot, as it may be from time to time notified, section 26 of the said Act shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally instead of to pigs only, and as if the words " fifty rupees " were substituted for the words " ten rupees."

The Lieutenant-Governor further directs that within the rest of the local limits of the Sialkot District the said section shall be read as if it had reference to goats as well as to pigs, and as if the words " fifty rupees " were substituted for the words " ten rupees."

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 10th September 1906.

No. 167.—Notification.—With reference to *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 848-S., dated the 6th July 1906, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following Rules in regard to the matters specified in sections 29 (3) and 29 (4) of the said Act for the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiarpur District :—

RULES.

Persons liable for the payment of rates.

I. For the purpose of levying the rate notified under clause (a) (1) of Punjab Government Notification No. 845-S., dated 6th July 1906, the following persons shall be deemed " occupiers," namely :—

- (i) (a) Where the land-owner is in actual cultivating occupancy,—such land-owner.
- (b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or subtenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor,—the landlord and such tenant or subtenant,

- (c) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor,—the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.
- (d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant,—such mortgagee and the mortgagor.
- (ii) In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause (i),—
- (a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
 - (b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
 - (c) the mortgagee and mortgagor,
- as the case may be, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the occupiers' rate.

II.—The expressions “land-owner”, “landlord” and “tenant” in these rules shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887).

Disposal of proceeds of rates.

III.—1. The proceeds of the rate levied under clause (a) (1) of Punjab Government Notification No. 845-S., dated 6th July 1906, shall be credited in the first place to the Shah Nahr Excluded Local Fund, and shall then be disposed of as follows.

2. Four-ninths of the rate assessed shall be paid annually to the shareholders in the canal.

3. Of the amount collected after deducting $\frac{5}{9}$ ths of the rate assessed, 3 per cent. shall be paid to the lambardar and 2 per cent. shall be paid direct to the patwari of the circle in which the rate is collected.

4. The proceeds of the rate levied under clause (a) (2) of Punjab Government Notification No. 845-S., dated 6th July 1906, shall be credited to Government as land revenue.

5. The proceeds of the penal rate levied under section 29 (3) shall be credited to the Shah Nahr Excluded Local Fund.

GENERAL.

The 10th September 1906.

No. 885.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Settlement Commissioner for the time being with the powers of a Financial Commissioner to hear and dispose of, under sections 80 and 84 of the Act, appeals against, and applications for, revision of decrees and orders of Revenue Courts and Officers in all cases to which the Court of Wards is a party.

No. 886.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Revenue Act, 1887, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the Settlement Commissioner for the time being with the powers of a Financial Commissioner to hear and dispose of, under sections 13 and 16 of the said Act, appeals against, and applications for, revision of orders of Revenue Officers in all cases in which the Court of Wards is a party.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY.

The 12th September 1906.

No. 309.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 (VII of 1903), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is hereby pleased to declare that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of the western abutment of the Chenab Bridge in the Muzaffargarh District.

2. That the outer boundary of the said land shall be a circle with a radius of 500 yards from the centre of the said abutment and that a sketch plan of the said land may be inspected at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh.

3. That from and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the following restrictions shall attach to the land within the said boundary, namely:—

(i) No variation shall be made in the ground level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command and on such conditions as he may prescribe ;

(ii) No wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District, and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road-ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road-ballast, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer ;

(iii) No surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf,—in the case of land under the control of Military authority by the Commanding Officer, and in other cases by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer; and

(iv) Where any building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (i) of this sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other constructions.

Proviso.—The above restrictions shall apply only to State land within the prescribed zone, and shall not be held to prevent the Railway Administration from taking whatever steps they may consider necessary for the efficient maintenance of the protective works of the bridge.

No. 310.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 (VII of 1903), His

Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab is hereby pleased to declare that it is necessary to impose restrictions upon the use and enjoyment of land in the vicinity of the eastern block-houses on the Railway bridge at Sher Shah in the Multan District.

2. That the outer boundary of the said land shall be that which is demarcated by boundary pillars Nos. 1 to 4, and thence with a radius of 500 yards from the centre of the said block-houses back to boundary pillar No. 1, and that a sketch plan of the said land may be inspected at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Multan.

3. That from and after the publication of the notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the following restrictions shall attach to the land within the said outer boundary, subject to the proviso that no restriction imposed shall be held to prevent the Railway Administration from taking whatever steps they may consider necessary for the efficient maintenance of the protective works of the bridge, namely :—

(i) No variation shall be made in the ground level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, and on such conditions as he may prescribe ;

(ii) No wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated :

Provided that, with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the District and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road-ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition :

Provided, also, that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road-ballast, manure or agricultural produce, without compensation, on the requisition of the Commanding Officer ;

(iii) No surveying operation shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf,—in the case of land under the control of Military authority by the Commanding Officer, and in other cases by the Collector with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer ; and

(iv) Where any building, wall, bank, or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (i) of the sub-section to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer of the Command, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVENUE.

The 13th September 1906.

No. 1989-S.—*Notification.*—Under section 49 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that a general re-assessment of the land revenue of the Hissar District (excluding the area included in the Sirsa Tahsil) is about to be undertaken.

No. 1990-S.—Notification.—Whereas it appears to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing records-of-rights for the estates included in the Hissar District (excluding the area included in the Sirsa Tahsil) require special revision, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 32 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, hereby directs that the records-of-rights of the said estates shall be specially revised.

The 22nd September 1906.

No. 219.—Notification.—Under section 49 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, that a general re-assessment of the land revenue of the Delhi District is about to be undertaken.

No. 220.—Notification.—Whereas it appears to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the existing records-of-rights for the estates included in the Delhi District require special revision, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 32 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, hereby directs that the records-of-rights of the said estates shall be especially revised.

IRRIGATION.

The 24th September 1906.

No. 2157-S.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the irrigators from the canals in the Mianwali District (except Kas Abdul Rahim Khan), included in schedule I of the said Act, shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of such canals and of maintaining such canals in a state of efficiency and of executing any work necessary thereto.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The 24th September 1906.

No. 0254-R. I.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (Act VIII of 1873), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the first paragraph of Rule 20 of the Rules applicable to the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canals, published in Notifications No. 0611-I and No. 92-R. I, dated, respectively, the 11th August 1896 and 9th December 1901, is hereby cancelled.

No. 0255-R. I.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 36 and 75 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (Act VIII of 1873), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare that the following rules shall apply in cases of remissions of occupiers' rates for failed crops on the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canals :—

(1) The Zilladar is required to grant remissions on the following scale :—

(a) When a crop is equal to or better than an 8-anna one, no remission shall be given.

- (b) When a crop is equal to or better than a 4-anna one, but worse than an 8-anna, half remission shall be granted.
- (c) When a crop is worse than a 4-anna one, full remission shall be granted.
- (d) In all cases of *nabud* (i. e., where the seed has failed to germinate), a total remission of all charges for occupiers' rates shall be given.
- (e) No remission shall be given in respect of crops which have been cut or grazed prior to *kharaba* inspection.
- (f) In the case of mixed crops not specially classified, when a remission for *kharaba* is due on the higher rated crop, the charge for that crop shall be calculated on the *whole* area of the field, after allowing for *kharaba*, as provided in clauses (b), (c) and (d) above; and also the charge for the lower rated crop or crops, on the area actually occupied by such, allowing for *kharaba* if necessary under clauses (b), (c) and (d) above. The assessment to be made will be the greater of these two charges.

2. Any cultivator not satisfied with the remission granted by the Zilladar may prefer an appeal within 10 days of the communication to him of the Zilladar's order. No appeal shall be allowed in respect of a crop which has been cut or grazed.

3. All appeals against the decisions of the Zilladar shall be promptly enquired into and decided by the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Deputy Collector, to whom the cultivator may appeal. The decisions given on appeal by the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Deputy Collector, as the case may be, shall be final.

4. The rules hereby published shall take effect notwithstanding anything in them which may be inconsistent with the rules applicable to the Lower Chenab Canal published in Notification No. 5796-I., dated the 22nd December 1887, as modified by the Notifications marginally noted or with the rules applicable to the Lower Jhelum Canal, published in Notification No. 92-R. I., dated the 9th December 1901, and modified by Notification No. 0254-R. I., dated 24th September 1906.
- No. 8460-I., dated 9th August 1892.
 - " 0326-I., dated 5th July 1893.
 - " 184-I., dated 30th January 1894.
 - " 0590-I., dated 27th August 1894.
 - " 0274-I., dated 25th June 1895.
 - " 0611-I., dated 11th August 1896.
 - " 1076-I., dated 21st April 1897.
 - " 649-I., dated 5th April 1898.
 - " 0271-I., dated 20th June 1898.
 - " 534-I., dated 28th February 1901.
 - " 1-R. I., dated 2nd January 1902.
 - " 40-E. I., dated 9th February 1903.
 - " 0254-R. I., dated 24th September 1906.

No. 0256-R. I.—*Notification*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII of 1873), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to direct the substitution of the following

rules for Rules 23 and 24 of the Rules applicable to the Lower Chenab and Lower Jhelum Canals, published in Notifications Nos. C274-I and 92-R. I., dated, respectively, the 25th June 1895 and 9th December 1901:—

Rule 23.—(Charge for mixed crops.—If mixed crops be grown in the same field the occupiers' rate shall ordinarily be calculated on the highest rated crop.

Mixed crops are—

- (i) Mixtures entered as such under a specific name in the schedule of occupiers' rates—

In order that a mixed crop may be entered as such under its specific name in the schedule of occupiers' rates, it is necessary that the lower rated crop or crops shall occupy not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole area of the field.

- (ii) Mixtures which have no specific name in the schedule of occupiers' rates, but are grown one in between the other or others in the same field—

- (a) If the lower rated crop or crops occupy less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole area of the field, the Patwari shall record the whole field as under the highest rated crop, and no regard shall be paid to the lower rated crop or crops in assessments.

- (b) If the lower rated crop or crops occupy $\frac{1}{4}$ th or more of the whole area of the field, the Patwari shall estimate the area under each and enter it in his khasra. These areas shall be entered as soon as any estimate is possible, and his superior officers shall check the areas whenever possible. No regard, however, shall be paid to the lower rated crop or crops nor any assessment be made on them unless the outturn of the highest rated crop is so deficient that a remission has to be granted under the rules regarding failed crops authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

When a remission on account of failure is due on the higher rated crop, the charge for that crop shall be calculated on the whole area of the field, after allowing for remissions in accordance with the rules for failed crops; and also the charge for the lower rated crop or crops shall be calculated on the area actually occupied by such, allowing for remissions for failure if necessary. The assessment to be made will be the greater of these two charges.

Rule 24.—Different crops not intermixed with each other but grown on separate plots, whether such plots are or are not within the boundary of the same field, are not mixed crops, and shall be assessed each according to its classification, and the area occupied by it.

IRRIGATION.

The 26th September 1906.

No. 173.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to include the following canal in the Mianwali District under Schedule I of the said Act :—

The Vial Hill torrent.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The 3rd October 1906.

No. 305.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Punjab Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, II of 1902, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall extend to the following local areas, with effect from the 1st of November 1906 :—

The Kaithal Tahsil.

The town of Panipat.

The town of Samalka.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 3rd October 1906.

No. 1376.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by section 6 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in modification of Notification No. 568-S. of 28th September 1888, to appoint the Commissioner of Excise for the time being to be *ex-officio* Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

No. 1377.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 9 and section 35 (2) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the Superintendent of the office of the Commissioner of Excise to certify copies of entries given under section 8 and sub-section (2) of section 35 of the said Act when the Registrar-General is absent from Lahore.

Punjab Government Notification No. 1730 of 17th December 1888 is hereby cancelled.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 5th October 1906.

No. 2629.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 13 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to the Municipality of Rawalpindi the provisions of the aforesaid section.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 6th October 1906.

No. 181.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officials to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the hill torrents of the Dera Ghazi Khan District included in Schedule I of the said Act and situate in the following specified areas :—

1. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajanpur in the Rajanpur Tahsil.
2. The Revenue Assistant of the Dera Ghazi Khan District in the Rajanpur, Sangarh and Jampur Tahsils.

No. 182.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officials to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the canals of the Mianwali District included in Schedule I of the said Act and situate in the following specified areas:—

1. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhakkar in the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils of the Mianwali District.
2. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Mianwali District.

No. 183.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of the Grey Canals in the Ferozepore District to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the canals in the Ferozepore District included in Schedule I of the said Act.

No. 184.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Sub-Divisional Officer of Pind Dadan Khan to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the Ahmadabad Canal in the Jhelum District included in Schedule II of the said Act.

No. 185.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officials to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by sections 22 and 27 of the said Act in respect of the hill torrents of the Dera Ghazi Khan District included in Schedule I of the said Act and situate in the following specified areas:—

1. The Tahsildar of Rajanpur
 2. Ditto Jampur
 3. Ditto Sangarh
 4. The extra Naib Tahsildar of Jampur in Jampur Tahsil.
- } in the { Rajanpur
Jampur
Sangarh } Tahsil.

The 8th October 1906.

No. 189.—Notification.—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 147, dated 10th August 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following Rules in respect of the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act:—

RULES.

Persons from whom rates leviable.

- 1.—The rates notified in Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 143 and 145, dated 10th August 1906, for the use in an authorized manner of water of canals

in the Ferozepore District included in Schedule I, shall be leviable (except in the case provided for by Rule IV) from the occupiers of the land. For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed "occupiers", namely :—

- (a) Where the land-owner is in actual cultivating occupancy,—such landowner.
- (b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor,—the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.
- (c) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor,—the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.
- (d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant,—such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause I—

- (a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
- (b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
- (c) the mortgagee and mortgagor,

as the case may be, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the occupier's rate.

III.—The expressions "land-owner", "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887).

IV.—The rates notified in Punjab Government Notification No. 145, dated 10th August 1906, shall, in the case of canals or parts of canals owned by the Nawab of Mamdot, be leviable from the said Nawab.

V.—The special rates notified under Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 144 and 146, dated 10th August 1906, for the use of water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorized manner, or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons specified in section 30 of the said Act.

Section 29 (4), disposal of Proceeds.

V.—The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 143 and 144, dated 10th August 1906, shall be credited as follows :—

97 per cent. to the Nawab of Mamdot ;

3 per cent. to the head Haqq-ul-Tahsil.

VI.—The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 145 and 146, dated 10th August 1906, shall be credited to the Grey Canals Fund.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th October 1906.

No. 935.—Notification.—In section I, Rule 1, clause (ii), of the Suit Rules, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1514, dated 15th November 1905, below the entry “Engineers-in-Chief of State Railways amount”, insert the following:—“Chief Engineers of the Public Works Department, Panjab, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, in respect of cases affecting their departments not exceeding Rs. 2,500 in value or amount.”

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

The 9th October 1906.

No. 0272-B. I. — Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 75 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (Act No. VIII of 1873), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rules for Rules Nos. 74 and 75 of the Rules under the said Act which were applied by the following Notifications, as subsequently amended, to the canals indicated against them:—

Punjab Government, Irrigation Branch, Notification.	Canal.
No. 3725-I., dated 17th August 1878 ...	The Western Jumna Canal and all its Branches. The Bari Doab Canal and all its Branches. The Indus Inundation Canals. The Inundation Canals in the Shahpur and * * districts under the control of Government. The Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.
No. 2859-I., dated 13th April 1883 ...	The Sirhind Canal and all its Branches.
No. 5796-I., dated 22nd December 1887 ...	The Lower Chenab Canal.
No. 4868-I., dated 23rd September 1889 ...	The Upper Sutlej system of Inundation Canals, including the Lower Sohag and Para Canal and its Branches.
No. 5345-I., dated 21st December 1891 ...	The Sidhnai Canal, including the Koranga, Fazal Shah and Abdul Hakim Canals.
No. 92-R. I., dated 9th December 1901 ...	The Lower Jhelum Canal.

RULES.

Rule 74.—Irrecoverable Balances.—When balances are found to be irrecoverable, owing to want of assets, absconding of defaulters or any other cause, they shall be reported by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner, who, if he sees fit, will forward each case to the Financial Commissioner for such action as may be necessary under the orders of Government.

Rule 75.—Refunds of Canal Revenue.—(i) Refunds of canal revenue from British Treasuries or Sub-Treasuries shall be taken into consideration by the officer in charge of a Treasury or Sub-Treasury on the application of the claimants, or their legal representatives, or of his own motion.

(ii) The officer dealing with any claim for refund shall not admit it until—

(a) he has satisfied himself that the remission, on account of which the claim is made, has been granted by a duly authorized person ;

(b) the Revenue Accountant (*Wasil Baki Navis*) and the Treasury or Sub-Treasury Officer certifies that the sum was credited to Government on a specified date and in a specified item.

(iii) If after the investigation indicated in paragraph (ii) (a) and (b), he is satisfied that the claims should be admitted, he shall pay them forthwith, unless the sums have been credited to Government in the accounts of any year earlier than the last preceding agricultural year, in which case the sanction of the Commissioner to the payment of the refund must be obtained.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 11th October 1906.

No. 883.—Notification.—Under the authority vested in him by section 28 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions of section 174 of the Cantonment Code to the hamlet of Khatkhana, a basti of the village of Kamanwala, and further the provisions of sections 174, 200 and 204 of the Cantonment Code to the hamlet of Kulli Salah, a basti of the village of Kamanwala, and further the provisions of section 204 of the Cantonment Code to the Municipality of Sialkot.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

The 13th October 1906.

No. 991.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893 (III of 1893), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to apply the provisions of that Act to the undermentioned estates in the Chunian and Lahore Tahsils of the Lahore District, which are wholly or partly irrigable from the Rakh, Vahn, Turkwind and Kahna distributaries of the Bari Doab Canal :—

<i>Name of Tahsil.</i>	<i>Numbers of Estates.</i>	<i>Distributary from which irrigated.</i>
Uhunian	... { Nos. 21 to 27, 29 to 40 Nos. 28, 41 to 51, 53 Nos. 52, 54 to 60	Vahn. Rakh. Turkwind.
Lahore	... Nos. 61 to 63	Kahna.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The 15th October 1906.

No. 898.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 28 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions of sections 174 and 204 of the Cantonment Code to the area containing a serai situated within a radius of 300 feet from and to the north-east of the junction of the Hoshiarpur and Grand Trunk roads in the vicinity of and to the north of the Jullundur Cantonment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

The 16th October 1906.

No. 2472-E. I.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the present "Bari Doab Circle", with headquarters at Amritsar, will in future be known as the "Upper Bari Doab Circle".

No. 2473-E. I.—*Notification.*—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the approval of the Government of India, is pleased to sanction the constitution, with effect from the 11th October 1906, of a new Circle of Superintendence in the Irrigation Branch, Punjab, to be called the "Lower Bari Doab Canal Circle" with head-quarters at Lahore.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 20th October 1906.

No. 1442.—*Notification.*—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under section 15, Act XVII of 1878, to prescribe that, with effect from the 1st April 1907,—

1. A special toll at the rate of 3 pies per maund or Re. 1-9-0 per hundred maunds of coal, carried by boat across the river Indus, and unloaded on the opposite bank in the neighbourhood of Mari, shall be levied at the Kala Bagh Ferry in the Mianwali District, and that the following persons and things ferried to and fro between Mari and Kala Bagh shall be exempt from ferry toll:—

- (a) All employes of the Mala Khel Coal Contractors.
- (b) All empty coal bags.

2. The contractor is not bound to ferry over a consignment or consignments of coal, the total weight of which is less than six maunds.

MILITARY.

The 20th October 1906.

No. 348.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 23 (b) of Act XIII of 1889 (The Cantonments Act), the Lieutenant-Governor

is pleased to extend, and hereby extends, the provisions in regard to nuisances and sanitation contained in Chapter VI of the Cantonment Code to an area of one-fourth of a mile beyond the limits of the Sunny Bank rest-camp, situated in the vicinity of the Murree Cantonment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 22nd October 1906.

No. 199.—*Notification.*—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 162, dated the 31st August 1906, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following Rules in regard to the matters specified in sections 29 (3) and 29 (4) of the said Act for the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal District:—

RULES.

SECTION 29 (3).

Persons from whom rates leviable.

I.—The rates notified in Punjab Government Notification No. 160, dated 31st August 1906, for the use in an authorized manner of water of the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal District obtained for purposes of irrigation shall be leviable from occupiers of the land.

For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed to be occupiers:—

- (a) Where the land-owner is in actual cultivating occupancy,—such land-owner.
- (b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor,—the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.
- (c) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor,—the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.
- (d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant,—such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause I—

- (a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
- (b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or
- (c) the mortgagee and the mortgagor,

as the case may be, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the water-rates.

III.—The expressions “land-owners”, “landlord” and “tenant” in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887.

2. The rates notified under Punjab Government Notification No. 160, dated 31st August 1906, for water supplied to tanks shall be leviable from the owners of the tanks, who shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rate.

3. The rates notified under Punjab Government Notification No. 160, dated 31st August 1906, for water supplied for brick-making shall be leviable from the person or persons applying for the water, and where the application is made by more persons than one the applicants shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rate.

4. The special rates notified under Punjab Government Notification No. 161, dated 31st August 1906, for the use of water obtained or used without authority in an unauthorized manner, shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorized manner, or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons specified in section 30 of the Act.

SECTION 29 (4).

Disposal of Proceeds.

5. The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 160 and 161, dated 31st August 1906, shall be credited to the District Board of the Karnal District, provided that if so authorized by the Collector the lambardar may retain 3 per cent. of the rates collected by him.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

The 23rd October 1906.

No. 371.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of section 5 of Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the Dhillons of Mauza Dhillon in the Lahore District to be a criminal tribe.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 24th October 1906.

No. 610.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 1 (3) of the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), which has been extended to the Dera Ghazi Khan District by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2199-F., dated 13th July 1906, and of the Punjab Government, No. 808-S., dated 4th July 1906, and applied to the Baloch Levy of the said district by the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 809-S., dated 4th July 1906, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the said district on the 1st November 1906.

No. 611.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 16 of the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), which has been extended to the Dera Ghazi Khan District by the Notifications of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2199-F., dated 13th July 1906, and of the Punjab Government, No. 808-S., dated 4th July 1906, and applied to the Baloch Levy of the said district by the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 809-S., dated 4th July 1906, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the Court of the Deputy Commissioner and no other Court shall be deemed to be the Court of Session for the disposal of cases arising under the said Act.

No. 612.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 19 of the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), which has been extended to the Dera Ghazi Khan District by the Notifications of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 2199-F., dated 13th July 1906, and of the Punjab Government, No. 808-S., dated 4th July 1906, and applied to the Baloch Levy of the said district by the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 809-S., dated 4th July 1906, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following Rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act :—

RULES.

I.—The period of service for all Military Police Officers in the Dera Ghazi Khan District to be prescribed in the Schedule to the Act shall be for three years.

II.—Non-commissioned officers and men who, by reason of physical or mental incapacity, are unfit for service may be discharged—

- (a) if they have not more than three years' service,—by the Commandant, subject to revision of the order by the Deputy Commissioner ;
- (b) if they have not more than 10 years' service,—by the Deputy Commissioner ;
- (c) if their service exceeds 10 years,—by the Deputy Commissioner, subject to revision of the order by the Commissioner.

III.—Native officers who, by reason of physical or mental incapacity, are unfit for service may be discharged by the Deputy Commissioner, subject to revision of the order by the Commissioner.

IV.—(A) The powers conferred by section 10 (1) when exercised by the Commandant are, in the cases of sub-sections (a), (b) and (c), subject to the orders of the Deputy Commissioner on appeal or revision.

(B) In the case of an order under section 10 (2) passed by an officer other than the Deputy Commissioner or Commandant, the order shall be immediately communicated to the Commandant and be subject to revision by him.

V.—The Deputy Commissioner, in addition to the powers conferred on him, may exercise at his discretion all the powers conferred on the Commandant under these rules.

No. 613.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 18 of the North-West Border Military Police Act, 1904 (IV of 1904), which has been extended to the Dera Ghazi Khan District by the Notifications of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2199-F., dated 13th July 1906, and of the Punjab Government, No. 808-S., dated 4th July 1906, and applied to the Baloch Levy of the said district by the Notification of the Punjab Government, No. 809-S., dated 4th July 1906, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to apply the Rules published in Punjab Government Notification No. 612, dated 4th October 1906, to the Baloch Levy of the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 27th, October 1906.

No. 1500.—Notification.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to sanction

the grant of a reward of Rs. 500 to Military Assistant Surgeons in permanent Civil employ in the Punjab who hold charge of districts and jails as Civil Surgeons for passing the Military Higher Standard Examination in the Punjabi language referred to in Appendix V, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

2. The grant of the reward is subject to the same conditions as regards length of service as are laid down in Punjab Government Notification No. 467, dated 17th April 1900, in the case of military officers in the Punjab Commission.

HOME.

Medical & Sanitary.

Circular No. 7—No. 943, dated 30th October 1906.

To

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, PUNJAB ; INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, PUNJAB ; SANITARY COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB ; DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB ; SUPERINTENDENTS OF CENTRAL JAILS ; SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB LUNATIC ASYLUM ; PRINCIPAL, LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE ; ALL CIVIL SURGEONS, INCLUDING THOSE IN COLLATERAL CHARGE ; ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS ; AND THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

In supersession of the orders contained in Punjab Government Circular No. 4, dated the 3rd of January 1891, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following procedure for the submission of applications for leave of absence from medical officers.

2. Applications from Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Central Jails for leave of every description, including casual leave, should be submitted in the first instance to the Deputy Commissioner for countersignature and transmission (in the case of Superintendents of Central Jails through the Inspector-General of Prisons) to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, who will dispose of applications for casual leave himself and, subject to the procedure prescribed in Article 861 of the Civil Service Regulations, submit the others to Government through the Accountant-General, Punjab, with any proposals he may have to make for carrying on the applicant's work, and so forth.

3. In the cases of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Sanitary Commissioner, Principal of the Lahore Medical College, Chemical Examiner to Government, Punjab, and the Superintendent, Punjab Lunatic Asylum, applications should be sent direct to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals with an intimation, when possible, as to the arrangements proposed for the discharge of the duties of the officer concerned.

4. Applications from Professors of the Lahore Medical College should be submitted to the Principal, and from the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner, for countersignature and transmission to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

5. Casual leave will be granted by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to the officers mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4, but he will transmit other applications for leave in the same way as in the case of Civil Surgeons.

6. Orders on leave applications will be conveyed to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and should be communicated to the officers concerned through the proper channel. In urgent cases orders can be issued direct, but the Deputy Commissioner should be informed of the action taken when applications are submitted through him.

7. The above orders do not apply to medical officers holding collateral charges, who will be granted leave by the Military Authorities, but the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals must be obtained to the arrangements made for the performance of the duties of such officers during their absence.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IRRIGATION.

The 6th November 1906.

No. 203.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to include the following canal in the Montgomery District under Schedule I of the said Act:—

The Mary Bund Canal.

No. 204.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that irrigators from the Mary Bund Canal in the Montgomery District shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of the said canal or of maintaining it in a state of efficiency or of executing any work necessary thereto.

GENERAL.

The 7th November 1906.

No. 1070.—*Notification.*—Under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), and in supersession of Punjab Government Notification No. 105, dated the 4th February 1901, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following Rules under the said Act for dealing with cases of Glanders or Farcy:—

RULES.

1. In proceeding under section 5 of the Act, an Inspector shall, as far as possible, conduct his search in the presence of the owner, or of the person in charge, of the premises searched.

2. Every person having in his possession, or under his charge, any diseased horse shall observe the following rules:—

1st.—He shall, as far as possible, keep the diseased horse and its attendants separate from other horses not diseased.

2nd.—He shall give immediate information of the fact of disease to the nearest police station, and the officer in charge of the station shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Police, who shall communicate it directly to the Inspector.

3. Horses which have been stabled or in contact with animals suffering from Glanders or Farcy, or which may be reasonably suspected to be suffering from Glanders or Farcy may be isolated or detained at the owner's expense, for the purpose of being subjected to the Mallein test.

4. The Inspector, whose duty it is under section 8 of the Act to cause the destruction of any horse which is within the limits attached to a police station, may give written directions to the officer in charge of that station to destroy the horse. The officer receiving such directions shall have the horse promptly destroyed by shooting or otherwise. The Inspector shall also be responsible for seeing that the rule next following is complied with, or that the person failing to comply with that rule is proceeded against under Rule 10.

5. When a diseased horse is destroyed under section 8 of the Act, the owner or the person in charge shall cause the carcase to be buried, without delay, six feet below the surface of the ground, and the skin to be slashed so as to prevent its being used. No person shall dig up or cause to be dug up the carcase of any horse so buried or any part of it :

Provided that an Inspector may direct the carcase to be burnt instead of being buried, and the owner or the person in charge shall thereupon cause it to be destroyed by fire.

6. The stable or building in which a horse suffering from Glanders or Farcy has been, the clothes of the attendants, the saddlery and other articles liable to have become infected, shall be cleansed and disinfected in the following manner :—

- (a) By thoroughly collecting in a heap all dung, litter and other matter and refuse and destroying the whole by fire.
- (b) By digging up the earth of the standing to a depth of two feet and thoroughly mixing the removed soil with equal portions of good freshly burnt lime and water, and after a fortnight removing this to some distant spot unfrequented by equines. The cavity caused by the removal of the earth to be washed with good lime-wash and then filled with fresh earth.
- (c) By thoroughly scraping all the parts of the diseased horse's stall or box or standing, particularly those parts with which the diseased horse came in contact, and washing all wood, stone and iron work with boiling water.
- (d) By the application to all parts above the floor, with which the horse or its droppings may have come into contact, of a coating of lime-wash made by mixing immediately before its use good freshly-burnt lime with water.
- (e) By cutting away the stuffed parts of the saddle used on the diseased horse and burning the same, and by passing bits and stirrup through the fire. The leather work of all saddlery, harness, etc., used by the diseased horse to be soaked in antiseptic solution.

- (f) The shafts, splinter-bars and all parts of any vehicle which the horse has been in contact with to be scraped and washed in a strong antiseptic solution.
- (g) By immersing the clothing of the attendants in a strong antiseptic solution.
- (h) By attending to the carrying out of all measures which the veterinary practitioner deems advisable to prevent the further spread of the disease.

7. The Inspector shall grant a license for the removal of a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse only when he considers there is no danger of the first horse becoming diseased.

If any horse which has been in such contact is removed without such license, the Inspector may require it to be taken back within the limits of the place from which it has been removed.

8. (1) If after completing the examination of a horse under section 7 (1) of the Act, the veterinary practitioner does not certify that the horse is diseased, the expense incurred under Rule 3 shall be debited to Government. If such expense has already been incurred by the owner, he shall be reimbursed under the orders of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

(2) If the person entitled to the possession of the horse is not present to receive it under section 8 (2) of the Act, or refuses to receive it, the Inspector shall forthwith serve upon him a notice requesting him to remove the horse within seven days from the date of the notice.

(3) The said notice may be served either personally or by registered post, or by leaving it at the last known residence or place of business of the person believed to be entitled to the possession of the horse; and in the last case, a copy of the notice shall be posted at the police station, within the local limits of which the horse was seized.

(4) If the horse is not removed within the period of the notice, then, under the orders of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department of the Circle, it may be—

- (a) sold to defray expenses, in which case any balance that may remain after meeting all charges subsequent to the date of issue of the notice may be kept at the owner's disposal for two months, or
- (b) otherwise disposed of or destroyed in the event of no purchaser coming forward.

9. In the event of obstruction, on the application of a Veterinary Inspector or a Veterinary Practitioner, which application shall, if possible, be in writing, the police shall be bound to render such officers such assistance as may be necessary to enable them duly to perform their duties under the Act and these rules.

10. Any person convicted of breaking any of the above rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50, or with both.

No. 1071.—*Notification*.—Whereas it has been declared in respect of the city and civil station of Lahore that, for the purpose of the definition contained in section 2, sub-section 1, of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act of 1901 (XI of 1901), “diseased” includes affected with lymphangitis epizootica and surra (Government of India Notification No. 723-33-3, dated the 27th March 1906), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, is pleased to make the following rules for dealing with the said diseases. These rules are in supersession of those prescribed in Notification No. 510, dated the 21st May 1906—

RULES.

1. In proceeding under section 5 of the Act, an Inspector shall, as far as possible, conduct his search in the presence of the owner, or of the person in charge, of the premises searched.

2. Every person having in his possession, or under his charge, any diseased horse shall observe the following rules:—

1st.—He shall, as far as possible, keep the diseased horse and its attendants separate from other horses not diseased.

2nd.—He shall give immediate information of the fact of the disease to the nearest police station, and the officer in charge of the station shall forthwith report the same to the Superintendent of Police, who shall communicate it directly to the Inspector.

3. Horses which have been stabled or in contact with animals suffering from lymphangitis epizootica or surra, or which may be reasonably suspected to be suffering from lymphangitis epizootica or surra, may be isolated and detained at the owner's expense for the purposes of a diagnosis of the disease being made by means of bacteriological examination by a veterinary practitioner. No order for destruction shall be passed until a veterinary practitioner has certified that bacteriological examination has revealed the existence of lymphangitis epizootica or surra.

4. The Inspector, whose duty it is under section 8 of the Act to cause the destruction of any horse which is within the limits attached to a police station, may give written directions to the officer in charge of that station to destroy the horse. The officer receiving such directions shall have the horse promptly destroyed by shooting or otherwise. The Inspector shall also be responsible for seeing that the rule next following is complied with, or that the person failing to comply with that rule is proceeded against under Rule 10.

5. When a diseased horse is destroyed under section 8 of the Act, the owner, or the person in charge, shall cause the carcase to be buried, without delay, six feet below the surface of the ground, and the skin to be slashed so as to prevent its being used. No person shall dig up or cause to be dug up the carcase of any horse so buried or any part of it:

Provided that an Inspector may direct the carcase to be burnt instead of being buried, and the owner or the person in charge shall thereupon cause it to be destroyed by fire.

6. (1) The stable or building in which a horse suffering from lymphangitis epizootica has been, the clothes of the attendants, the saddlery and other articles liable to have become infected, shall be cleansed and disinfected in the following manner :—

- (a) By thoroughly collecting in a heap all dung, litter and other matter and refuse and destroying the whole by fire.
- (b) By digging up the earth of the standing to a depth of two feet and thoroughly mixing the removed soil with equal portions of good freshly-burnt lime and water, and after a fortnight removing this to some distant spot unfrequented by equines. The cavity caused by the removal of the earth to be washed with good lime-wash and then filled with fresh earth.
- (c) By thoroughly scraping all the parts of the diseased horse's stall or box or standing, particularly those parts with which the diseased horse came in contact, and washing all wood, stone and iron work with boiling water.
- (d) By the application to all parts above the floor with which the horse or its droppings may have come into contact of a coating of lime-wash made by mixing immediately before its use good freshly-burnt lime with water.
- (e) By cutting away the stuffed parts of the saddle used on the diseased horse and burning the same, and by passing bits and stirrup through the fire. The leather-work of all saddlery, harness, etc., used by the diseased horse to be soaked in antiseptic solution.
- (f) The shafts, splinter-bars and all parts of any vehicle which the horse has been in contact with to be scraped and washed in a strong antiseptic solution.
- (g) By immersing the clothing of the attendants in a strong antiseptic solution.
- (h) By attending to the carrying out of all measures which the veterinary Practitioner deems advisable to adopt to prevent the further spread of the disease.

(2) The owner of a horse suffering from surra shall carry out all measures which the Veterinary Practitioner deems advisable to adopt to prevent the further spread of the disease.

7. The Inspector shall grant a license for the removal of a horse which has been in contact with a diseased horse only when he considers there is no danger of the first horse becoming diseased.

If any horse which has been in such contact is removed without such license, the Inspector may require it to be taken back within the limits of the place from which it has been removed.

8. (1) If, after completing the examination of a horse under section 7 (1) of the Act, the Veterinary Practitioner does not certify that the horse is diseased, the expense incurred under Rule 3 shall be debited

to Government. If such expense has already been incurred by the owner, he shall be reimbursed under the orders of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.

(2) If the person entitled to the possession of the horse is not present to receive it under section 8 (2) of the Act, or refuses to receive it, the Inspector shall forthwith serve upon him a notice requesting him to remove the horse within seven days from the date of the notice.

(3) The said notice may be served either personally or by registered post, or by leaving it at the last known residence or place of business of the person believed to be entitled to the possession of the horse; and, in the last case, a copy of the notice shall be posted at the police station within the local limits of which the horse was seized.

(4) If the horse is not removed within the period of the notice, then, under the orders of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department of the Circle, it may be—

(a) sold to defray expenses, in which case any balance that may remain after meeting all charges subsequent to the date of issue of the notice may be kept at the owner's disposal for two months, or

(b) otherwise disposed of, or destroyed in the event of no purchaser coming forward.

9. In the event of obstruction, on the application of a Veterinary Inspector or a Veterinary Practitioner, which application shall, if possible, be in writing, the police shall be bound to render such officers such assistance as may be necessary to enable them duly to perform their duties under the Act and these rules.

10. Any person convicted of breaking any of the above rules shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50, or with both.

GENERAL.

The 8th November 1906.

No. 1074.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), and with reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 164, dated the 13th February 1906, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the building known as the Moth Masjid in the district of Delhi is a protected monument within the meaning of the Act.

IRRIGATION.

The 12th November 1906.

No. 211.—Notification.—In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased to apply the provisions of that Act to the area of Government waste in the Pakpattan Tahsil of the Montgomery District, commanded by the Dhapai and Malka Hans Distributaries of the Para Branch of the Lower Sohag Canal and by the Para Branch.

HOME.
General.

Circular No. 8—1603, dated 12th November 1906.

To

ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying statement showing the revised dates, etc., for the submission to Government of the annual reports specified therein, and to request that it may be substituted for so much of the statement appended to Punjab Government Circular No. 1—7, dated the 4th January 1905, as relates to the reports in question.

No. 1604.

COPY forwarded to the Superintendent, Punjab Government Press, for information and communication to the Contractors of Government Printing, in continuation of Punjab Government endorsement No. 8, dated the 4th January 1905.

Name of report.	Date on which Report is due in the Civil Secretariat.	Limit of pages in the text.	REMARKS.
Settlement Department ...	20th December ...	5	* Including 10 pages of extracts from District Reports.
Department of Land Records ...	15th January ...	10	
Colonisation ...	10th February ...	23	
Punjab Land Alienation Act ...	10th March ...	15	
Revenue ...	1st March ...	25*	
Wards' Estates ...	1st April ...	6	No limit prescribed yet.
Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens ...	1st June ...	7	
Co-operative Credit Societies ...	15th June ...	...
External Trade ...	15th July ...	4 or 5	
Lahore Central Museum ...	Ditto ...	..
Income Tax ...	{ A. R. 15th July or } { T. R. 15th August }	Between 15 and 20	No limit prescribed yet.
Excise ...	25th July ...	18	
Civil Veterinary Department and Veterinary College, Lahore ...	1st August ...	12	
Season and Crop ...	12th September ...	10	
Internal Trade ...	25th September ...	5	
Education ...	1st October ...	40	No limit prescribed yet. Experimental limit.
Forest ...	Ditto ...	...
Department of Agriculture ...	7th October ...	20	

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The 13th November 1906.

No. 1097.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 935, dated the 2nd October 1903, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897), the Lieutenant-Governor has pleased to empower any person entertained as a water buliff by the

North Punjab Fishing Club, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his duties lie, to arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under section 4 or section 5, or under any rule made under section 6 of the Act, on or in the rivers mentioned in the Notification quoted above.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 14th November 1906.

No. 2961.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 18, sub-section (2), clause (a), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as amended by the Excise (Amendment) Act, 1906 (VII of 1906), and with reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 1794-S., dated 3rd September 1906, by which cocaine is declared to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of the said Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section prohibiting the possession of cocaine shall not apply—

- (i) to cocaine possessed in accordance with the conditions of his license by a person who is authorized by a license granted under the provisions of the said Act to sell cocaine; or
- (ii) to cocaine which has been purchased from a duly authorized vendor, for medicinal purposes, on the prescription of a person who practices medicine according to European methods; provided that, in the latter case, the cocaine is in the possession of the person from whom it was prescribed or of a person authorized to purchase or possess it on his behalf; or
- (iii) to cocaine, up to the limit of one ounce, required for the exercise of his profession, in the possession of a person who has been registered under a European or American Medical Act, or who has received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College, and who practises medicine according to European methods; or
- (iv) to cocaine possessed, until the 3rd of November 1906, by persons who were in possession prior to the date of this Notification and who have been in the habit of dealing in cocaine; or
- (v) to cocaine, up to the limit of one ounce, required for the exercise of his profession, in the possession of a person who has received a European or American degree in dental surgery, and who practises dental surgery in the European method; or
- (vi) to cocaine which has come into the possession of a Government officer as such in the course of his official duties.

Punjab Government Notification No. 1705-S., dated the 3rd September 1906, is hereby cancelled.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVENUE.

The 22nd November 1906.

No. 268.—Notification.—In supersession of Revenue Department Notification No. 104, dated the 2nd April 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 29 (1) of Act XVII of 1887, as amended by Act XVII of 1896, is pleased to impose from the 1st April 1906 on all the estates (except in the Kulu and Saraj tahsils of the Kangra District) in the territories administered by him, a village officer's cess to be levied at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 for every hundred rupees of the annual value in estates in which the office of chief headman does not exist, or, if existing, is remunerated by a deduction from the land revenue, and at the rate of Rs. 3 for every hundred rupees of the annual value in estates in which the said office of chief headman does exist and is remunerated by an addition to the cesses: Provided that in estates in which the said office of chief headman now exists and is remunerated by an addition to the cesses, and shall hereafter be abolished, the rate of the village officer's cess shall from the date of such abolition be deemed to be, and shall be, Rs. 2-8-0 per centum of the annual value.

No. 269.—Notification.—In continuation of Revenue Department Notification No. 268, dated 22nd November 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 29 (1) of Act XVII of 1887, as amended by Act XVII of 1896, is pleased to impose on all estates in the Kulu and Saraj tahsils (exclusive of Lahul and Spiti, where the rate shall be Rs. 2-8-0 per centum), of the Kangra District, a village officer's cess to be levied at the rate of Rs. 3-8-0 for every hundred rupees of the annual value.

This Notification shall have effect from the 1st April 1906.

The 10th December 1906.

No. 289.—Notification.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 155 (3) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following Rule made by the Financial Commissioner under section 155 (1) (c) of the said Act. This rule has been confirmed by the Governor-General in Council, and will supersede the present Rule 240 published under Notification No. 16, dated 18th January 1890:—

“ 240. Writs, warrants and other processes for the collection of revenue under Chapters VI and VII of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, shall ordinarily be served through the agency of the tahsil chaprasis, and the fees recovered will be credited to Government, but the Collector may, if necessary, employ additional chaprasis either on service of processes or on ordinary district work.”

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REGISTRATION.

The 13th December 1906.

No. 100.—Notification.—The following amendment in Rule 16 of the Rules made by the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab, under section 69 of Act III of 1877, and notified in Punjab Government Notification No. 84, dated

18th December 1891, has been approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and is published for general information :—

In lines 9, 10 and 11 of Rule 16 cancel the words commencing from “but no such correction” and ending with “knife”, and substitute the following in place thereof :—

“Such corrections should in all cases be made in red ink and never by erasure with a knife.”

The 18th December 1906.

No. 107.—*Notification.*—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the Note annexed to Article V of the Table of Fees prepared under section 78 of the Registration Act (III of 1877) and published under the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notifications No. 1119, dated 26th March 1879, and No. 39, dated 2nd July 1883 :—

For the present Note substitute the following :—

NOTE.—In addition to the above fee, travelling allowance at the following rates is to be levied for the actual distance travelled over, provided that the place visited is more than one mile from the Registration Office :—

(a) In the case of Government officials, at the rates prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations. For the purposes of Article 1005 of those Regulations, the Sub-Registrars of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore are regarded as officers of the 2nd class, and all other Departmental and Honorary Sub-Registrars as officers of the 3rd class.

(b) In the case of Commissioners, if appointed, at the rates prescribed for 3rd class officers.

(c) The daily allowance admissible in the case of the Sub-Registrars of Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore is Rs. 2, and in the case of other Sub-Registrars and of Commissioners Rs 1.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th December 1906.

No. 1211.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3, subsection (1), of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to declare the said Act to be operative in the Cantonment of Sialkot.

No. 1212.—*Powers.*—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 1211 of to-day's date, it is hereby notified that the houses specified in the list below in the Cantonment of Sialkot have, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Division in which the Cantonment is situated, been appropriated as prescribed by Section 11 (d) of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), for the use of Civil Officers, and are hereby excluded from the operation of section 6 of the Act :—

List of houses which have been appropriated under section 11 (d) of the Cantonments House Accommodation Act for civil requirements in the Sialkot Cantonment.

No. of house.	Designation of occupier.
18	Executive Engineer, Upper Chenab Canal, II Division.
22	Inspector of Police.
23	Inspecting Telegraph Master.
24	Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraph Department).
32	Treasury Officer.
40	Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office.
45	Secretary, Municipal Committee.
58	Superintendent of Post Offices.
90	District Judge.
118	Sessions Judge.
126	Deputy Commissioner.
129	Superintendent of Police.
130	Civil Surgeon.

JAILS.

The 19th December 1906.

No. 555.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred on him under the Reformatory Schools Act (VII of 1897), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following Rule shall be substituted for Rule V (iv) G of the Rules under section 26 (1) (11) (b), published with Punjab Government Notification No. 427, dated 2nd October 1903:—

“(iv) Monthly payments under clauses (ii) and (iii) shall be made by giving each boy a certificate with three coupons for the first three months allowance. His thumb impression will be impressed on the certificate for the purpose of identification. He will present these coupons to the District Inspector of Schools of the district in which he is residing, who will pay him the allowance. At the end of the three months, if his behaviour has been satisfactory, a similar certificate with coupons for the allowance for nine months will be given him, and he should present them monthly and receive the allowance in the same way.”

GENERAL.

The 20th December 1906.

No. 1800.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriages Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the Municipality of Hissar.

cc
19/1/07.



